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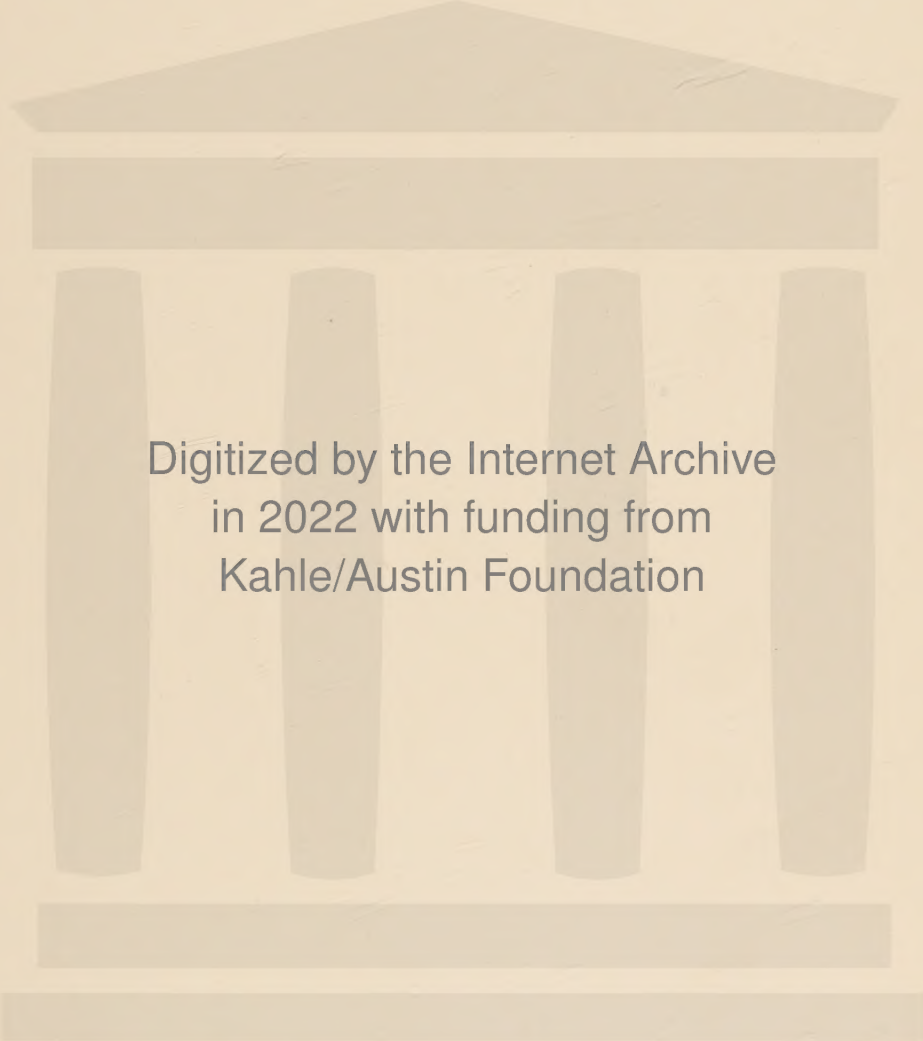






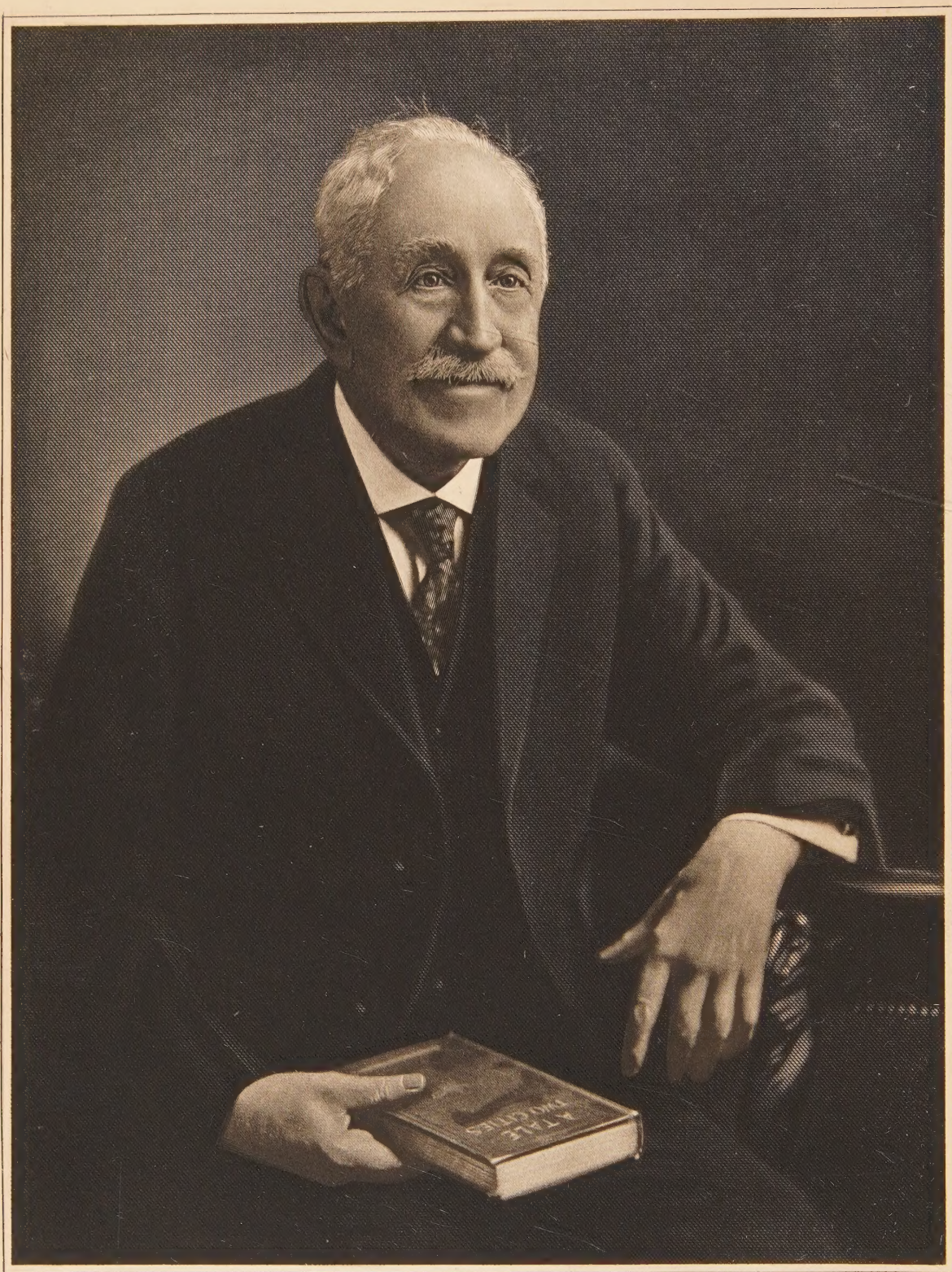






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Lewis A Leonard



# GREATER CINCINNATI *and* ITS PEOPLE

## A History

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## PREFACE

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THAT circumstance in the preparation of the history here presented which is uppermost in the minds of those who have been associated in its compilation is the passing of Lewis Alexander Leonard as the presses were turning in the production of his last literary work. Mr. Leonard gave his life to scholarly pursuits, and while the burden of a work of this scope was too heavy for him to bear alone he was in supervising touch with the work of writers and contributors until the completion of the task. This history takes its place in the long list of contributions to the literature of his day that is his fitting monument.

In this preface, whose primary purpose is to acknowledge the willing and able coöperation extended editor and publishers in their work by those called upon for advisory and contributing service, grateful acknowledgment must be made of the courtesy of Charles Theodore Greves, author of an earlier history of Cincinnati, who placed at the disposal of the editors the results of his research and study, insofar as they bore upon the Greater Cincinnati of today. The pages of the history proper bear witness to the thought, labor, and talent of others, while to the following the earnest appreciation of the publishers is tendered for their support, counsel, and coöperation throughout the prosecution of the work: Oliver G. Bailey, Frances Bailey, Carl Werner, Prof. Nevin M. Fenneman, E. J. Wohlgemuth, A. Clifford Shinkle, Dr. John M. Withrow, Frederick C. Hicks, W. C. Culkins, Edward T. Dixon, Dr. A. G. Drury, Dr. A. C. Bachmeyer, Alfred Henderson, Chalmers Hadley, W. D. Nixon, Hiram Mathers, Dr. George C. Kolb, Scott Small, Frank Holmes Shaffer, Werter G. Betty, John G. Kidd, John Rettig, J. Stacy Hill, Alfred M. Cressler, C. H. Gamble, Robert M. Ochiltree, Rev. R. Marcellus Wagner, Ph. D., Mrs. (R. K.) Le Blond, Harriet R. Keller, Jean Ten Have, Brigadier-General P. Lincoln Mitchell, Major Frank J. Jones, Colonel Paul M. Millikin, Major Robert C. Bunge, H. E. Michaels, W. H. Burtner, Jr., John W. Irvine, Lillian Plogstedt, Caroline A. Lord, Miss G. Elliston, Catherine C. Embshoff, Marion Edwards, Elizabeth S. Critchell, Mary C. Bellows, Sara F. Geismar, Mrs. (J. I.) Nancy (Hornbeger) Wingate, Reuben J. Wood, Rev. Joseph F. Kiefer, Rev. Hurbert F. Brockman, Dr. John L. McLeish, Charles E. Dornette, Charles E. Hannaford, Charles Barnes, Edith I. Hobart.

Of the publishers' staff particular mention should be made of Will L. Clark, upon whose shoulders fell the greater share of the actual writing,



Frank P. Black, and William B. Roberts. Each of these brought to their varied responsibilities exceptional qualifications, bent in concert toward the production of a reference work of value. The results of the labors of all of those named above are placed before the public in the belief that their work will find favor and be pronounced good.

THE PUBLISHERS.





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GREATER CINCINNATI  
AND ITS PEOPLE

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## CHAPTER I.

### THE CITY.

**Topography, Geology and Boundaries**—On the north bank of the Ohio River in Hamilton County is situated the city of Cincinnati, the greatest of all the cities in the Ohio Valley, and within the extreme southwestern portion of the State of Ohio. It is midway, by river, between the cities of Pittsburgh and Cairo, being 480 miles from the former and 550 from the latter. Its latitude is thirty-nine degrees six minutes thirty seconds north and in longitude eighty-four degrees twenty-four minutes west. From New York City it is nearly 744 miles; 610 miles from Washington, D. C., and about 300 miles from either Chicago or St. Louis. Columbus, Ohio, is 110 miles distant; Cleveland 250 miles north. Doubtless the determining point as to its location as a city was the fact that it was exactly opposite the mouth of the Licking River. It is in the center of a territory extending two hundred miles in any direction, which for its fertility is not to be excelled even by the famous Nile Valley of Africa. Cincinnati is also the center of the Miami Valley so well known everywhere.

The business portion of the city lies on two narrow plateaus, which are surrounded on the northeast, north and northwest by high hills, but none so elevated as to thwart the plans of modern transportation lines. On the surrounding hills are situated the numerous handsome suburban towns and cities, all going toward making what has recently come to be known as "Greater Cincinnati." The business streets are about five hundred feet above sea-level, while the highest surrounding hills are about four hundred feet higher. The low-water mark in the Ohio River is four hundred and thirty-two feet above the sea.

At the date of pioneer settlement, the country was traversed by numerous small streams, which found their way into the Ohio, or first into Mill or Deer Creek. Deer Creek, along whose banks occurred so much of the interesting history of early days, has almost entirely disappeared forever, and now through Eggleston Avenue sewer the waters empty into the Ohio. At one time Deer Creek was practically the eastern limit of the community.

The first published account of Cincinnati was by Dr. Drake, in 1810, in which he says:

Its site is not equally elevated. A strip of land called the Bottom (most of which is undulated by extraordinary freshets, though the whole is elevated several feet above the ordinary high-water mark), commences at Deer Creek, the eastern boundary of the town, and stretches down to the river, gradually becoming wider and lower. It slopes northwardly to the average distance of eight hundred feet, where it is terminated by a bank

of glaxis, denominated the Hill, which is generally of steep ascent and from thirty to fifty feet in height. In addition to this there is a gentle acclivity for six or seven hundred feet back, which is succeeded by a slight inclination of surface northwardly, for something more than half a mile, when the hills or real uplands commence.

These benches of land extend northwardly (the upper one is constantly widening) nearly two miles, and are lost in the interval ground of Mill Creek. The whole forms an area of between two and three-quarter miles—which, however, comprehends but little more than a moiety of the expansion which the valley of the Ohio has at this point. For on the southern side, both above and below the mouth of the Licking River, are extended, elevated bottoms.

The hills surrounding this alluvial tract form an imperfectly rhomboidal figure. They are between three and four hundred feet high; but the angle under which they are seen, from a central situation, is only a few degrees. Those to the southwest and northwest, at such a station, make the greatest and nearly an equal angle. Those to the southeast and southwest also make angles nearly equal. The Ohio enters at the eastern angle of this figure, and, after bending considerable to the south, passes out at the western. The Licking River enters through the southern, and Mill Creek through the northern angle. Deer Creek, an inconsiderable stream, enters through the southern side. The Ohio, both up and down, affords a limited view, and its valley forms no considerable inlet to the east and west winds. The Ohio is five hundred and thirty-five yards wide from bank to bank, but at low water is much narrower. No extensive bars exist, however, near the town. Licking River, which joins the Ohio opposite the town, is about eighty yards wide at its mouth. Mill Creek is large enough for mills, and has wide alluvions, which, near its junction with the Ohio, are annually overflowed. Its general course is from northeast to northwest, and it joins the Ohio at a right angle. Ascending from the valleys the aspects and characteristics of the surrounding country are various. No barrens, prairies, or pine lands are to be seen near the town.

In the early times these two plateaus above-named were known as Hill and Bottom. Much controversy was had in pioneer years as to the best method to employ in treating the descent from the hill to the bottom lands, many favoring a distinct terrace and others a gradual slope, which latter plan obtained largely, so that today the rise in the city is gradual in an easy incline from the river to about Third Street, and from there by a slightly more precipitate ascent to Fourth Street. From Fourth Street north the level is fairly maintained with a slight rise until the base of the hills is reached at the north and east. By the gradual grading of the streets and hillsides, in all directions, the higher banks have disappeared almost entirely.

The chief business section of the city today is within the original lines of the first settlement, although the great factories are outside—some many miles out from the postoffice. Along the entire southern portion of Cincinnati flows the Ohio River in a very meandering course. The frontage along the river extends more than a dozen miles. The charming hills surrounding all but the southern portion, afford such a panorama of natural scenes as is not found in many other American cities. The beautiful environments of the "Queen City" include the river, the mighty suspension bridge built in 1864-65, the old Kentucky hills, and the nestling villages at their foot, and the city of Cincinnati itself. The river



at this point flows gently at a rate of about three miles an hour. It is about six hundred yards wide and its every turn and bend is replete with history of both the White and Indian races. This river has great variation in its stages of water. Its highest stage was in February, 1844, when it was almost seventy-two feet above low-water mark. On September 18, 1881, it fell to one foot and eleven inches—the lowest ever.

The unusual irregularity of the outline of the plattings of Cincinnati has been caused by the various annexations as a result of the growing population of the neighborhood. After the settlement became assured, the growth developed along the Ohio River eastward until connection was made by way of Pendleton with Columbia and westward along the base or the hills until Sedamsville, at Bold Face Creek, and Riverside, just beyond, became important points. The line of Mill Creek was another point of settlement and here at Ludlow's Station, later Cummins-ville, and Camp Washington and Fairmount gradually developed a large population.

At the head of Main Street, above Liberty, there branched to the northwest the road to Hamilton (now McMicken Avenue). Still later along the line of road running to Carthage was established the settlement of Corryville, beyond Mount Auburn, the first hill suburb. Hence it will be observed that the city formed itself along the lines of the least resistance, that is, along the valleys and the roads. Later the hills were settled, the principal ones being Price Hill, Fairmount, Clifton, Corryville, Mount Auburn, Avondale, Walnut Hills and Mount Adams. Also on the east Tusculum and Mount Lookout. The following was written concerning the finer residences being located on the beautiful heights around the business and older portions of Cincinnati, in an historical work published in 1904, known as the "Centennial History of Cincinnati," by Charles T. Greve:

Many of the suburban hills are occupied by residences of very great beauty, placed in the midst of large grounds improved by the highest degree of landscape art. The tendency to remove the residence portion of the city to the hills seems to be growing each year and as a result the basin, or original plateau, has been almost entirely surrendered to business uses and residences of the cheaper class. Many of the superb mansions that were the glory of the early days in the history of the city still remain in East and West ends, but they have been given over to offices, hospitals, hotels and private institutions of all sorts. The central point of the business life of the city is in the neighborhood of Government Square, Fountain Square and Fourth Street, from Main to Race. All the traction lines from the surrounding parts of the country, including those from Kentucky, passed through this section. The principal structures are in this general neighborhood, and it is here that activities of the city are most easily observed. The appearances in this respect are somewhat deceptive, however, for the immense manufacturing establishments which constitute so much of the wealth and importance of the city are scattered in all directions along the river, in the East and West ends, through the Mill Creek Valley, and even upon the nearby hills and in the suburbs beyond them not yet incorporated in the city. It is true of Cincinnati as, of course, it is of all large

cities, that one who has been a resident of it for a lifetime may pass years of his life in active business in the city and be utterly unconscious of many of the principal streams of activity going on all about him. It is only when an observer makes an effort to get a comprehensive view of the life of such a city that he begins to realize, even in a small way, the breath of that life and its multifariousness. In Cincinnati almost every department of human activity is represented and well represented. Its professional life will compare favorably with that of any city. It has contributed in the past and contributes today some of the leading men of authority to the professions of law, medicine and of the church. Its educational system, including the public schools and private institutions, the high schools and the University, afford opportunities to the poorest of its inhabitants which make it unnecessary for any to seek elsewhere for an education of the highest type, nor are these opportunities confined to a general education alone, but they extend to a specialization in law, medicine and theology. The artistic and musical side are no less represented. Cincinnati's musical festivals and her schools and colleges of music have given her a position preëminent among the countries of American in things pertaining to music. Her art school and art museum afford opportunities for development in this line unsurpassed on the continent.

Again it was said of Cincinnati by Judge Hoadly, many years ago, that it would be "a city fair to the sight, with a healthy public spirit, and high intelligence, sound to the core; a city with pure water to drink, pure air to breathe; a city not merely of much traffic, but of delightful homes; a city of manufacturing, wherein is made every product of art—the needle-gun, the steam engine, the man of learning, the woman of accomplishments; a city of resort for the money-profits of its dealings and the mental and spiritual profit of its culture—the Edinburgh of a new Scotland, the Boston of a new New England, the Paris of a new France."

**Annexations of the City**—Down to April, 1902, the annexations to the original city were as follows: In 1819, when the place was incorporated, the boundaries were Liberty street and a line continuing that street to the river, the river on the east and south and Mill Creek on the west, which included an area of three square miles. April 14, 1849, there were added to this territory the tract bounded on the south by Liberty Street and on the east by Hunt Street and the Lebanon Turnpike or Reading Road, and on the west by Mill Creek, extending as far north as McMillan Street; this territory included two and one-fourth square miles. The "City Directory," published in 1819, shows a platting map giving in the last-named section a few small lots lying mainly to the east and west of Vine Street, as continued beyond Liberty, to the point where the street connects with the Hamilton Road, now McMicken Avenue, and another line of lots lying along the west side of Hamilton Road south of its junction with Vine Street. Parallel with Vine was New Street, now Bremen, and cutting through New Street were Green Street, then running north-westwardly, and North Street, now West Elder. To the east of Vine were indicated Poplar (now Huber) and Elder Street, running east and west, and north and south Pleasant Street (now Hamer). To the southwest of Hamilton Road, and running parallel, was Back Street, now continued to



Walnut, where Moore Street joins the two just south of McMicken Avenue.

The plat of Northern Liberties was dated March 31, 1837, but this section had long been known as a sub-division of Mill Creek Township. In a plat fixed in map fashion in a directory of 1834, were shown two more short streets, Hughes, running north and south, and Williams (now Schiller), parallel to Liberty Street, lying east of Main Street, and the Dayton Road, west of Sycamore Street and north of Liberty. The upper waters of Deer Creek were shown as flowing through this tract. In those days the Dayton Road from the head of Main Street at the corporation line (Liberty Street) to the northeast, making an angle of sixty-seven degrees with Hamilton Road, now known as McMicken Avenue.

Included in this same territory was the village lying north of the original town site and to the west of Vine Street, known as Mohawk. It was at this point, then a striving village along the Hamilton Road at the base of Mount Auburn, that Mrs. Trollope first set up her household in 1829. She describes it "a little village about a mile and a half from the town, close to the foot of the hills formerly mentioned as the northern boundary of it." This village was never platted legally, but the name has been preserved to this time in Mohawk Bridge, as well as in Mohawk Street.

Brighton included that part of the present city reaching from Mill Creek to Freeman Avenue. Here the stockyards were formerly kept, and here for many years stood the Brighton House, a noted stock-raiser's hotel and resort. Ernst Station, afterwards Brighton Station and Fairmount, were within this suburb.

Texas was in the southwestern part of the city, while Bucktown lay to the east of Broadway in the Deer Creek bottoms.

Another extensive annexation was made to Cincinnati by act of the Legislature passed March 22, 1850, when territory in Section Seven of the Third Township of the Second Fractional Range, bounded on the west by Reading Road, on the south by Liberty Street, on the east by the west line of Fulton, and on the north by McMillan Street, including three-fourths of a square mile. By ordinance this became the Eleventh Ward, March 29, 1850.

In 1854 another annexation was effected by adding a strip including a square mile, and then called the Seventeenth Ward. This extended along the Ohio River north and east from the line of Liberty Street to the village of Pendleton and was styled the village of Fulton, which embraced nearly all of Fulton Township. The village of Fulton was made up of a single long street, extending eastward between the hills and the river, and formed the connecting link with the old city of Columbia. A goodly number of people settled there at an early time. The principal

occupation of the residents then was boat-building and it was at the Fulton Landing that the explosion of the "Moselle" occurred in 1835.

Other noted annexations were effected in 1869. The first included the territory three and one-eighth miles in area, known as Storrs Township, extending from Mill Creek on the east to the river on the south and Liberty Street on the north and west of the section line. In this tract were included the villages of Sedamsville along the river bank and Price Hill along the hills. A small portion of the township was in the village of Riverside, which was not included. Sedamsville took its name from a Revolutionary officer, Col. Cornelius R. Sedam, who later was with the famous St. Clair campaign and received two wounds. He bought a large acreage of land in Sections 34 and 35, where he built his house in 1795. The exact date of the ordinance authorizing the annexation of Storrs Township to Cincinnati was September 10, 1869. In November the same year, came the annexation of a two and one-half square mile tract in Spencer Township, bounded on the north by Linwood Road and Observatory Avenue, on the east line by Section Line 26, the village of Columbia and by Crawfish Creek to the Ohio River, and on the south line by the Ohio River, and including the village of Pendleton to the former western line of the former village of Fulton, and on the west by said line and the east line of the village of Woodburn. The following year, on March 5, 1870, there were annexed the villages of Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn and Clintonville, including Corryville and Vernon Village, constituting two wards. Also on September 21, 1870, was added a large strip of land on the west—five and one-eighth square miles in area—known as election precincts of Camp Washington, Lick Run and Mill Creek Township, including Mount Harrison, West Fairmount, St. Peters, Lick Run, Clifton Heights and Camp Washington, west from Clifton Avenue and from Mill Creek and north from McMillan Street to the Liberty Street line. This territory was then made into Ward Eighteenth.

The village of Columbia, including the oldest settlement in the Miami country, in area one and one-eighth mile square, was added to Cincinnati December 13, 1872. Cumminsville, the original seat of the Ludlow family, was annexed March 12, 1873. This territory embraced two and three-eighths square miles, which later became known as the Twenty-fifth Ward in Cincinnati, continuing as such until the Code of 1902 became effective.

March 29, 1873, the village of Woodburn was added to the city; this included one square mile and it was added to Ward First.

The Zoological Garden and adjacent territory was added to the city December 7, 1888; its territory embraced only one-fourth of a square mile.

The Legislative act of April 13, 1893, annexed to the city the villages of Avondale, Riverside, Clifton, Linwood and Westwood and their school districts. This annexation was approved of by the voters of the city and



villages and the terms thereof were determined by the Board of Annexation Commissioners, consisting of Judge C. D. Robertson, W. B. Melish and L. C. Robinson. The annexation went into effect December 31, 1895, at midnight, and thus were added eleven square miles to the territory of Cincinnati.

April 28, 1902, there was added Section Six and the east half of Section Twelve of the Third Township in the First Fractional Range, being one and sixty-nine hundredths square miles lying west of Price Hill.

The original area of Cincinnati at the date of its incorporation was but three square miles. Its area in 1902 was 39.09 square miles; in 1925, 71,245. More recent annexations are taken up in detail as the various communities are described, the following being the list alphabetically: Bond Hill, November 16, 1903; California, August 28, 1909; Carthage, July 11, 1911; College Hill, May 22, 1911; Delhi, July 13, 1910; Evanston, November 19, 1903; Fernbank, November 12, 1912; Hartwell, November 12, 1912; Hyde Park, November 18, 1903; Kennedy Heights, July 23, 1914; Madisonville, August 1, 1911; Mt. Airy, July 26, 1911; Mt. Washington, May 15, 1911; Oakley, January 14, 1913; Pleasant Ridge, November 12, 1912; Sayler Park, June 5, 1911; Winton Place, November 18, 1903.

**Topography and Geology**—The geological formation underlying the city of Cincinnati and its near about vicinity is quite simple. The strata forming the Cincinnati Hills consists of alternations of limestone layers and clay shales. The mineral composition and the structure of these strata show that they were formed in a wide sea stretching from the Appalachian highland westward, as far, perhaps, as the backbone of the Cordilleras. This sea swarmed with animal life. The remains of these animals, falling upon the floor of the sea, formed the layers of limestone. At times the currents swept along their waters surcharged with fine sediment brought from distant shores. This settling slowly down, formed the clayey shales, in which the remains of the creatures of long by-gone ages are often beautifully preserved.

For the principal material facts found in this article the writer is indebted to Mr. John M. Nickles, of Cincinnati, one well posted in the subjects herein discussed when he wrote twenty odd years ago concerning it. He goes on to say:

From the great thickness of stratified deposits formed in this Mississippian sea, of which the present Gulf of Mexico is a much reduced vestige, we may infer that the sea bottom was slowly settling down. After this sinking had continued long enough to permit the accumulation of strata two thousand or more feet in thickness, a contraction of the earth's crust produced a gentle fold which brought above the surface of the sea a long, rather narrow island, extending north and south. This uplift has been called in geological history the Cincinnati anticline, as the strata dip gently away from the crest of this island eastward and westward.

The rocks of the Cincinnati period comprise three stages, the Utica, Lorraine and

Richmond. All of the Richmond and part of the Lorraine have been eroded away from Cincinnati and vicinity. A small part of the Trenton period, about fifty feet vertically, is exposed in the south bank of the Ohio River from West Covington to Ludlow. A much greater exposure is found between New Richmond and Point Pleasant, Ohio, about twenty miles east of Cincinnati, as the axis of the anticline passes here in its north and south trend. The Trenton contains with its shale much good building stone. In the early days of Cincinnati, stone was quarried from the south bank of the Ohio. The name "Low River Quarries," still survives. A large amount of stone was also formerly quarried from the Trenton in the vicinity of Point Pleasant.

The lower parts of the hills around the city exposes the Utica. This formation consists mainly of shale. Some of the limestone layers would make building stone suitable for cellar work, but nowhere can it be profitably quarried. The thickness around Cincinnati is about two hundred and sixty feet.

Overlying the Utica and forming the upper part of the Cincinnati Hills is the Lorraine, which has altogether a thickness of about three hundred feet, but at Cincinnati, only the lower two hundred feet are shown. All above has been carried away. It is in these beds that the quarries have been opened which have supplied foundation work for the residences of Cincinnati citizens. Several of the churches and other buildings show that the stone can also be very tastily employed for architectural purposes. Formerly a large amount of lime was burned from this stone, but of later years better grades brought into the city have displaced the home-made article except for cellar work.

Fossils are very prolific about Cincinnati. From the earliest times when the "blue limestone" began to be quarried by the hand of pioneers, Cincinnati was noted as one of the finest fossil collecting grounds in the world. Many collectors have brought to light a wealth of animal remains. More than eight hundred specimen or species have been described from this Cincinnati period, and two or three hundred more are now known to await full description.

After the Cincinnati anticline had brought to the surface the now-born island, it became the prey of the elements, which are unceasingly at work tearing down the land surface and transporting the debris to the seas. Many millions of years have elapsed since rain, frost and running water began their work on this new surface. These elements work very slowly, but in the long ages that have elapsed since they began their work they have brought about great changes in the appearance of the land. Originally the surface was almost level, but soon drainage channels were established which were cut deeper and deeper. We do not know how much the surface of this old island has been worn down, but probably on an average it has lost between three and four hundred feet vertically.

It is a very interesting study to trace the old drainage channels through which this great mass of rock and shale was carried seaward in the form of mud. Only a beginning has been made. It would seem that it ought not be difficult, and it would not be, had it not been for a most surprising event in geological history. This was the advance from the north in comparatively recent times, geologically speaking, of a great thick sheet of ice, an immense glacier, which covered over the face of the land, filled up the hollows, planed off some of the eminences and swept around others, blocked the rivers and often compelled them to carve out for themselves new channels. When the ice sheet melted away, it left undisturbed over hill and hollow an immense amount of wastage in the form of gravel and sand, silt and boulders. The valleys around Cincinnati generally show this glacial debris and some is found even on some of the hilltops.

By this ice invasion which had its southern limit only a short distance south of Cincinnati, the drainage of this region was profoundly modified. The ancient drainage was obliterated, though here and there was left its traces. The Ohio, at least as far down as Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is a young river, occupying mainly the channels of several very



old streams; in some places, at Cincinnati for example, it has carved out for itself a new channel.

What are called hills are not really hills, but only the escarpments of a rolling table land in which the Cincinnati-Covington-Newport basin has been hollowed out to a depth of about three hundred feet below the general level of the country. The western part of the basin is occupied by the broad Mill Creek Valley, which continues north and northeast. Several miles west of the Mill Creek is a high ridge running from the Ohio River north through Westwood and Chevoit. From this ridge several spurs extend eastward. The one at the north is quite wide. It is occupied by Price Hill. That between Fairmount and North Fairmount is comparatively narrow. The Fairmount Valley drained by Lick Run, now changed into sewer, and the North Fairmount Valley and their side valleys illustrate finely the amphitheatres which occur at a certain stage of the normal erosion. So also does the valley of the West Fork, west of Cumminsville. In fact, most of the small valleys about Cincinnati are of this shape. It is easily seen that from Mill Creek west was a table land, which, as the result of erosion, has become a series of ridges and valleys.

The high land on the north of the basin forms a watershed from which several short streams in rainy weather flow down into the basin, or rather did before they were deflected into sewers. Ravine Street and Vine Street occupy two such small water courses. Deer Creek, in the valley between Mount Auburn and Eden Park, was another. The high ridge has been utilized in part for McMillan Street. The north side of this water-shed, occupied by Burnet Woods, Clifton, Avondale, Idlewood and Hyde Park, sends its drainage streams off to the north and northwest and eventually their waters find their way into Mill Creek. Walnut Hills occupies the broad eastern end of this high ridge.

The present topography of Cincinnati region presents more instructive features which serve as clues to the ancient drainage. These are some of them: The very wide valley of the Mill Creek with such an insignificant stream flowing in it; the valley of the Little Miami River for several miles above its mouth much wider than that of the Ohio from this point down; a broad, low valley extending from the Little Miami at Red Bank westward to the Mill Creek, in which are situated the suburbs Madisonville, Norwood and Bond Hill.

The explanation of these peculiarities is that in pre-glacial times a stream known as Old Limestone, heading somewhere in the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky, and Manchester, Ohio, and occupying what is now the channel of the Ohio from Maysville down, flowed for several miles through the channel of the Little Miami northwardly, then westwardly through the low valley just mentioned, to the neighborhood of St. Bernard. At that point it was joined by the Licking River, which flowed northwardly through the lower part of the valley of the Mill Creek. With its volume much augmented by the water of the Licking, Old Limestone continued on up the Mill Creek Valley to Hamilton, Ohio. Geologists here differ as to the course of the stream from that point. Generally speaking, it is believed that the river continued its course through a now abandoned channel from Hamilton southwestward into the valley of the White Water near Harrison, Ohio; thence through the lower part of the White Water to its junction with the Great Miami River not far from Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

Walnut Hills was directly connected with the highlands in Campbell County, Kentucky, lying east of Newport, Kentucky. Price Hill was continuous with the hills of Kentucky lying to the south. When the ice sheet advanced from the north, it blocked the Old Limestone, the stream flowing north in Mill Creek Valley to Hamilton, damming its waters into a lake until they rose high enough to cut across the lowest parts of the old ridges at Walnut Hills and Sedamsville, thus beginning the present course of the Ohio at Cincinnati. During the time that has elapsed since this event, the Ohio has cut down

these gaps to their present level. The steep slopes of the hills abutting on the Ohio in the First Ward of Cincinnati, and the Twentieth Ward, Sedamsville and Riverside, are noteworthy and in very great contrast with the general slopes of hills carved out of the same kind of rocks which have been subject to normal erosion during long geological ages.

Nearly all of the world's great cities have been built on or very near a river. Among the influences which determined the fitness for the site of Cincinnati were, of course, its streams. The Big and Little Miami, the Licking and the Mill Creek had two values only. Their valleys furnished natural thoroughfares for travel and a rich alluvial soil for agriculture. But in addition the Ohio (the river beautiful) was a navigable stream. In the present age of railroads and airships it is hard for us to realize the significance of that fact! Who could over-estimate the importance of the Nile to Alexandria; the Euphrates to old Babylon; the Hudson to New York; the Mississippi to New Orleans; the Allegheny and Monongahela to Pittsburgh? What service may come in the future of the earth's streams on which her cities are built no one can tell, but certain it is that the Ohio River did actually play a great part in the selection, founding and early prosperity for Cincinnati. Then we must hasten on to recording more than a passing notice of the wonderful Ohio.

It is the greatest arm of the Mississippi, in many ways. United States records show the discharge of the waters from the Ohio are 158,000 cubic feet per second, while that of the Missouri only averages 120,000. It takes its source where mingle the waters of those majestic streams, the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, with Pittsburgh its first great business center. A straight line from Pittsburgh to Cairo, Illinois, where it forms junction with the Father of Waters, measures 615 miles, but its meanderings measure 975 miles. Along its historic banks stands Steubenville, Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Huntington, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville, New Richmond, Covington, Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg, Madison, Louisville, Evansville, Paducah. These are the larger cities along the Ohio, but there are a score of lesser places all long having been regular bee-hive business centers in a local and smaller way. The waters of this stream flow on toward the sea at the average rate of three miles an hour, but in high flood times rises to as high as seventy feet above low-water mark. The Ohio drains in excess of 200,000 square miles, while with its tributaries, it has fully 5,000 miles of navigable waters. These accurate, yet cold, dry figures but feebly indicate the immensity of the region styled the Ohio Valley. These things all had to do with the selection of the site of a great commercial center to be known as Cincinnati.



## CHAPTER II.

### THE MOUND BUILDERS AND INDIANS HEREABOUTS.

The following paragraphs are from the pen of Dr. Drake, in his "Picture of Cincinnati," published in 1815. As a scientific observer, no man before, or even after his day and generation, can in anyway compare with him for graphic expression and accuracy of every statement made.

**The Prehistoric Inhabitants**—The first white man that came to the site of Losantiville, could hardly have failed to notice the indications of the numerous presence at this point of an earlier people. The Indian, as he has been known within historic times, left little or no trace of his occupancy of any part of the land, but on the small table-lands that constituted the site of Losantiville were structures which were unmistakably the remains of a different race and whose name, character, history and antiquity are left entirely to conjecture. In the excitement of the chase the dangers that encompassed the pioneers who first must have seen these remains, their presence aroused little or no attention. But after the settlement had located itself there were men who not only became inquisitive as to the peculiar structures, but made a record of them. The earliest of these records of any importance is that contained in the work of Dr. Drake, as already noted in language as follows:

"No objects in the State of Ohio seem to more forcibly arrest the attention of travelers, nor employed a greater number of pens, than its antiquities. It is to be regretted, however, that so hastily and superficially have they been examined by strangers, that the material for a full description have not yet been collected. The former have too often contented themselves by copying from each other; and the latter have commonly substituted wonder for examination.

"Before proceeding to examine the remains which are termed ancient, it may be advantageous to distinguish them, if possible, from those which are evidently modern. In several places are to be found the sites of Indian villages, which are indicated by hearths of flat stones; by ashes, charcoal and calcined earth; and by vast quantities of the broken bones of those animals on which the inhabitants subsisted. About the same spots, but not confined to them, are found various articles fabricated of clay, coal, grit, flint, granite and other hard stones; and which from their form are denominated hatchets, axes, chisels, arrow-heads, pipes or ornaments. Fragments of earthen-ware, also, are picked up, which exhibit in their composition pounded mussels and other river shells; and on its surface, many ornamental lines, either straight and parallel, or curved; always formed by indentation or incision. None of it appears to

have been glazed; but most of the fragments have, it is obvious, been subjected to a strong heat. All which I have seen were parts of vessels, and are unquestionably a manufacture of some species with that carried on by some of the Southern tribes of Louisiana at the present time. The remaining works of a modern date are stone and sometimes earthen tumuli, which are distinguishable from the ancient by their diminutive size, and from being disconnected with any extensive fortifications, or other remains. I have seen three of these Indian graves examined. They were situated on the top of a high ridge in Kentucky, where none of the common vestiges of ancient population exist. Two of them were composed of stone, the other of earth. In the latter the dead bodies had been laid on the surface of the ground, and were surrounded by ashes, calcined loam and fragments of charred wood. They were covered with flat limestones, surrounded by others set edgewise. Over the whole had been erected a mound in circular form of little convexity, being thirty-six feet in diameter, and not more than three in height. The others had nearly the same internal construction; but their framers chose to bring the stone from the creeks two hundred feet below, rather than erect a mound of earth; and when we take into consideration the tools which they must have used for the latter purpose, their preference of the former cannot excite much surprise.

"Having premised these remarks, we are better prepared to understand what relates to the works which are more ancient. Among these there is not a single edifice, nor any ruins which prove the existence, in former ages, of a building composed of imperishable materials. No fragments of a column; no bricks, nor a single hewn stone large enough to have been incorporated into a wall, has been discovered. The fabrics of wood must have long since mouldered away; and the only relics which remain to inflame curiosity and excite speculation, are composed of earth with which rude and undressed masses of stone have sometimes been combined. These vestiges consist of mounds, excavations, and embankments or walls, of various forms and dimensions. Cincinnati affords specimens of each. They are extensive and complicated, but not conspicuous, and have, therefore, attracted less attention than the relics at some other places. The principal wall or embankment encloses an entire block of lots and some fractions. It is a very broad ellipsis; one diameter extending eight hundred feet east from Race Street, and the other about six hundred feet from Fifth Street. But its figure is not mathematically exact. On the east side it had an opening nearly ninety feet in width. It is composed of loam, and exhibits, upon being excavated, quite a homogeneous appearance. Its height is scarcely three feet, upon a base of more than thirty. There is no ditch on either side. Within the wall the surface of the ground is somewhat uneven or waving; but nothing is found there that indicates manual labor. On each



side of the gateway, or opening, exterior and contiguous to the wall, there is a broad elevation or parapet of an indeterminate figure. From one of these may be traced a bank, not more than twelve inches in height, on a foundation nine times as great. It extends southerly about one hundred and fifty feet, till it reaches within one or two rods of the border of the upper plain or hill, when it turns to the east and terminates in a mound at the junction of Main and Third streets, distant nearly five hundred feet. From the parapet of the opposite side no wall of this kind can be traced; but immediately north of it, and at a short distance, are two other shapeless and insulated elevations more than six feet high, which it seems probable could not have been formed on an alluvial plain, but by the hands of man. Upwards of four hundred yards east of this, between Broadway and Sycamore streets, there is another bank, of nearly the same dimensions with the one last described. It can be traced from Sixth to the vicinity of Third Street; and is evidently the segment of a large segment of a very large circle, the center of which would lie within or immediately south of that already described. From near the southern end of the segment to the river, a low embankment, it is said, could formerly be traced; and was found to correspond in height, direction and extent, with another, more than half a mile distant, in the western part of the town; but neither of these are now visible. In Fifth Street, east of all that have been described, there is a circular bank enclosing a space of six feet in diameter. It was formed by throwing up the earth from the inside. It is not more than a foot high, but twelve to fifteen in horizontal extent. In the northern part of the town, between Vine and Elm streets, at the distance of four hundred yards from the ellipsis first described, there are a couple of convex banks seven hundred and sixty feet long, less than two feet high.

"They are exactly parallel and forty-six feet asunder, measuring from their centers, for two-thirds of their distance, after which they converge to forty. In the southern of these banks, about the point where their inclination to each other commences, there was an opening thirty feet wide. The directions of these elevations, as ascertained by the compass, does not vary two degrees from a true line east and west. The site of our town exhibits many other inequalities of surface, which are no doubt artificial; but they are too much reduced, and their configuration is too obscure to admit of their being described. It is worthy of notice that the plains on the opposite side of the river have not a single vestige of this kind.

"Of excavations we have but one. It is situated more than half a mile north of the figure first described, and it is not perceptibly connected with any other works. Its depth is about twelve feet; its diameter measuring from the top of the circular bank formed by throwing out the earth is nearly fifty feet. Popular speculation could not fail to make it a half filled well, but no examination has ever yet been undertaken.

"The mounds or pyramids found on this plain were four in number. The largest stands directly west of the central enclosure so often referred to, at the distance of five hundred yards. Its present height is twenty-seven feet, and about eight feet were cut off by General Wayne, in 1794, to prepare it for the reception of a sentinel. It is a regular ellipsis, whose diameters are to each other nearly as two to one. The longer runs seventeen degrees east of north. Its circumference at the base is four hundred and forty feet. The earth for thirty or forty yards around it is perceptibly lower than the other parts of the plain, and the stratum of loam is thinner; from which it appears to have been formed by scooping up the surface; which opinion is confirmed by its natural structure. It has been penetrated nearly to the center, and found to consist of loam gradually passing into soil, with rotten wood. The fruits of this examination were a few scattered and decayed human bones, a branch of a deer's horn, and a piece of earthen ware, containing mussel shell. At the distance of five hundred feet from this pyramid, in the direction of the north eight degrees east there is another about nine feet high, of a circular figure, and nearly flat on top. This has been penetrated to the center of its base without affording anything but some fragments of human skeletons, and a handful of copper beads, which had been strung on a cord of lint.

"Northeast of the last, at the distance of a few hundred yards, is another of the same figure, but not more than three feet in height; which, upon being partly opened, has been found to contain a lot of unfinished spear and arrow heads of flint.

"The mound at the intersection of Third and Main streets has attracted most attention and is the only one that had any connection with the lines which have been described. It was about eight feet high, one hundred and twenty long and sixty broad. It was of an oval figure, with its diameters lying nearly in the direction of the cardinal points. It has been mostly obliterated by grading Main Street. Its construction is, therefore, well known. Whatever it contained was deposited at a small distance beneath the stratum of loam which is common to the town. The first artificial layer was of gravel, considerably raised in the middle; the next, composed of larger pebbles, was convex and of a uniform thickness; the last consisted of loam and soil. These strata were entire, and must have been formed after the deposits in the tumulus were completed. Of the articles taken from thence, many have long since been lost; but the following catalogue embraces the most curious.

"1. Pieces of jasper, rock crystal, granite and some other stones—cylindrical at the extremities, and swelled in the middle; with an annular groove near one end.

"2. A circular piece of cannel coal, with a large opening in the center, as if for an axis; and a deep groove in the circumference, suitable for a



band. It has a number of small perforations, disposed in four equidistant lines, which run from the circumference towards the center.

"3. A small article of the same shape, with eight lines of perforations; but composed of argillaceous earth, well polished.

"4. A bone ornamented with several carved lines, supposed to be hieroglyphical.

"5. A sculptural representation of the head and beak of a rapacious bird, perhaps an eagle.

"6. A mass of lead ore (galena), lumps of which have been found in some other tumuli.

"7. A quantity of isinglass (mica) plates of which have been discovered in and about other mounds.

"8. A small ovate piece of sheet copper with two perforations.

"9. A larger oblong piece of the same metal, with longitudinal grooves and ridges.

"10. A number of beads, or sections of small cylinders, apparently of bone or shell.

"11. The teeth of a carnivorous animal, probably those of a bear.

"12. Several large marine shells, belonging, perhaps, to the genus *buccinum*; cut in such manner as to serve for domestic utensils.

"14. Several copper articles, each consisting of two sets of circular concavo-convex plates; the interior one of each set connected with the other by a hollow axis, around which had been a quantity of lint; the whole encompassed with the bones of a man's hand. Several other articles, resembling this, have been dug up in other parts of the town. They all appear to be made from pure copper, covered with the green carbonate of that metal. After removing this incrustation of rust from two pieces, their specific gravities were found to be 7.545 and 7.857. Their hardness is about that of the sheet copper of commerce. They are not engraved or embellished with characters of any kind.

"15. *Human Bones*—These were of different sizes; sometimes enclosed in rude coffins of stone, but oftener lying blended with the earth—generally surrounded by a portion of ashes and charcoal. The quantity of these bones, although much greater than taken from the other mounds of the town, was small in proportion to what was expected—the whole tumulus not having contained perhaps more than twenty or thirty skeletons. With a view of comparing these bones with those of present Indian tribes, I endeavored to collect and preserve them. They were, however, generally in such a state of decay that nothing more could be inferred, than a sameness in the height of the two races. At length I was so fortunate as to procure the skull, nearly entire, of a middle-aged man; and have compared it with that of a Wyandot Indian—presented to me by John Johnston. The facial angle of the ancient, which may be termed

the fossil, is 74 degrees—that of the Wyandot 76 degrees—and in their length and breadth there is but little difference. On placing and examining them, however, in the manner directed by Blumenbach, it is seen that a section made through the forehead and the occiput would exhibit in the fossil skull almost a regular oval; in the Wyandot, the figure of an egg cut lengthwise, after being flattened at its smaller end. The face of the Indian head, moreover, is shorter and broader than that of the fossil; the upper jaw projects less and the cheek bones are more distant, broad and prominent. Those of the fossil skull are, however, of greater height than the cheek bones of most European faces. But what little reliance is to be placed on a single comparison, appears from this—that the upper part of another skull found at this tumulus exhibits the same horizontal section with the Wyandot, except that the forehead is remarkably convex, instead of being flattened. The fossil teeth, which I have seen, were generally sound, and had nothing peculiar in their figure.

“No earthen vessels or vases were found in the Main Street tumulus but a small one, composed in part of pulverized mussel shells, was lately dug up and broken to pieces, about five hundred feet from that mound. Other vessels have been discovered in similar situations in the country. A comparison of these, as to form, composition and ornament, with vases made in later times or by distant nations, might lead to interesting results. But the bigotry of Spain in the sixteenth century seems to have been more destructive to the historical paintings of Mexico, than the indifference, negligence or idle curiosity of many of her citizens are to these interesting relics.”

Probably the final conclusion up to this date (1927) is best summed up by an old-time resident of Cincinnati, Judge Force, who said: “The mystery which enveloped the builders of these mounds and earthworks is now largely dispelled and it is generally accepted that they were tribes of Indians differing little from the sedentary and fortified tribes which inhabited the country of the St. Lawrence and the lakes in the time of Cartier and Champlain, or from the tribes which now inhabit the pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona”.

It may be said, in conclusion, that the matter of the age of the Cincinnati earth works has been as much a mystery as the race or character of the builders. The one word, *conjecture*, seems to cover the whole matter to the present time. But before passing from this topic the writer deems it best to give the opinion held by General W. H. Harrison, who in an instructive, interesting address before the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio in 1837, had this to say:

“When I first saw the upper plain on which the city stands, it was literally covered with low lines of embankments. I had the honor to attend General Wayne two years afterwards, in an excursion to examine them. We were employed the greater part of a day, in August, 1793. in



doing so. The number and variety of figures in which these lines were drawn, was almost endless, and, as I have said, almost covered the plain—many so faint, indeed, as scarcely to be followed, and often for a considerable distance entirely obliterated; yet, by careful examination, and following the direction, they could again be found. Now, if these lines were ever of the height of the others made by the same people (and they must have been to have answered any valuable purpose), or unless their erection was many years anterior to the others, there must have been some other cause than the attrition of rain (for it is a dead level) to bring them down to their then state. That cause I take to have been continued cultivation; and, as the people who erected them would not themselves destroy works which had cost them so much labor, the solution of the question can only be found in the long occupancy and the cultivation of another people, and the probability is that that people were the conquerors of the original possessors. To the question of the fate of the former, and the cause of no recent vestige of settlements being found on the Ohio, I can offer only a conjecture, but one that appears to me to be far from improbable."

The general thought the occurrence of tremendous floods, like those of 1793 and 1832, might be sufficient to drive off the builders, "not only from actual suffering, but from the suggestions of superstition; an occurrence so unusual being construed into a warning from Heaven to seek a residence upon the smaller streams."

**Indian Occupancy and Military Forces**—When the first explorers entered the West, towards the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, they found that the greater part of the Ohio region was the hunting ground of the Iroquois Indians, known at that time as the Five Nations. This family of Indians stood foremost among the American savages in the exploits of war and in cultivation, if such a word can be employed in such a connection. At one time or another these Indians were the conquerors of half the continent and included within their sovereignty the choicest hunting grounds, covering the most fertile valleys and the densest forests in the region between the mountains and the Mississippi. Although much attention was devoted by some of the tribes to agriculture, their chief means of subsistence were the game of the forest and plain and the fish of the waters of the numerous rivers. As a result it became usual for the stronger nations to hold large tracts of forests for their special demesne. The divisions of these tracts among the tribes was well recognized and although it might be possible to pass from one end to another of any of them without coming across an inhabited spot or meeting with friend or foe, the right of property was well understood by the Indians. As one race became predominant over its neighbors, its hunting grounds extended and any one who entered upon them did so at the peril of his life.

The Indians that occupied the Western and Middle States two hundred and more years ago belonged chiefly to the two great families of the Iroquois and the Algonquins. In the Ohio Valley, while the influence of the first named nation was very great and its title to the land a matter of much subsequent discussion, the natives with whom the settlers, in the main, came in contact, belonged to the Algonquin family. The Iroquois at one time or another extended their conquests from Canada to the Carolinas and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and although not present in large numbers in the Ohio Valley, their quasi-sovereignty was to some extent recognized by all the other tribes. They are supposed in some measure to owe their triumphs to their home within the central part of the State of New York, where the great rivers and lakes, large and small, offered opportunities for roving throughout the lands adjacent to them. They consisted of five tribes or nations, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas, to whom in 1714 were joined the Tuscaroras, after which the Five Nations became known as the Six Nations. Each of these tribes had a separate organization with their sachems and chiefs, but all matters of foreign policy were deliberated upon and decided in the general assembly in a great council house in the Onondaga Valley. By reason of this clannish system, as a result of which the same clan had branches in all the families of the confederacy, they formed a very united body and their system of descent through the female line, constantly transferring the power of the sachem to the collateral branches of his family, prevented any one family from obtaining too great a power or influence among them. In the Algonquin family, the descent was through the male line.

The Five Nations from time to time swept the country, practically exterminating their enemies. Their process of extermination was complete. A large number of their captives were destroyed by the most terrible torture at the stake, and the remaining ones were distributed among the different tribes of the conquerors, husbands and wives and parents and children being entirely separated, so that the family identity was completely lost. In this way the losses of the conquerors in battle were repaired and the unsuccessful opposing nation was wiped out of existence.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the country now known as Ohio was distributed in a way among the following nations: That part about the Muskingum and along the upper Ohio and Allegheny was occupied by the Mingo, who were wanderers and outlaws of the Five Nations, chiefly Senecas and Cayugas. The Wyandots who had seated themselves about Detroit had sent large bodies along the Sandusky River as far as Scioto, and at the time of the tour of Christopher Gist (1750), their chief village was on the Tuscarawas, near its junction with the Walhonding. Near the Ohio and along the Muskingum and Scioto were



the Shawnees with their chief town at both sides of the Ohio at the mouth of the Scioto. To the west, extending from the Wabash to the two Miamis, were certain tribes of the Miamis, known as Tightwees and the Piankeshaws and Weas. Their principal fort and town at the time of Gist's visit was Pickawillany. Among the Mingoes and Shawanees and Wyandotts were scattered Delawares.

In theory the tribes just described had been admitted to this region with the consent of the Five Nations, who by right of conquest claimed the entire control of this territory. The victories of the Iroquois already related were supposed to have made them masters over all the country north of the Ohio and as far west as the Mississippi River. This matter became important in the subsequent claims which the different European powers put forward as to the country out of which Ohio was formed. The steady growth of French feeling and French population in this region finally attracted the attention of the English cabinet and it became necessary to invent some sort of a theory upon which England could lay claim to this land. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the Five Nations had been recognized by France as subjects of Great Britain, and of course all their lands were supposed therefore to belong to that country. Sir William Johnson and Governor Powell therefore shrewdly advanced the position of the conquest of the Five Nations of the Western lands referred to, which position, if correct, would naturally vest the title of these lands in England. This proposition was not conceded by the Indians, not even the Mingoes, who were the off-shoot of the Five Nations. It was claimed by the tribes that the land was theirs not by permission of the Five Nations, whose conquest was disputed. The two distinguished Englishmen also referred to, as well as Dr. Franklin and others, regarded the rights of the Five Nations to all the hunting grounds of the Ohio Valley, "as thoroughly established by their conquest in subduing the Shawanees, Delawares, Tightwees, Miamis and Illinois, as they stood possessed thereof at the peace of Ryswick in 1697." On the other hand such authorities as General Harrison and Dr. Drake and many others disputed entirely such a position, and General Harrison later gave us his conclusions, after reviewing the proof, that without any reasonable doubt "the pretensions of the Five Nations to a conquest of the country from the Scioto to the Mississippi are entirely groundless."

General Harrison supposed that the Miamis had been in immemorial possession, from the Wabash to the Scioto where he found them, and it was on this supposition that he based his theory. It seems to be the fact, however, that there had been a conquest extending to the Mississippi, but at the end of the seventeenth century a combination of the Miamis, Shawanees and other nations of the Northwest, incited by La Salle and his lieutenant, Tonti, had driven the Iroquois back to their original lands. La Salle had been permitted by his allies to build a fort

on the Illinois, in the winter of 1682 and 1683, and the Indians had used this as a rallying place. This aroused the indignation of the Iroquois and during the absence of La Salle in France, in March, 1684, the Iroquois attacked the fort and besieged it for six days. They were unsuccessful, however, although they made three assaults, and finally withdrew, carrying with them a large number of prisoners. They were pursued by the Miamis and their confederates, the Illinois, and most of the prisoners were regained. This was the first serious rebuff that the Iroquois received and they never again went so far west. The Miamis and the Shawanees and other tribes gradually worked their way eastward until peace was made at the great convention of Indians at Montreal in 1701. From this time, as a matter of fact, the Five Nations lost their control of the country west of the Muskingum and their claim of title by conquest and the claim of the English depending upon it were mere fictions. The Miamis in the meantime had moved into Ohio and settled at the points where they were subsequently found by Celoron.

Burnet's Notes, page 222, reads as follows:

**Indian Chieftains**—The most famous chief of the Miamis was Little Turtle (Me-che-cun-na-qua). He had been educated in a Jesuit school in Canada and was remarkable for his mental vigor and great common sense as well as for his skill and bravery as a military leader. He commanded the Indians at the time of the expeditions of Generals Harrison and St. Clair in 1790 and 1791 and was also present in the fight at Fallen Timbers at the time of the Wayne expedition in 1794, but was not in command. He is supposed to have urged the Indians not to go into action at this time but to accept the proposition of peace. "We have beaten the enemy twice; we cannot expect always to do this. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps. The day and the night are alike to him. I advise peace." He was among the chiefs who signed the treaty at Greenville and took a most important part in the proceedings, which he opened on behalf of the Indians. His text was to the effect that the treaty of Fort Harmar was not a valid treaty as it had been made by some of the younger men of the tribes who were irresponsible. He resented the carving out of the Indian territory by the English and Americans without any consideration for the Indians and gave the former boundary of his tribe as follows: "The prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. It is well known by all my brothers present, that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the head waters of the Scioto; Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; and from thence to Chicago on Lake Michigan. I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami Nation where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago, and charged him not to sell, or part with his lands, but to

reserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me."

Any one who follows the great discussion at the council of Greenville cannot fail to be impressed by the eloquence of the Indians, particularly by that of Little Turtle, who certainly, as far as the mere presentation of facts was concerned, was fully the equal of Wayne. He finally, with other chiefs, signed the treaty and is said to have adhered to it ever after. He visited President Washington at Philadelphia in 1797 where he was much made of. He met Volney, the celebrated French philosopher, and became quite intimate with him. Volney, in conversation with him concerning the origin of the Indians suggested that they had come from the Tartars in Asia, to which Little Turtle responded, "Why may not the Tartars of Asia have come from the Indians?"

Little Turtle died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, strangely enough of the gout, on July 14, 1812.

Joseph Brant Thayendanegea, the celebrated chief of the Mohawks, was born on the banks of the Ohio in 1742. His father was a full-blood Mohawk of the Wolf tribe, and his grandfather one of the five sachems who attended the court of Queen Anne in 1710. Sir William Johnson, whose relations with his sister are too well known to need rehearsal here, took a great interest in him and sent him, in 1761, to the school at Hanover, New Hampshire, under the charge of Eleazer Wheelock, subsequently Dartmouth College. While here he translated portions of the New Testament into the Mohawk language, and at a later date he translated the Book of Common Prayer into the same tongue. Later in his life he became a consistent believer in the Christian religion and collected funds for the purpose of building a church on the Indian reserve on the Grand River in Canada. This was the first church erected in Upper Canada. He died on his estate at the old Brent mansion, Wellington Square, Canada, November 24, 1807, and rests under a handsome mausoleum near the church which was built by the inhabitants of the vicinity in 1850. A monument to the memory of Brant, the main feature of which is a statue of heroic size, was erected in Brantford, Canada, in 1886. Thirteen bronze cannons were given for the statue by the Canadian Government.

Other Indians who were conspicuous for their acquaintance with the whites in their early days were Blue Jacket, a Shawnee, Cornstalk, one of the best Indians ever born in Ohio Valley; White Eyes, Mesass, a Chippewa, and Tarkee the Crane, of the Wyandot.

White Eyes is said frequently to have come near Fort Washington and viewed it from the neighboring hills. The wife of Colonel Strong, who was an officer at that fort, told Mr. Mansfield that she had "often met and conversed with White Eyes and other Indian chiefs. White Eyes told her he had often watched what was going on at the old fort



from what has since been the site of the old Cincinnati Observatory. On the brow of the hill, Mount Adams, there was then a very large oak tree which I have myself seen. It was in the branches of this tree that White Eyes concealed himself, looked down upon the fort and saw all that was going on."—These words are from page 21, of "Mansfield's Memo-  
ries."

Tecumseh belongs by right in any list of great men among the Indian tribes. He was a chief of the Shawanees, born near the city of Piquatown in 1768. His first experience in war was said to have been at the age of twenty years in a fight with the Kentucky troops; he ran at the first fire. He afterward took an active part and showed great courage. He was in the campaign which ended in the treaty of Greenville. About 1805 he started upon the scheme of confederating the Western Indians together for exterminating the white people. His brother, the Prophet Ellskwantawa, born in 1775, had acted as chief of about one thousand warriors of various tribes located near the confluence of the Tippecanoe with the Wabash. His administration was a complete failure but Tecumseh at this time took the reins of government, acting, however, in the name of his brother the Prophet. Tecumseh and his brother visited the tribes from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico arguing and discussing the right of the Indians to the lands. He was warned to desist by General Harrison, then the governor of the Northwest Territory, and in August, 1810, near Vincennes, in company with four hundred fully armed warriors, he had a quiet talk or conference with the governor. He was full of promises, but proceeded with his schemes. He made an address to the Creek nation gathered to the number of five thousand in Alabama, and told them that as an evidence of his might upon his return to Detroit he would stamp upon the ground and shake down every house in their country. Strangely enough about the time he should arrive at Detroit, came the earthquake of December, 1812, which convinced the affrighted Creeks of the truth of his statement. He had announced to them that the time to begin the war would be shown by the appearance of the arm of Tecumseh stretching across the heavens like fire. The appearance of the comet which had been foretold to him by the British completed his argument. He was not present at the terrible battle of Tippecanoe, but his brother the Prophet superintended the battle from a safe distance. In the War of 1812, he commanded the Indian allies of the English and was finally made a brigadier-general in the royal army. He was killed in the battle of the Thames October 5, 1813, where he fought most desperately, feeling from the beginning that he must fall. The manner of his death is unknown to any degree of certainty. A Canadian historian attributes to old Tecumseh the preservation of Canada to the English. The Prophet continued to live in Canada until 1826 when, accompanied by a son of Tecumseh, and others, he settled beyond the Mississippi. The date of his death is unknown to the author.

Red Jacket was also a Seneca of the Wolf tribe. He was born near Geneva in 1751. His name was given to him because of a brilliantly embroidered scarlet jacket which had been presented to him by an English officer shortly after the Revolution as the reward for his fleetness of foot. His Indian name was Sagoyewatha. His great influence with his people came from his eloquent tongue as his activity on the war path was never remarkable. Brant said that he was a coward and gave him the name of cow-killer and considered him not always honest. He took an active part at the treaty of Fort Stanwix where he established his fame as an orator. Throughout his whole career Red Jacket remained a thorough Indian. His hostility to Christianity never ceased and he regarded a missionary as the most serious enemy of his race. He not only despised the white people but their dress and language and everything that belonged to them. He was tall and dignified in appearance, with fine eyes and majestic demeanor. In 1792, at the conclusion of the treaty between the United States and the Six Nations, Washington presented Red Jacket with a medal of solid silver, seven inches in length and five inches in breadth. On the reverse was engraved the arms of the United States and on the obverse a device showing Red Jacket receiving the pipe of peace from Washington. This medal he prized very highly and with the scarlet jacket he wore it until the time of his death.

In 1810 he gave valuable information to the Indian Agents of the plots of Tecumseh and the Prophet and in the war that followed he kept the Senecas on the side of the Americans. In his later years he became a confirmed drunkard. He sank into mental imbecility and was finally deposed by twenty-six of the leading men of his nation. He died in Seneca Village in 1830. His remains were removed to Forest Lawn Cemetery near Buffalo in 1884. He has been called the last of the Senecas.

John Logan was a chief of the Cayugas and bore the Indian name Tahgahjute; his English name was taken from that of the secretary of William Penn. Logan was brought up in friendly intercourse with the whites, with whom he became very popular. He was finally chosen by the Mingoes as their chief. In 1770 he moved to the Ohio where he became much addicted to drinking. Four years later came the massacre of his family which resulted in the celebrated speech of Logan, which is still regarded as one of the best examples of Indian eloquence. In revenge for this outrage on his people he took the war path in person and for several months committed fearful barbarities upon the whites. He himself took thirty scalps during the war. After the war was ended he became very intemperate and in a fit of drunkenness knocked his wife down; supposing he had killed her he fled. He was followed by a troop of Indians who overtook him on the southern shore of Lake Erie. Mistaking their friendly purposes for a desire to avenge the death of his

wife, he attacked them and was killed by his nephew in self-defense, at a point near Sandusky, in 1780.

Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawas, was born on the Ottawa River in 1720. He was the son of an Ojibwa woman and became the chief of the three tribes, Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawattamies. His celebrated conspiracy is described at length in other sections of history. It was probably the most skilfully managed conspiracy of wide extent ever entered into against the whites by the Indians. Pontiac was killed in 1769 in Cahokia, Illinois, by another Indian who had been bribed for the purpose.

**Indian Treaties**—The treaties which the English entered into with the Indians, which in later years became of vast importance, in Western lands, can be briefly enumerated. It must be remembered that throughout the entire course of negotiations the Iroquois conquest of the western tribes was taken for granted and the Five Nations did not hesitate to sell nor the English to buy the title held by so vague a right.

Whatever may be the justness of the claim it seems clearly established that this confederacy pretended to own the whole country now embraced in Kentucky and Virginia north of the Cherokee claim and all of what was subsequently the Northwest Territory except a small portion of Ohio and Indiana and Southwestern Illinois belonging to the powerful Miami Confederacy.

It was in 1609 that Champlain made the fatal mistake of introducing the knowledge of gunpowder to the Iroquois in an attack in which he accompanied the Hurons against their ancient enemies. The French people never overcame the feeling of resentment felt by the Iroquois at what they considered their unjustifiable part in the battle and at all times thereafter, the natural sympathies of this great confederacy were with the English.

As early as 1684 Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, is said to have held a treaty with the Five Nations at Albany at which time they placed themselves under the protection of the British Nation. They also made a deed of sale to the British Government of a vast tract south and east of the Illinois River and extending across Lake Huron to Canada. The cession of 1701 is described later.

Again in September, 1726, the Senecas, Cayugas and Onondagas entered into a treaty with the English at the same place by which they confirmed this cession and also granted a strip of land sixty miles wide along the southern bank of Lake Ontario including the post at Oswego and extending to the modern Cleveland on Lake Erie. These lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by His Majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." It would be a matter of curious interest, although of little practical importance,



to know what the unfortunate Indians supposed this language to mean. There never was any question that the English assumed that the best way to protect these lands for the use of those for whom they held them in trust was to use them for the benefit of the trustees.

Another treaty was made between the Six Nations and the Colonists at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1744. At this conference all the confederated tribes were represented except the Mohawks and there were commissioners from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The conference lasted from June 22 to July 4. The celebrated interpreter Conrad Weiser acted for the English and the no less celebrated Madame Montour for the Indians. By this an indefinite extent of land west of the Alleghanies was ceded to the English as well as the right to build a great wagon road from Pennsylvania through Lancaster and York to the Potomac at William's Ferry, then up the valley of Virginia to Winchester, from which it was to follow an old Indian trail still farther south. In 1748 at the same place the Twightwees for the first time entered into an alliance with the English.

After the treaty was made, at Logs Town, a trading post seventeen miles below the forks of the Ohio near the present town of Economy, according to arrangement, Christopher Gist, Captain Trent and George Croghan and other representatives of the Ohio Company met the Indians on June 9, 1752. The Indians most prominent at the meeting were the Shawanees and Mingoos and the purpose of the conference was to get these tribes to confirm the cession made at Lancaster. At first, although they recognized the treaty of Lancaster and the authority of the Six Nations to make it, they denied any knowledge of the Western lands being conveyed to the English by that deed and refused to have anything to do with the treaty of 1744. "However," said the savages, "as the French have already struck the Twightwees, we should be pleased to have your assistance and protection"; they therefore asked that the English build a fort at the forks of the Ohio. The reference was to Langlades' attack on Pickawillany. The influence of Croghan and Montour, a son of the famous Madame Montour and a chief among the Six Nations, finally induced the Indians to sign a deed confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent and consenting to a settlement southeast of the Ohio.

In the following year William Fairfax had a conference at Winchester, Virginia, with representatives of some of the Indian tribes. The treaty was concluded but such was the feeling of the Indians that Fairfax did not dare to mention either Lancaster or the Logs Town treaty.

The conference held in Carlisle, in September, 1753, between representatives of the Six Nations, the Delawares, Shawanees, Twightwees, and Wyandots on the one hand and the commissioners of Pennsylvania including Benjamin Franklin, was more satisfactory. In reply to the

Indians' complaint that their friendship for the English had brought upon them the enmity of the French, the English agreed to fortify trading stations at the forks of Logs Town and at the mouth of the Kanawha. A speech of one of the Indian chiefs at this time is worth quoting:

Your traders [says he] bring scarce anything but Rum and Flour. They bring little Powder and Lead, or other Valuable goods. The Rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such Quantities by regulating the Traders. We never understood the trade was to be for Whisky and Flour. We desire it may be forbidden, and none sold in the Indian country; but that, if the Indians will have any, they may go among the inhabitants and deal with them for it. When these Whisky Traders come, they bring thirty or forty Cags, and put them down before us, and make us drink, and get all the Skins that should go to pay the Debts we have contracted for Goods bought of the fair Traders, and by this Means we not only ruin ourselves, but them too. These wicked Whiskey Sellers, when they have got the Indians in Liquor, make them sell the very Clothes from their backs. In short, if this Practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it. (Western Annals, page 149.)

By the treaty of Easton with the Pennsylvania Delawares in the autumn of 1756, an agreement was reached that settlers should not pass the mountains. The spaces beyond the Alleghanies were to be kept sacred for the hunting grounds of the red men and no one should occupy them except with the permission of the tribes themselves. At this very time three millions of acres of this land had been sold to different companies. At Fort Pitt, in 1760, leave was obtained to build posts within the Indian country, each post to have enough ground about it to raise corn and vegetables for the use of the garrison.

After the siege of Detroit was raised in 1764, a treaty was made at the council held there in which took part the Ottowas, Ojibwas, Pottawatamies, Miamis, Sacs, and Wyandots, which was simply a treaty of peace and to relinquish the title to the English post and the territory around them for the distance of a cannon shot and recognized as the sovereignty of the English.

The celebrated peace made with Bouquet, the tribes of the West entered into a treaty with Sir William Johnson at the German Flats, New York. The Indians at this time desired to fix the western boundary at the Allegheny River, but Johnson pleaded lack of authority and the controversy remained unsettled.

The treaty at Fort Stanwix, in 1768, was probably the first to fix boundaries with any definiteness.

The treaty of Lochavar, made two years after the Stanwix treaty, recognized a title in the Southern Indians to certain lands covered by the grant made by the Northern Indians but this did not serve to bother the settlers, whose conscience was quieted by the alleged Iroquois title. The treaty of Camp Charlotte, in 1774, practically concluded Dunmore's war.

The treaty of the Watauga branch of the Holston River, in March,







1775, was with the Cherokee Indians and transferred certain lands south of the Ohio to the Transylvania Company. This included about one-half of the present state of Kentucky and part of Tennessee lying near the southerly bend in the Cumberland.

A conference with the Western Indians attended by the Delawares, Senecas and Shawanees was held at Pittsburgh, October, 1775. The Indians were divided in their views with relation to the dissension of the Americans and English and at this time one of their chieftains, Captain White Eyes, ever a friend of the Americans, asserted the independence of the Delawares and denied the claim of the Iroquois to rule his people. The English faction was led by the celebrated Captain Pipe.

The Delawares, however, headed by White Eyes, Pipe and Kill-Buck, negotiated a treaty of peace at Fort Pitt in September, 1778, with the Virginians.

At Fort Stanwix, in 1784, the Six Nations, under leadership of Cornplanter and Red Jacket, met Richard Butler, Oliver Wolcott, and Arthur Lee. This was the first recognition by the Indians of the new Republic. Despite the reluctance of the Indian chiefs, the treaty was signed, which virtually extinguished the Indian title to the lands lying north and west of the Ohio, both in Pennsylvania and in New York.

The pretension of the Six Nations to sell these lands over which they had, in fact, had no control for years, angered the Western tribes and it became necessary to quiet them. This was accomplished by the treaties made at Fort McIntosh near the mouth of Beaver Creek, thirty miles below Fort Pitt, where the American commissioners, George Rogers Clark, Samuel H. Parsons, and Isaac Lane met representatives of the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas, and Ottawas. By the treaty, which was agreed upon January 1, 1785, a section was reserved for the Indians in the northwestern part of Ohio and all the lands east and south and west of the lines bounding this section were acknowledged by the Indians of the conference to belong to the United States.

The Shawanees on the Scioto had kept aloof from the treaty at Fort McIntosh and for their benefit a conference was held at Fort Finney at the mouth of the Great Miami. The commissioners here were General George Rogers Clark, General Richard Butler, and General Samuel H. Parsons. January 31, 1786, a treaty was concluded here by which the Shawanees agreed to practically the same terms as those incorporated in the treaty at Fort McIntosh. The Shawanees agreed to confine themselves in the territory between the Great Miami and the Wabash. From this time until actual settlement in the Ohio country the Indians avoided making any further treaties.

St. Clair, in the summer of 1788, made an effort to negotiate a treaty and finally succeeded in gathering the warrior chieftains at Fort Harmar in September. Negotiations were delayed by the slowness by which the

representatives of the tribes came in. Among the Six Nations Brant and McKee used all their influence to prevent a conference; however, St. Clair succeeded, in January, 1789, in negotiating two treaties. The first was with the Six Nations, except the Mohawks who had withdrawn with Brant to Detroit, and confirmed the cessions made at Fort Stanwix in 1784. The other was with the Wyandots and other Western tribes and confirmed their grants at Fort McIntosh and Fort Finney, in 1785. These treaties of Fort Harmar were the most important to the settlers, as they assured to them the lands just opened by the grants from Congress northwest of the Ohio. It was the delay in the negotiations at Fort Harmar that on the one side kept Symmes so long at Limestone and that on the other occupied the attention of the Indians so that there was comparatively little annoyance from them at the time of the landings at Columbia, Yeatman's Cove and North Bend.

On September 27, 1792, Rufus Putnam having reached Vincennes, met thirty-one chiefs including the various tribes of Miamis and Illinois Indians, and concluded a treaty of peace which, however, the Senate refused to ratify because of its guarantee to the Indians of their lands.

The treaty of Greenville, in 1795, came as the conclusion of Wayne's campaign and practically reaffirmed the former treaties of Fort Harmar.

The treaties after Greenville were quite numerous and as a result, little by little, all claim of the Indians to any of the land now in the state of Ohio was surrendered.

The Miamis, by the Greenville treaty and a treaty later in 1809, ceded their lands between the Wabash and Ohio State line. They did not join the alliance proposed by Tecumseh but did finally enlist against the Americans in the War of 1812 and attacked a detachment of General Harrison's army commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. They were defeated and sued for peace in a final treaty which was concluded with them September 8, 1815, by which time their numbers had very much decreased as a result of their wars and their great drunkenness.





### CHAPTER III.

#### EARLIEST WHITE PEOPLE OF THIS VICINITY.

From 1673 to 1763 this was one vast wilderness—a green glad solitude unknown to white men. Therefore we must now begin to trace a long, complicated series of events which began to take place as far back as 1673, by which the Middle West was fitted for the abode of white men and for a central community from which the influences of the new civilization should finally radiate. To do this intelligently, we must keep in mind the vast illimitable extent of territory, and be prepared to co-ordinate events occurring anywhere and everywhere between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi; the Cumberland River and the Great Lakes on the north. From 1673 on, the French people had almost exclusive control of this section and held sway for near a century. Those times were rich in romance and historical events well worth while to preserve. However, only a few passing notes can here be recorded, those which have directly to do with the founding of Cincinnati and its environs.

May 17, 1676, Marquette and Joliet began that memorable journey which resulted in the discovery of the Mississippi. Down this majestic stream they floated until they reached the Arkansas River, on the 17th of June of the same year they began their return by way of the Illinois, thus passing through the western edge of that region which is the object of our present investigation, but learning little if anything about it.

In 1682 Robert La Salle commenced his celebrated voyage on which he completed the work of Joliet by passing down the Mississippi River to the far away Gulf of Mexico and there planted the fleur-de-lis, claiming the vast region by reason of discovery. The French government regarded this as being a safe and good title and hence took possession and soon came hither adventurers in great and rapidly increasing numbers. In 1687 Joliet founded a colony at St. Louis. The Wabash Valley was occupied in 1700; Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and other trading posts were established in the same period. The Indians, who numbered from twenty to thirty thousand, were treated kindly and became the staunch friends of the Frenchmen whose influence was soon exerted over the entire region. No attempt was made to settle and colonize, for barter with the native hunters was the only thought except to make the Indians serve as a buffer between themselves and the English. In carrying out their plans they manifested wonderful sagacity.

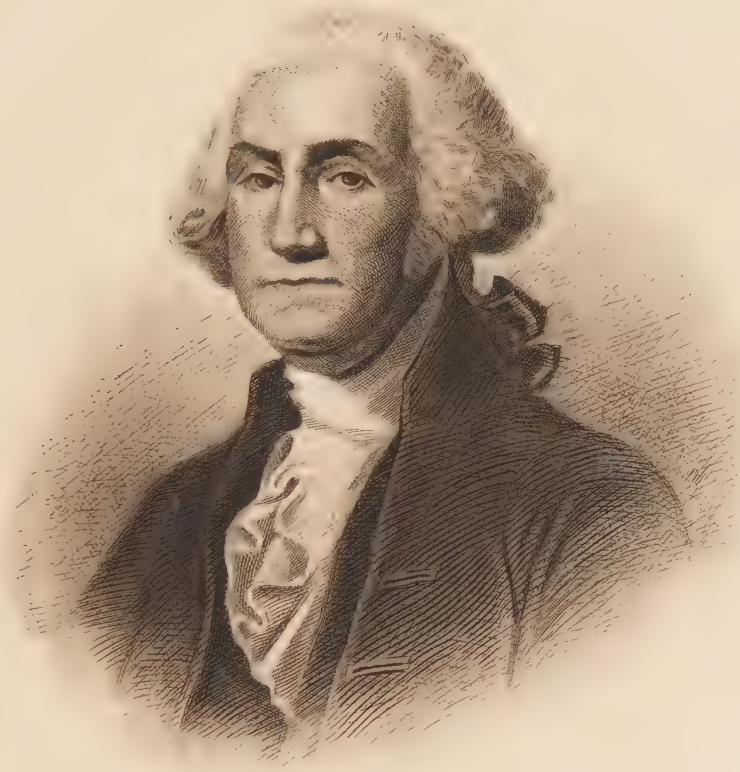
It was not until 1748 that the first settlement was made by the English-speaking people on western waters, on Draper's Meadow, on the New River, a branch of the Kanawha in Virginia, and the same year Thomas Walker, with a company of Virginia hunters, forced his way

into Kentucky and Tennessee. This seemingly a small event toward final settlement proved to be one of much importance. It was during 1748 that "The Ohio Company" was organized, consisting of thirteen Marylanders with one London merchant, formed to speculate in the Western lands, and secured a grant of 500,000 acres in the Ohio valley, to be located mainly between the Kanawha and the Monongahela.

The French held this vast wilderness in peace for a long period, but finally they were disturbed by the conflict styled King George's War in 1749. Having beaten the French along the Atlantic Coast the English pushed forward to conquer more territory in the western country. Even prior to that date they had worked their way into Pennsylvania and with Virginians had made settlements at the foot hills of the Alleghanies. Men had even ventured out from Connecticut and began to break through into New York and take possession of the Susquehanna. But now was to begin an impressive movement in history; the movement of an irresponsible, unorganized mass of rough adventurers extending over hundreds of miles along the sparsely populated western fringes of the colonies, into unexplored wilderness. It was in 1750 that Christopher Gist was sent by these far-sighted men to examine and report upon their holdings, and the account of his expedition is the first one concerning this region, by men of the English-speaking race. The year following, Gist went down the southern side of the tract and found the entire region occupied by Indians and a few roving and reckless Scotch-Irish traders.

In 1753 the Marquis Duquesne dispatched a strong military force to seize the head waters of the Ohio, a master stroke in a game that was being played by the French against the intruding English. These hardy soldiers built Fort Venango at the junction of French Creek and the Allegheny, thus fastening a secure rivet in the barriers with which they were determined to surround their precious possession. This was an act too bold to be overlooked by the English, and Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent a company of soldiers (piloted by Christopher Gist), to remonstrate against it. The bearer of his message was a young Virginian by the name of George Washington, and he presented it so convincingly that Le Boeuf, the commander of the French, felt called upon to ask time to communicate with the government at Montreal. This treatment of his remonstrance did not suit the taste of the irate governor and he sent Washington back to construct a fort at the forks of the two great rivers whose junction forms the Ohio. Under the existing circumstances it was not possible to do so, but the frontier men of the region, dissatisfied at failure, undertook to accomplish the deed themselves. The difficulties were greater than they imagined and they also were compelled to desist by the French, who finished the structure begun by their enemies and made out of it the most strategic stronghold in the entire country.

From a place so important it was necessary that the French be dis-



*George Washington*

*Engraved by H.B. Hall's in New York*





lodged, even at the expense of war, and Governor Dinwiddie acted promptly. He sent Washington to accomplish its conquest or destruction but furnished him so insufficient a force that the brave young soldier succeeded in escaping the horrors of the battle of "Great Meadows" only with the honors of war. His discomfiture and retirement left the French in absolute control, and in that dark moment not an English flag was waving in the whole northwest. The English government immediately planned a counter stroke by organizing a larger army, placing it under command of General Braddock, a soldier of renown, who took Washington onto his staff, but ignored his advice, hence was cut to pieces as an army and himself slain. "We shall know better next time in dealing with the Indians," were the words from Braddock's lips before he died.

Still another expedition must be had in order for the English to capture this stronghold. This was organized in 1758 and it set out determined to succeed at whatever cost it might be. General Faber was placed in command and he easily won by reason of the temporary absence of the Indians from the encampment. This was fatal to the French. The fort was captured; its name was changed from Fort Duquesne to Fort Pitt and it became the defense and hope of the entire frontier.

In 1763 terminated the "Seven Years War" between Austria, England and France. In that far away city of Paris a few pen strokes transferred the sovereignty of the French Empire in America to the absolute control of the English. "America was to be English—not French," said Carlyle.

**Under King George III**—October 7, 1763, King George issued a proclamation concerning the government of all the other territories ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris, excepting this particular region in North America. The King desired to hold this territory for *crown lands* in order to exclude the inhabitants of the colonies from settling upon it.

For the benefit of the home government through the revenue derived from a fur trade with the Indians, this entire magnificent region was to be closed to the innumerable home seekers who were waiting to clear it, plow it, inhabit it, and turn it into a paradise.

Next came on the Pontiac War—1763. At first the colonists believed because the French had been conquered that they could safely make settlements in this splendid domain. But the Indians resented the manner in which the English had settled with France and were hostile toward the British. The French had been friendly to the savages and politic in their treatment toward the red man, while the English were harsh and unfair. Finally the Indian rose in his might and under that wonderful leader, Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawas, who rallied the various tribes in the whole region and with a master hand waged a war in which he caused to fall, one by one, the fortresses such as St. Joseph, Fort Ontario

(now Lafayette, Indiana), Fort Presque Isle and Bedford, Pennsylvania. Bouquet was successful and through his efforts, beginning at Burley Run, twenty-five miles east of Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), he swept in swift marches to recover the lost forts, one after another, this being one of the finest military campaigns seen in America. His work reestablished the English power.

The much disputed territory had been conquered in a fair fight—now what was to be done with it? The country must be defined and then subjugated. This was no easy task. Three years were consumed in earnest and sometimes heated discussion between the representatives of the two powers. At last, however, a satisfactory treaty was arranged and signed, in 1768, at German Flats and Fort Stanwix in far away New York.

Another strife of short duration was Lord Dunmore's War, which ended in the autumn of 1774; this was a war against the Indians. The results of this white man's victory were great, for it kept the Indians silent during the first two years of the oncoming Revolution, and as well gave settlers a chance to locate in Kentucky. The forts at Vincennes and Kaskaskia were captured from the English in 1778-79; and soon invasion was effected in Tennessee, where the Indians were routed and subjugated and such men as "Old Daniel Boone, the Hunter of Kentucky," made their record as heroes.

**Division of Territory of the Northwest**—The military conquest of this vast region was only a phase of the problem of its final occupation. It was not only conquered but divided. What parts should fall to the various states which had contributed to its conquest was a matter of great perplexity—as well as of the greatest importance. There were many minor difficulties; but these were all overshadowed by the larger fact that some portion of the region belonged to individual states and not to the new nation which had come so recently into existence. Three of these, Virginia, Connecticut and New York, still more earnestly devoted to themselves, as states, than to that newer and greater political unit, the Federation, clung so tenaciously to their rights as to threaten the very existence of the national government itself. After long struggles between New York and the others the former surrendered her claims and Virginia and Connecticut soon followed, with a small reservation—the fertile tract of land known as the Western Reserve.

**Ordinance of 1787**—"That immortal document known as 'Ordinance for governing the Northwestern Territory,' was passed in 1787. With the wisdom which characterized the political activities of the founders of our government, the men who gave the ordinance its final form provided, strange as it may seem, for every important emergency that actually arose in the complicated struggle to subdue, populate and govern a vast



wilderness over which still roamed bands of savages from whom it finally had to be seized by force of arms. Wise, interesting and important as were all the provisions of this great document, there was a single one so remarkable there and so significant afterward that, although they passed by in silence, it must never be permitted to go without a word of praise. The others are political. It was ethical. By it, human slavery, in this region sacred to the highest uses of humanity, *was forbidden then and ever more.*”—From the pen of Rev. Charles Frederick Goss, author of “The Queen City.”



## CHAPTER IV.

### THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The first important addition to the original thirteen Colonies of the territory of the United States was that part northwest of the Ohio River and was known as the Northwest Territory. From the land within its limits was subsequently formed the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Not the least important element in the subsequent development of this vast region was the character of the men who were the officers of its first government. Although the population was small the contact of the settlers with the governing officials made a great impression upon the people whom they served. The vast territory which had for so long a time been a wilderness given over to the savages and wild beasts and which had enjoyed practically no government when under French or English occupation was impressed from the outset with the fact that it was an organized community to be governed under the forms of law and that the period of irresponsibility had passed. Much of this was due to the personality of the officers, all of whom were men of very high standing and of good education. Five of the six men originally chosen for the important offices of the territory had received a college education. General St. Clair had been educated at the University of Edinburgh; Sargent and Parsons were graduates of Harvard; Varnum was a graduate of Brown; Armstrong had been a student at Princeton and Symmes, who was appointed in his place, was a man of education, who had served for many years in many responsible positions, including twelve years as a judge. Men of this character were fully convinced of the importance of a well-ordered government and it is largely due to their strict adherence to their ideas of duty that the territory over which they presided became from the first a law-abiding community.

**Territorial Officers**—Arthur St. Clair, the newly appointed Governor, was a Scotchman. He was born in Thurso, in 1734, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh and studied medicine under the noted Dr. Hunter, of London. Inheriting a large sum of money from his mother, he bought a commission of ensign in the English Army and came to America in 1758. He participated in the capture of Louisburg and had distinguished himself under Wolfe at Quebec. In 1760 he married, in Boston, the half-sister (or niece) of Governor Bowdoin. He resigned his commission in 1762, and in 1764 he settled in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where, with his inherited wealth and the fortune brought to him by his wife, he purchased a large quantity of land and built large mills and had a handsome dwelling in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In time he owned 11,000 acres of land. He held offices such as



*Wm. H. Blair*





surveyor, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, member of the Governor's Council, recorder of deeds, and was one of the most prominent men in the community in which he resided. Governor Penn said of St. Clair: "Mr. St. Clair is a gentleman, who for a long time had the honor of serving His Majesty in the regulars with reputation, and in every station of life has preserved the character of a very honest man." St. Clair became a colonel of the militia in 1785 and accompanied the commissioners to negotiate with the Indians at Fort Pitt, as their secretary. He served in Canada in 1776, and in August was made a brigadier-general. He joined Washington's army in November. In 1777 he was in command at Ticonderoga, which he had to evacuate July 4, on account of the great forces of Burgoyne. He was a member of the court marshal which tried Major André, and with others had to vote upon him the death penalty. He was in command at West Point during part of 1780. Later he joined Washington and participated in the capture of Cornwallis. The Revolutionary War left St. Clair an impoverished man. He was elected as a delegate to Congress and became president of that body in 1787, resigning the position to accept the Governorship of the Northwest Territory.

Other officers associated with St. Clair in the Northwest Territory were: Winthrop Sargent, who was secretary. He died in New Orleans in 1820.

Samuel H. Parsons, born in Connecticut in 1737, graduated at Harvard in 1756; was a brigadier-general in the days of the Revolutionary struggle, and in 1779 succeeded General Putnam as commander of the Connecticut line. He became major-general and was later one of the commissioners in making treaties with the Indians. He settled in the territory and was accidentally drowned in the Big Beaver River, November, 1789.

James Mitchell Varnum, born in Massachusetts, 1748, graduated at Brown University in 1769. Was made a brigadier-general in 1777, resigned two years later and was made major-general of militia, which office he held at the date of his death. He served in the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1783, and again in 1786-87; he was very eloquent. He moved to Marietta in 1788, and held his office until his death in 1789.

John Armstrong, who declined the appointment of territorial judge, was born in Pennsylvania, 1758. Was a student at Princeton in 1775 and became a volunteer in a Pennsylvania regiment and rose to the rank of major. He is best recalled as being the author of the "Newburgh Addreses," written at the close of the Revolution to induce the army to make such demonstrations as would require Congress to do it justice. After the war he was Secretary of State and adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and in 1784 conducted operations against the settlers in the Wyoming Valley. He married and settled in New York, from which State he

was elected as United States Senator, serving from 1800 to 1804, and resigned to be a Minister to France. In 1812 he was made brigadier-general and the same year became Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Madison. The failure of the operation against Canada and the capture of Washington in 1814 made him so unpopular that he resigned and retired to private life, dying April 1, 1843.

**Marietta Settlement**—Sometime prior to the appointment of the officers on August 29, Dr. Cutler met the directors and agents of the Ohio Company once more at the "Bunch of Grapes Tavern" in Boston and reported to them that he had made a contract with the Treasury Board for a million dollars' worth of land at seventy-five cents an acre, and on the following day the plat of the proposed city on the Muskingum was settled upon and proposals for saw mill and corn mill sites invited. Rufus Putnam, chosen as the leader of the pioneers and boat carpenters from Danvers were sent ahead, and by the last of January, 1788, they had reached the Youghiogeny. Putnam and the main party with the surveyors and engineers joined them February 14, 1788. They found no boats and no boards to build any, no person able to hollow out a canoe, the saw mill frozen up and smallpox prevailing. However, they set to work and by April 2 the "Mayflower," a forty-five ton galley, first called the "Adventure," floated out upon the stream. April 7 this historic boat, accompanied by the "Adelphia," a three-ton ferry, and three log canoes reached the Muskingum. Here they were greeted by the garrison at Fort Harmar, which had been built there in 1785 for the protection of the surveyors and was, with Fort McIntosh at the Big Beaver, one of the two stations then held by the government north of the Ohio River. Among those who greeted them was the famous Captain Pipe fresh from participation in the burning of Colonel Crawford. The site selected for the town was a level plain, thirty feet above the Muskingum River, on the eastern side of the stream opposite the fort, at the point where the mound builders had left so many of their remains. The name of the town, selected in Boston, was Adelphia; but at the first meeting of the directors held on the ground, July 2, the name Marietta was adopted in honor of Marie Antoinette, the friend of the struggling Colonies. Here the land was cleared and one hundred acres planted with corn and huts were built, as was the pioneer custom, from the planks that had made their boats. On the top of the ancient fortification of the mound builders, whose parapets, twenty feet high, still remain, was built a stockade, including a building two stories in height, with blockhouses at the angles; this was called the Campus Martius. In the spring the changeable quality of the climate, an entire novelty to the settlers, manifested itself. There was intense heat and much insect life, followed by cloudbursts, which deluged the rivers rise, before never seen so high. A sudden fall in temperature made them fear the approach of winter in the mid-summer; however,



their crops leaped into life and the game which was at hand furnished them with food and plenty. Emigrants began to arrive and in considerable numbers. In May came Col. John May, the first journalist of the Colony, and in June two of the judges, Parsons and Varnum, arrived.

Lieutenant Denny, whose diary has been quoted from before, joined the forces of Fort Harmar May 29. He was much impressed with the character of the settlers, "many of whom were of the first respectability—old Revolutionary officers." July 4, Independence Day, was celebrated, when venison, bear and buffalo meat regaled the appetite and Judge Varnum delivered a patriotic address, in the course of which he referred to the expected visit of the Governor. "We mutually lament that the absence of his Excellency will not permit us, upon this joyous occasion, to make those assurances of sincere attachments, which bind us to him by the noblest motives that can animate an enlightened people. May he soon arrive. Thou gently flowing Ohio, whose surface, as conscious of thy unequalled majesty, reflecteth no images but the grandeur of the impending heaven, bear him, oh bear him safely to this anxious spot. And thou beautiful, transparent Muskingum, swell at the moment of his approach, and reflect no objects but of pleasure and delight."

The great episode of the arrival of the Governor took place five days later. On this day intense excitement prevailed throughout the settlement and at the fort on the opposite bank. The officers assumed their newest uniforms and the soldiers' muskets and trappings were polished to the highest degree of cleanliness. The distinguished citizens collected about the Campus Martius awaiting the arrival of their hero. General Harmar and his officers, proceeding to the landing, were amidst the ruffling of drums and the booming of the Federal salute of fourteen guns; they received the Governor as he stepped from the twelve-oared barge of state. He was accompanied by Major Doughty, of the artillery; Judge Parsons, and Secretary Sargent. The party proceeded in solemn state to the fort, where it was to remain until the formal opening of the civil government.

**Civil Government Set Up**—Tuesday, July 15, 1788, civil government was established in the territory west of the Ohio River. General St. Clair, attended by Judges Parsons and Varnum and Secretary Sargent, made his public entry into the city of Marietta, being escorted across the river in a barge of state to the accompaniment once more of drums and guns. A handsome bower had been erected, under which he was received by General Rufus Putnam and all other citizens with the most sincere and unreserved congratulations. He was escorted by the townspeople to the Campus Martius, whereupon all took their seats in solemn array. After a short period of silence his Excellency arose and addressed himself to the assembly in a concise but dignified speech. He expressed his great pleasure at meeting them upon so important an occasion and informed

them that he had brought with him a most excellent constitution for the government of the territory, to which he invited their attention. The Governor's address was followed by the reading of the Ordinance by Secretary Sargent, and also of the commissions of the various officers. After this formality had been concluded the Governor spoke at length of the importance of good government; of his desire to administer the trust confided to him in such a manner as to merit their approbation; of the relations of the Northwest Territory and the general government, and of the opening of a new county under such favorable auspices and of the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the Indians. "Endeavor to cultivate a good understanding with the natives without much familiarity; treat them on all occasions with kindness and the strictest integrity; run not unto their customs and habits, which is but too frequent with those that settle near them, but endeavor to induce them to adopt yours. Prevent, by every means, that dreadful reproach, perhaps too justly brought by them against all the white people that have been acquainted with, that, professing the most holy and benevolent religion, they are uninfluenced by its dictates and regardless of its precepts. The present situation of the country calls for attention in various places, and will necessarily induce frequent absence, both of the judges and myself, from this delightful spot; but at all times and places, as it is my indispensable duty, so it is very much my desire to do everything within the compass of my power for the peace, good order, and perfect establishment of the settlement; and as I look for not only a cheerful acquaintance in, and submission to necessary measures, but a cordial coöperation, so I flatter myself my well-meant endeavors will be accepted in the spirit in which they are rendered, and thus our satisfaction will be mutual and complete."

At the conclusion of the Governor's address, Gen. Rufus Putnam congratulated him on his safe arrival in a few appropriate remarks and presented to him a formal address on behalf of the citizens.

Immediately after the conclusion of the formalities, Governor St. Clair and the two judges who were present entered upon the duties of their office and set to work forming a code of laws for the government of the territory. The Ordinance provided that the laws should be selected from the statutes of the thirteen original States; the judges, however, did not strictly follow this practice, but whenever they could not find laws suited to the condition of the territory, they supplied the want by enactments of their own framing. This system was acquiesced in by Governor St. Clair, but with considerable reluctance on his part. The laws which were not selected from the statutes of the States finally failed to receive the approval of Congress, but with two exceptions were continued in force because necessary until the second grade of the Government was

established in 1795, when the Governor and council formally enacted a code of laws.

The first law created providing for the organization of the militia was prepared by Judges Varnum and Parsons and presented to Governor St. Clair for his approval. The beautiful harmony which had hitherto obtained comes to an end at this time, that of the first official act in the Northwest Territory. St. Clair submitted with great deference some observations to the two judges which he thought might appear to them worthy of consideration. If these observations left anything of the original law without criticism, it is not apparent. Thereupon the judges submitted a law relating to real estate, which brought forth an elaborate veto from the Governor. Fortunately, despite the warmth of the correspondence, the personal relations between the Governor and the judges remained of the most cordial nature. The laws which were finally approved by St. Clair and the two judges, were ten in number and related to the establishment of a militia; establishing General Courts of Quarter Sessions and of the Common Pleas, and for the appointment of sheriffs; establishing a Court of Probate; fixing the terms of the General Court; describing the forms of oaths of office and respecting crimes and punishments; regulating marriages; fixing fines for infraction of militia rules; creating the office of coroner; and limiting the time of civil actions and for instituting criminal prosecutions.

The signature of John Symmes appears on the law of August 30, establishing a Court of Probate, but on no other. This must have been signed by him at the time of his visit to the Western country in the summer preceding the settlement between the Miamis. This law took the place of the code of laws which, in the absence of constituted authority, were drawn up by Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, father of the judge of that name.

The laws which were adopted at this time had been regarded, so far as those relating to crimes and offenses are concerned, as very strict and even cruel. As there was no jail, minor offenses were punished by fines, whipping and confinement in the stocks. This latter emblem of terror remained in use in Ohio until 1812. It may as well conclude the matter of State Judiciary down to the time of the sessions of the first Territorial Legislature. As soon as a sufficient number of States had ratified the Constitution of the United States and Washington had assumed the reigns of government thereunder, it was thought to be the duty of the executive to issue new commissions to officers whose commissions, having been issued by the Continental Congress, were held to have expired with that government. For that reason President Washington, in a letter dated New York, August 18, 1789, nominated Arthur St. Clair and Winthrop Sargent, Samuel Holden Parsons, John Cleves Symmes and William Barton as Governor, secretary and judges, respectively, of the

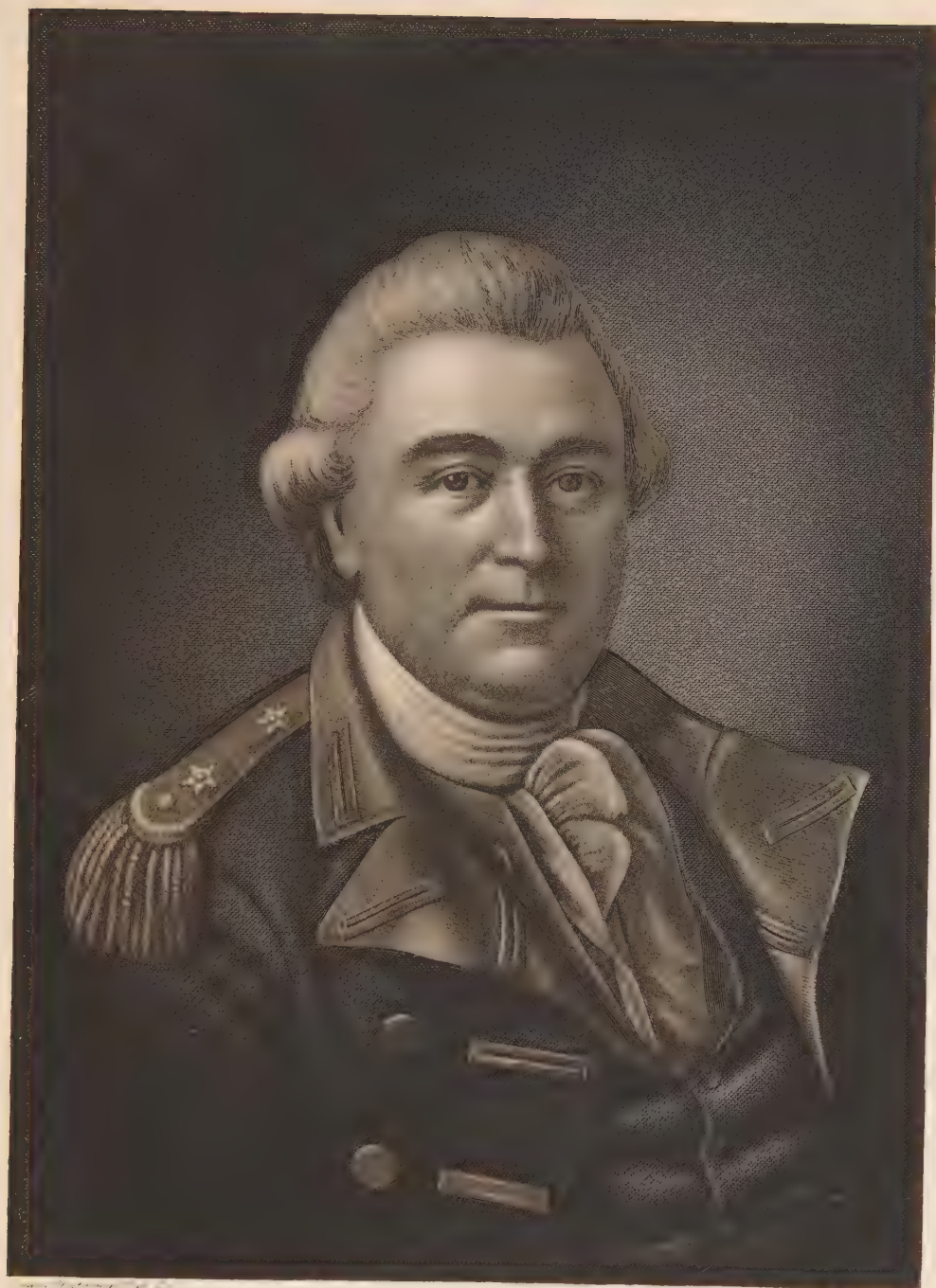


Northwest Territory. The nominations were confirmed by the Senate, but Mr. Barton declined appointment, and George Turner was appointed in his place. Turner seems to have made but little impression upon his time and served until his removal from the State in 1796, when he resigned.

Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., was a son of the first law-giver of Ohio and was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1765. He graduated at Harvard at the age of twenty and studied law in his native State, coming to Ohio in 1788. Of his peculiar name ex-Judge Force used to relate the following explanation: "His grandfather, Jonathan Meigs, courted an attractive Quakeress, near Middletown, Connecticut, and suffered a non-suit on two occasions. He was a persistent suitor and pleaded earnestly for a new hearing and a reversal of judgment. Again unsuccessful, he had turned from the presence of his idol and mounted his horse and was slowly riding away, when the Good Spirit moved the heart of the gentle Quakeress to set aside the judgment thrice decreed, and grant the prayer of the petitioner. Hastening to the cabin door, she shouted, 'Return Jonathan; return Jonathan!' The happy lover returned, a marriage followed, and 'Return' prefixed to his own good Bible name 'Jonathan,' was applied to their first born at his christening and descended with manifest family pride to the second generation and some of the collateral branches. Few men in the annals of Ohio, or the Northwest Territory, occupied a position of dignity, responsibility and usefulness equal to that maintained by the Meigses, father and son."

**Vincennes the Seat of Justice**—There appears no record of any public acts of the Legislative Council in 1789. The following year the council, consisting of Sargent, the secretary and the acting Governor, and Symmes and Turner sat at Vincennes during the summer. In November St. Clair took Winthrop Sargent's place, and the council sat at Cincinnati. In 1791 the council published at Cincinnati seven acts approved by them during the summer, and in 1792 the sessions were again at Cincinnati. In 1795 the council, sitting at Cincinnati, revised the code of laws, eliminating those to which Congress had objected, and published the revision as certified to by the Governor, Arthur St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner. This publication was printed by William Maxwell, printer, at Cincinnati, and is known as the "Maxwell Code." It is regarded as the first book printed in the city. The council met again at Cincinnati in 1798 and enacted a number of new laws, which were the last legislative acts of the Territorial Council.

**Washington County Erected**—July 27, 1788, Governor St. Clair, by proclamation, erected the county of Washington, which embraced the eastern half of the present Commonwealth of Ohio. Within the next few days he commissioned justices of the peace, judges of the Court of



Anthony Wayne





Common Pleas and the Court of General Sessions for the county of Washington. He also appointed officers of militia and a Judge of Probate. Thereupon, October 2, 1788, there was held at Marietta the first duly appointed Court of Common Pleas, with Generals Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Archibald Crary sitting as judges. The population on the Ohio at this time had increased to one hundred and thirty souls, most of whom seemed to have received commissions either in the military or civil government. The event was one of great interest and was attended with much pomp and formal ceremony. The citizens, including the Governor, territorial officers and the militia from Fort Harmar assembled on the point and a procession was formed, at the head of which marched Ebenezer Sproat, sheriff, with his drawn sword and wand of office, "with all the dignity and impressiveness of his prototype, the sheriff of Middlesex at a Harvard commencement." A path was cut through the forest to the hall, the northeast blockhouse of the Campus Martius. General Force later remarked, "The parade was marked with interest by the Indians of the neighborhood and it is recorded that the same Indians were more impressed by this event than by any losses in battle that they had suffered for many a year."

When all were assembled in the hall the solemn services were opened with prayer by the Rev. Manasseh Cutler. The court was organized by reading the commissions of the judges, the clerk and the sheriff, after which the latter, by proclamation, declared it open for business. The court was opened by Colonel Sproat in these words: "Oyez, a court is opened for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case."

A week later the first Court of Quarter Sessions was opened in the residence of Colonel Battelle, in the southeast blockhouse. Colonel Meigs read the commissions to the sheriff. Colonel Sproat once more commanded the solemn attention of all. Generals Putnam and Tupper were the justices. They were assisted by aids in the persons of Isaac Pierce, Thomas Lord and Colonel Meigs, the son. At this term of court Paul Fearing, the first lawyer admitted to the bar in the Northwest Territory, presented a certificate, received from Judges Parsons and Varnum, and took the oath as a member of the bar. He was appointed court counselor for the United States in the county of Washington. Attorney Fearing was born in Massachusetts and graduated at Harvard. He arrived in Marietta in June, 1778. He was not exactly a ready speaker and his first argument in the Supreme Court has been many times requoted: "May it please your honors—may it please your honors—I have forgotten what I intended to speak." He improved, however, and became a successful lawyer and was Judge of Probate and later Associate

Judge, member of the Ohio Legislature and elected to a seat in Congress in 1801.

**The "Governor's Mansion"**—The blockhouse was appropriated for the use of the Governor and his family and there was much entertaining. The directors of the Ohio Company gave a dinner to the Governor and the officers of Fort Harmar on August 20. The Twelve-oared Barge, the solemn vessel of State, conveyed the party from the fort to the landing on the other side of the river, where the guests, including a number of ladies, were received with the greatest of courtesy. At this dinner were served the greatest variety of game, fish, vegetables and fruits, among them peaches grown from pits planted by Major Doughty when he erected Fort Harmar in 1785, "very fine and lucious."

**Treaty of Fort Harmar**—The great historic event in the autumn and winter, after the settlement at Marietta, was the treaty of Fort Harmar. The Indians were restless under the occupation of the white men and their attacks upon the settlers were continued. One of the greatest inconveniences resulting from these attacks was the fact that the surveys had to be practically abandoned. Governor St. Clair, in writing to Parsons in September, speaks of this as being necessary because of the disturbance in the minds of the Indians on the subject of lands. General Harmar, in October, felt obliged to detach a captain's command, with Captain Hutchins, the geographer, for his protection to the mouth of the Scioto, in order to survey the exterior lines of Messrs. Cutler and Sargent's purchase. The importance of this matter of survey made all interested in the enterprise of settling the Northwest Territory very anxious, especially as they were now in active competition with the State of Kentucky for settlers.

General Harmar, in writing from his fort, December 15, 1788, to the Secretary of War, speaks as follows: "My calculation is that before Christmas the two exterior lines of Messrs. Cutler and Sargent's purchase will be completed. The geographer is at present at Fork Pitt sick. If he was able to come down and take the latitude of the northern corner of the Tenth Township of the Seventh Range, Mr. Ludlow, who is a smart young fellow, could run the northern boundary; the purchase money could then be paid, that business finished, and in the spring the next affair would be to take up Judge Symmes' purchase. Several chiefs of the different nations arrived at this post the day before yesterday. The inhabitants of Kentucky, I am informed, have it in contemplation to declare themselves not only independent of the State of Virginia, but of the United States altogether."

The reference in the last sentence of the above paragraph was concerning the efforts of one Connolly at Louisville. Connolly was upon the

half-pay list of England, but at that time was tampering with the people of Kentucky, endeavoring to induce them to throw themselves in the arms of Great Britain for protection and support, or if that could not be brought about, to induce them to accept the hospitalities of the Spaniards, or in any manner to cause a breach with the new Nation. At this time the Spaniards were offering one thousand acres of land gratis to every American who would move into the West of Florida and Colonel Morgan, who obtained a grant on the Spanish side, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, was endeavoring to induce the Kentuckians to avail themselves of the Spanish grant. Fortunately the schemes of Connolly and Morgan failed.

In the meantime the warrior chieftains were beginning to assemble at Fort Harmar for the purpose of holding the conference. They began coming as early as September 19, but it was not until December 13 that they arrived in any great numbers. On the 14th there was a meeting in the council house to welcome each other and on the 15th the council was opened. On the 29th the Indians' cause was stated by the old Wyandott chief, Shendatto. He described the origin of his race and how the thirteen fires had gotten possession of his country. In two instances by treachery, the first he said was in a bargain made with them "for just as much ground as an ox hide would cover—merely to build one fire upon. The Americans cut the hide into strings and claimed all the ground they could encompass therewith. The second case was a bargain for such an extent of country in a certain direction as a white man would travel to and back in one day. A surprising walker was found who went as far and back again the same day as any of the swiftest men could do in two." He insisted that the Ohio River was the proper boundary and presented a large belt of wampum with a black strip running through the middle representing the Ohio River. January 16, the Governor stated his side of the case and explained to the Indians just how they had forfeited their country. He had always insisted, upon the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, that they had taken up the hatchet against the United States in the late war. The English had ceded to the United States the country south of the lakes and the Indians by their actions had forfeited their rights. The United States wanted peace, but if the Indians wanted war they should have it. The views of St. Clair prevailed and the treaties were agreed to on the 9th and signed on the 11th. On the 13th the goods were given out to the different nations of Indians and in the afternoon the officers of the fort attended the funeral of Judge Varnum. The treaty was proclaimed by St. Clair on January 24, 1789, and it was supposed to be to the satisfaction of all concerned. It was soon learned, however, that Brant had not lost his influence and that the Indians of the Northwest, particularly the Shawanees, were by no means satisfied.



## CHAPTER V.

### EARLY LANDINGS AND SETTLEMENTS.

On September 22, 1788, a large company of Kentuckians with Colonel Patterson and Filson, otherwise named, at their head, arrived on the ground and were there met by Judge Symmes, who with Israel Ludlow (who was the chief surveyor of the party) Denman and Stites, came down from the Limestone. The exact date is stated by Judge Symmes himself in his letter to Dayton, written from Limestone, Kentucky, October 12, 1788, in which he says: "On the 22d ult. I landed at Miami and explored the country as high as the upper side of the 5th range of townships."

The spot on which the two parties, now numbering some sixty people, are supposed to have met, is reported to have been where now is the Public Landing of Cincinnati. There took place the public dedication of the lands in accordance with Filson's plat. September 22, 1788, therefore, can be accepted as the first definitely fixed historic date in the history of Cincinnati.

The immediate platting of the lots could not proceed, so the survey of the donation lots was postponed until the first of the next year. The survey could not be commenced nor Denman's section fixed, until the twenty-mile point of the river referred to in the agreement with Congress was ascertained.

Ludlow immediately entered upon the determination of this point and in a few days he and Denman took the meanders of the Ohio from the mouth of the Little to the mouth of the Great Miami and also up the Great Miami about ten miles from the Ohio, showing by his measurement that Denman was within the line. He, with Denman and a number of the party returned on the third day and camped on the ground, where possibly the old block-house erected by Colonel George Rogers Clark, in 1780, was still standing.

Filson is said to have spent a day or two in running the lines of the streets, marking their courses with notches on the trees. After this Judge Symmes, accompanied by Patterson and Filson, and a large number of Kentuckians, rode up the country for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the lay of the country. His purpose was, starting from the front of the Ohio, opposite the Licking, to go north through the central portion pretty well back towards what by calculation was supposed to be the limit at the north of the area of the grant, and then go over to the Great Miami and take its meanders to the mouth. Others were to go down to the same point taking the courses of the Ohio. He reached the point variously stated at from twenty to forty miles inland. On the

banks of the Great Miami they came upon an encampment of Shawanees, and the Kentuckians, without any hesitation, proposed to attack. Symmes was most anxious to preserve peace with the Indians, and had sent out every possible assurance to that effect, and therefore he restrained the disorderly company with him. As a result many of them in disgust deserted the party and went off homeward to the camp. Symmes relates the incident in a letter to Dayton, of May 18, 1789:

"After this, the greater part of them deserted me when about forty miles up the Miami, where I had ventured on their promises to escort me down that river, meandering its courses; which so disoblged me that I have been very indifferent ever since whether one of them came into the purchase or not, as I found them very ungovernable and seditious; and not to be awed or persuaded. To the disobedience of these men, I impute the death of poor Filson, who had no rest afterwards while with me, for fear of the Indians, and at length, attempting to escape to the body of men I had left on the Ohio, he was destroyed by the savages."

**Filson's Death**—As a matter of fact no one knows to this day the fate of Filson, except that on the reassembling of the parties, he could not be found. Dr. Jones, in his "Early Days in Cincinnati," says: "Whether killed by savages immediately or carried far away into the interior to suffer all tortures of savage barbarity, or bewildered and lost, and perished in the wilderness, can now never be known. It is, however, a singular, indeed a remarkable fact, that although the settlers' intercourse with all the tribes of Ohio and the Northwest, from the time of the first settlement until their final removal from the state, no tidings could ever be gained of the fate of Filson; and from this fact it might be conjectured that he was not murdered by the Indians, but lost in the wilderness and perished from hunger and exposure, and his body devoured by wild beasts, or, perhaps, may have been drowned in the Great Miami. Filson was a surveyor, and was to lay off the proposed town, as well as to act as general agent for Denman and Patterson. His loss, therefore, was a serious impediment to the enterprise, and necessitated the employment of another surveyor."

One feature of sadness over the death of this brave pioneer surveyor, not generally known, is brought out in Clarke's collection, found in the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society of Cincinnati, in an original letter written by Filson from Lexington, May 27, 1788, to his brother Robert, in which, after discussing his affairs at some length and the advisability of his brother's coming to Kentucky, he says: "I have supported a good cfeft here, and have enough to support me. I renewed my studies last winter and greatly advanced my Latin and this spring have begun to study physic with Doctr Slater in this place, an eminent physician who came here from London last year. Two years I study. as

soon as my study is finished, I am to be married which will be greatly to our advantage. Stand it out 2 years my dear brother. You shall have Negroes to wait of you."

This letter may serve to explain Filson's enthusiasm about land speculation. The practice of medicine involving as it did, at least two years delay may have seemed not sufficiently promising for the fruition of his hopes. History does not record the name of the young woman who was to bring so much happiness to Filson and his brother, including Negroes to "wait of" them. The same letter throws a side light on the conditions in Kentucky at that time:

"The Indians are very troublesome, a few days ago Col. Joseph Mitchell, who lived at the Springs of Potowmack, and his eldest son, fell a prey to the savages near the falls of Ohio. We are all warriors here, when will our troubles end I know not. Four of our boats were taken from us this spring by the Indians."

The same brother wrote on the last page of a book owned by him, the following words: "This book was given to me by my brother John Filson, who was killed by the Indians on the North Side of the Ohio October 1st, 1788, about five miles from the Great Miami River and twenty or twenty-five miles from the Ohio."

Colonel Patterson, in the case between Joel Williams and the City of Cincinnati, in 1807, testified that:

"When it became certain that John Filson would never return, they found it necessary to secure the services of another surveyor, and as Filson's brother and heir had said to him that he was satisfied his brother had been killed, and had paid nothing on his interest, he, the brother, would relinquish all claims to any interest in the land as Filson's heir, they, therefore, took Colonel Israel Ludlow as partner, on the same conditions they had Filson, as a surveyor and general agent; and in this way Colonel Ludlow, who had come out a surveyor for Judge Symmes, became a joint and equal owner with himself and Denman in the land purchased by Denman."

Previous to this time in testimony given December 27, 1803, Patterson was even more specific with regard to this matter. He says: "I was acquainted with the brother of the said Filson and he informed me that the said John Filson had paid nothing for the said land he did not set up any claim to the said town or consider himself as having any interest or concern therein." (The above is to be seen in Hamilton County Recorder's office, book D-1, page 74.)

Denman, in August, 1833, testified that "the party then returned to Limestone where this deponent entered into an agreement with Robert Patterson and Israel Ludlow . . . which agreement was substantially the same as that to which Filson was a party substituting Ludlow for



Filson, and empowering Ludlow to act for deponent and said Patterson in all things relating to the said town. That this agreement was made in writing and signed by the parties, and was left with the said Ludlow at the time it was executed which was in the month of October, A. D. 1788, at which time a plat of the proposed town was made by the said Ludlow and agreed upon by the said Patterson, Ludlow and deponent at Limestone aforesaid." Denman received a copy of this plat from Ludlow which he handed over to Williams when years afterwards he sold his interest to him. (Deposition taken in Denman's residence in Springfield, N. J., for use in the ejectment case of City of Cincinnati *versus* The First Presbyterian Society of Cincinnati.)

Colonel Durrett, in his life of Filson, takes issue with the inference usually drawn from Colonel Patterson's testimony, that Filson's brother was present and consented to the transfer of his interest to Ludlow. He states that Filson's brother at this time was not in the country and that not only did he never give a written consent (and in this the records of Hamilton County bear him out) to the transfer of Filson's interest but that he always regarded the transaction as an unjust one. Colonel Durrett quotes a report of a conversation with him in which he is made to say that "no matter how it might be regarded in the Northwest Territory it would be 'counted dinged nigh robbing in Pennsilvany.'" At any rate there was much dissatisfaction and much controversy growing out of this affair which resulted in the chancery case already referred to.

Strangely enough, the sale bond covering the transfer of Patterson's one-third to Samuel Freeman, executed November 26, 1794, with Israel Ludlow as a witness, recites that "Mathias Denman, Robert Patterson and John Filson are partners in common tenentry." (Recorded Dec. 29, 1811.)

However the legal merits of the case may have been determined, the historic facts remain clear. Of the three original owners who dedicated the land opposite the Licking to posterity as a city, Patterson alone was with the landing party in December, and he stayed but a short time. He was, however, regarded as the leader of the party.

The real founders of Cincinnati, those who settled the town afterwards known by that name, and by their industry and perseverance made the settlement a reality, were Colonel Ludlow and William McMillan (who were in the surveying party that laid out the town as it finally was established) and Joel Williams, who assisted in the Ludlow survey, in building the surveyors' cabin and built the first private house. He was the actual agent of the proprietors on the ground, as Colonel Ludlow was away much of the time engaged in his surveys, and kept the plat of the town. Williams was here within ten days of the landing as he drew a lot on January 7, 1789.

**Operations of Ludlow**—Israel Ludlow was the only one of the original proprietors who remained in the vicinity of Cincinnati. He was formerly from New Jersey, as were so many of the first pioneers here. He was born near Morristown, in 1765. About twenty years later he came to the valley of the Ohio to act as a surveyor and was appointed by the United States Geographer to survey the Miami purchase, as well as the purchase of the Ohio Company. He finished this work by the spring of 1792. In 1790 he established Ludlow's Station, upon a spot within the present limits of Cumminsville, building a block-house as a defense against the Indians. Subsequently, he laid out the town of Hamilton in 1794, and in the spring of 1795, together with Governor St. Clair, Dayton and William McMillan, he planned the town of Dayton. He died after a brief illness, in January, 1804, and was buried with Masonic honors in the First Presbyterian Church graveyard on Fourth and Main in Cincinnati. An oration upon this occasion was delivered by Judge Symmes.

Symmes returned to Limestone most disheartened by the death of Filson, but on the other hand very much impressed with the land that he had seen. He wrote to Dayton that he thought that some of the lands near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar an acre in its present state." At Limestone he received letters from Dayton, which gave him the news of the negotiation with the commissioners of the Treasury Board, and informed him of the terms which had finally been agreed upon.

In a letter of September 12, 1788, written at New York, Dayton said to him:

Since my last letter, your whole contract and project for the purchase and settlement of Western lands, has been on the point of being annihilated. August 18, a motion was made in Congress by Mr. Williamson in the words following:

*Resolved*, That the several acts of Congress of October 2, 22, and 23, 1787, whereby the Board of Treasury are authorized to contract with individuals or companies for the sale of Western territory, be and the same is hereby repealed, provided that nothing contained in this act is understood to invalidate any contracts which the Board may have already made.

Referred to Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Hamilton, a Committee to report.

This Committee called upon the Board of Treasury for their information how far they had proceeded in the execution of the several acts of October, and for their opinion relative to the repeal of these acts. The following is an exact extract of so much of the answer to the Commissioners as relates to you, *viz.*:

With respect to the resolve of Congress of the 2d which relates to Mr. Symmes' grant, the Board beg leave to lay before the Committee copies of sundry correspondence which has passed betwixt that gentleman and the Board on that subject. After a conference with him a minute of which is endorsed on Mr. Symmes' letter of the 14th of July last, the Board expected that he would have closed the contract agreeably to the conditions proposed to him in their letter of June 16th last, so as to entitle him to a right of occupancy. But contrary to our expectation, Mr. Symmes, after depositing with the Treasury upwards of \$72,000, left town without concluding any agreement, and, we since learn, has gone to the Western country. The certificates deposited are, we

presume, a sufficient security to the public for any injury which may at present be sustained by any occupancy of any part of the land in question, should the same be attempted; but we submit it to the consideration of the Committee whether means ought not forthwith be adopted to prevent such an event till Mr. Symmes has derived a right of occupancy on the terms prescribed by Congress.

And in the concluding part they say:

How far it may be advisable to continue the operation of the foregoing resolves on the principles on which they stand, the Committee, from the above statement, will be best able to determine. Certain it is, that except in the case of the Ohio Company, no regular payment has been made nor any agreement executed.

I called upon the Committee, with Mr. Marsh and Mr. Boudinot, just as they were meeting to draft their report, which would have been if approved in Congress, which I very much apprehended, fatal to your purchase. I stated to them that it was not your intention to settle but upon the limits prescribed by the Board for 1,000,000—that instead of barely depositing \$72,000, as the Board in their report had loosely expressed it, you had regularly paid in certificates and military rights to the whole amount of the first payment for that quantity, and that the ignorance of both parties with respect to the course of the rivers bounding your purchase, had been the reason of your declining to agree to any precise limits before that necessary information could be obtained. We acquainted them in short, that we considered and held the United States firmly bound by the contract, and, that their receipt of the first payment on account of it was sufficient evidence. The committee, after consulting with the Board, informed us that even if the first payment had been made for a million, your proposed contract was for two—that although in the course of making your payments you had withdrawn your proposals for two, and given in others for one million, yet the Board, disliking the boundaries prescribed for the smaller quantity had not closed with them, but had proposed in their turn what they thought reasonable limits which you had not signified your acceptance of—that, therefore, in strict or legal construction they considered Congress as absolved from every engagement with you, but they would nevertheless agree if we would come forward and subscribe to the limits offered by the Board in their letter to you of the 16th of June, to waive their report to Congress and stay further proceeding until we had concluded it.

Thus circumstanced, a choice was hardly left us, and we agreed to close with and subscribe to their proposals as soon as the writings could be prepared. Since that time the Board has started another objection, which I believe, neither you nor we had apprehended or foreseen. They say that a late letter of the Geographer to them, states, that there are but about three millions of acres in the New England purchase, if so, that the sum deposited by you is but half the amount of the first payment for a million. Although I referred them to the map and pointed out the New England tract thereon as delineated and painted by Hutchins himself, and proved to them by measurement that it was six times as large as the million bounding upon it, which was reserved for the army, they, notwithstanding, refuse to execute the writings until the sense of Congress shall be had. I know not what will be the event of the business, but I trust the objection is too ill-founded and unreasonable to meet with the approbation of that body. Before the departure of the next Pittsburgh post, I trust, it will be decided, when you shall hear from me again. Your letter of agency arrived at a lucky instant to enable us to prevent measures being taken to declare that no contract existed with you on the part of the Union, which would have been followed by orders to the Governor to prohibit any settlement upon any other than the New England lands. It was by no means my wish to have my name inserted in your letter of agency, but, since it is there, I shall endeavor to conduct the business entrusted, to the best possible advantage of yourself and the others concerned. We have already, in the commencement of its prosecution, met with numerous embarrassments. We hope they will not continue; if they should, we will take the best measures to face and overcome them.



This morning Mr. Marsh came over, agreeably to my appointment to execute and subscribe to the contract we had drawn up. The Board receded from the objection as to quantity mentioned, but raised a new difficulty as to our power of attorney, which, they said, was very imperfect and insufficient. It recites in its beginning that a contract had been entered into between you and the Board, and refers to that written agreement which the Board says never had existence. They say it is true Congress authorized them to contract with you for two millions on certain terms, but that you never came forward and contracted. They say, also, that you proposed to purchase instead thereof, but one million, with certain boundaries to which they disagreed; that they, in their turn, offered to sell you a million with other boundaries, which you, by letter, declined. From all this, they infer that there is not only no written as you express, but not even a verbal contract between you, and also that there never has been either. They add, that all the powers you have vested us with, refer to and are founded upon this supposed contract which, you suggest, actually exists between you and them, and which they know nothing about and consequently cannot acknowledge. They have gone to the expense of employing and consulting counsel on the occasion, by whom our power is declared to be altogether defective.

They offered to contract with us for the land in our own names and right, which we have refused; and they have at length consented to accept our signatures as agents for you upon our agreeing to annex a proviso that we will procure from you a more ample and sufficient power of attorney, or failing to do that, that we will individually and in our own proper characters, consider and acknowledge ourselves bound to perform the conditions and stipulations. It will be necessary, or at least, desirable, that you make out this power immediately, acknowledge it before one of the other two judges of the Western territory, and forward it by the first opportunity.

Symmes had been elected by Congress, February 19, 1788, one of the judges of the Northwest Territory. This appointment was in accordance with the provision of the celebrated "Ordinance of 1787." Section 4 of this ordinance provided that there should be "appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and reside in the district, and have therein a free hold estate in five hundred acres of land while in the exercise of their offices; their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior." These judges, with the Governor, were to select from the civil and criminal laws of the original States, such laws as they deemed suitable for the Territory, and were given the power to promulgate such laws and to enforce them until they should be amended or repealed by the General Assembly, to be later organized according to the provision of the ordinance. The salary provided by a special act of Congress for the judges was the sum of \$800 per year. While there was some discontent at the appointment of Judge Symmes and his salary was deemed wonderfully extravagant, yet the history of the Miami purchases compares favorably with that of other settlements of like character in Kentucky and the West. The only real fault to be found with Judge Symmes was his carelessness in the handling of public papers.

However, on October 22, 1788, Dayton was able to write to Symmes from New York, as follows: "After long altercation and many difficulties and disputes with the Board of Treasury, altogether unforeseen and unex-

pected by us we have at length mutually entered into and executed an instrument of writing closing with and binding the contract for your purchase on the Miami. This did not finally take place until the 15th instant."

Symmes own feelings at this time are indicated by his letter, written in reply to the two just quoted, dated Limestone, November 25, 1788:

I had the honour of receiving your favor of September 12th, which embarrassed me much for a few days; but yours of 22d ultimo followed so soon after that my apprehensions of misfortunes raised by the former were dispersed in a great measure by the latter. It is not yet a week since I received the latter, and had not prepared an answer thereto when that of the 22d of October appeared and seems to render any remarks on the extraordinary part acted by the Honorable, the Treasury Board, unavailing and unnecessary, not to add that though I wished to dwell ever so long on that disagreeable subject, I have not the time, not having had the least intimation of this opportunity till Captain Beatty called on me this evening on his way up the Ohio, intending for New York. I shall therefore pass the whole in silence till I come to that paragraph where you intimate that a more full power of attorney is necessary. This I shall certainly do as soon as I meet again with one of the judges you mention, before whom I shall acknowledge it. I thank you for the copy of the one I sent you by General Ogden, and beg leave to observe that I have the highest confidence in your friendship and integrity to serve me, and I am sure it will be with ability. Whatever you do, together with Mr. Marsh, I should confirm and ratify had I any choice left, but in your negotiations with the Treasury Board it seems that I have none.

**Contract of October, 1788**, was finally entered on the records of Hamilton County, March 17, 1821, and is a contract for a million acres, in which the commissioners adhere to the eastern boundary line of the purchase, dividing the tract between the two Miamis. The grant is described as follows:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Western Country, adjoining to the river Ohio. Beginning on the bank of the same river at a spot exactly twenty miles distant along the several courses of the same from the place where the Great River Miami empties itself into the said river Ohio. From thence extending down the said river Ohio the several courses thereof, to the said Great miami river. Thence up the said River Miami along the several courses thereof, to a place from whence a line drawn due east, will intersect a line drawn from the place of beginning aforesaid parallel with the general course of the miami river, so as to include one million of acres within those lines and the said rivers, and from that place upon the said great river miami, extending along such lines to the said place of beginning, containing, as aforesaid one million of acres, etc. (Book U-2, page 58.)

The contract provided that the association should have the privilege of selling and locating at the rate of sixty-six and two-thirds cents per acre, payable in silver or securities of the United States in eight installments. The first of these installments had already been advanced, the second was to be paid within a month after the government should have furnished a plat of survey, showing the exterior lines of the entire tract, and the remainder was divided into six semi-annual installments. As fast as payments were made deeds were to be given for proportional parts of

the tract. The purchasers, however, naturally depended upon their own sales for the means of making payments to the government, and as the sales were not up to their expectations there was delay in the matter of payments. The making of the plat, too, was deferred by the government both by reason of the fact that adequate preparation for the survey had not been made and also because of the dissatisfaction with the boundaries insisted upon by the commissioners, and the feeling at any time the Little Miami would necessarily be selected as the eastern boundary of the tract. It was not long until it became apparent that the eastern line carried out, as provided in the contract, would cross the Little Miami and cut into the Virginia Military Reservation. The subject is discussed later.

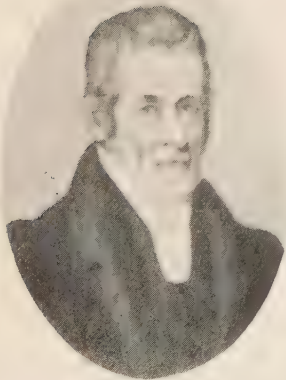
**Symmes' Troubles with Congress**—The matter of Symmes' troubles with Congress continued to occupy his attention for some years. The situation may as well be briefly outlined here. This act, of course, left out altogether the Stites' property. Symmes naturally felt under obligations, "with regard to Mr. Stites, whose influence in the Redstone settlements and connection with Mr. Gano's family, and they with the Baptists, who are the most numerous sect of Christians in this country, is such that he has been able to embody about sixty men, many with their families, who expect to settle at the mouth of the Little Miami on the sixteen sections which he had located there." (Symmes to Dayton, November 25, 1788.)

He displayed great anxiety that the commissioners "should be prevailed to give up that mere fragment of land at the mouth of the Little Miami and suffer me to extend to the banks of that stream." He realized, too, that efforts would be made to supplant him in his appointment under the new government which would be established when the territory northwest of the Ohio was reorganized. The associates set great hopes however on the change in the land system by which the board was to be supplanted by a single individual.

Dayton, in his letter to Symmes, August 15, 1789, informs him of this change:

The new system for the administration of the finance will soon be established, and as soon as it takes effect and the principal is appointed, I shall do my utmost to have our line extended to the Little Miami. Everything in my power and within the circle of my interest shall be exerted to have Mr. Stites and his settlement included within the boundaries of our deed, and thereby to complete the title of such as have purchased under him there. The East Jersey Company have done nothing more since my last letter in the contract for the strip of land above alluded to, but did, upon my application to many of them some time since, individually agree that Mr. Stites ought to be considered and indemnified if the purchase was made by them. I believe it will rest as it is, or to be entirely dropped as to the company, unless some new and strange company should become bidders for it. I shall not fail, however, to press this matter with the new financier, but I do not expect to succeed until I am prepared to make





FIRST LOG CABIN BUILT IN CINCINNATI IN 1788  
 JOHN CLEVES SYMMES COLONEL ROBERT PATTERSON  
 WILLIAM WOODWARD CHARLES HAMMOND  
 MEN WHO LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR GREATER CINCINNATI



the second payment and take out the deed. The sooner you enable me to do that, the more likely I shall be to attain that object in favor of Stites and his associates on the Little Miami. Continental certificates are now at premium and still rising. If you have received specie for lands which you mean to convert into public securities, the sooner you do it, the more advantageous it will be for you.

In a letter of August 25, 1789, Dayton informs Symmes of the "Appointment of judges for the Western Territory is made—S. H. Parsons, John C. Symmes, and William Barton are the three. I enclose the paragraph taken from the newspapers, and the short law which is passed respecting that country. You will perceive that it is merely a temporary provision. The time assigned for the present session of Congress does not admit of their entering further into that business, but it is expected that the organization of your government will be resumed and completed at their next sitting. I think it proper to acquaint you that when I went to New York, to canvass for you, I found with pleasure that Governor St. Clair was not unfriendly to you."

In this letter, too, Dayton informs Symmes of the many injurious and unpleasant reports which had been circulated in the East about his conduct in the Miamis. The reason for these continued attacks is not plain at this late date and that they were not well founded was made clear by the reports of Colonel Spencer. This matter of annoyance was disposed of very soon.

**The St. Clair Controversy**—Dayton, in a letter about this time contradicts the story that had been circulated to the effect that the company was going to endeavor to purchase the land covered by Stites. In the spring of the following year Stites accompanied Dayton to Philadelphia in the hope of attaining some satisfactory settlement. Bills for the sale of Western lands were pending before Congress and it was important that the interests of his settlers should be protected. As little was done Symmes finally made up his mind to go East himself on this matter. Governor St. Clair had begun to take a hand. In a letter to Israel Ludlow of May 19, 1791, he directed him that as the "line of the Miami purchase has been measured along the Ohio, and the place of beginning known, it will be proper that you should mark that place in conspicuous manner to prevent trespasses being ignorantly though innocently committed upon the unalienated lands of the United States, which may involve individuals in disagreeable, and to them, perhaps, ruinous consequences." (St. Clair's Papers, Vol. 2, page 209.)

Governor St. Clair seems to have been ignorant of the terms of Symmes' grant until this time. His attention had been attracted to it by Ludlow's request for an escort of fifteen men or more to accompany him while surveying the Ohio and Miami tracts. Ludlow had been suffering from numerous delays although promised by General Knox and afterwards by Major Doughty, that he should have proper escorts with pack-



horses, corn, provision and camp equipage. After the coming of the cold season he found upon his arrival at Fort Harmar that no escort could be obtained. Major Ziegler, the commander, thought the troops under his command but little more than sufficient to guard the settlement at Marietta. His application to General Harmar at Fort Washington was answered with a statement that the general did not consider his whole command sufficient for the purpose.

On St. Clair's arrival, upon his return from his western trip in May, Ludlow renewed his application. St. Clair also assured him that he considered the survey a matter of the highest interest and importance to the United States and would make every effort to assist him with sufficient guard, but that it was then impracticable. Ludlow finally, in October following, received a guard of fifteen men with a sergeant, accompanied him by whom he executed the Ohio Company's survey. On returning to Fort Washington, he lost six of his horses as he descended the Ohio on a raft of logs. On his arrival at Fort Washington he asked for protection to go on with the Miami survey, which was again refused by Major Ziegler. He finally obtained assistance of three active woodsmen to assist as spies and give notice of any approaching danger. After extending the western boundary more than one hundred miles at the Miami River, the deep snows and cold weather compelled them to abandon the undertaking and return to Fort Washington. After the cold weather abated, Ludlow extended the east boundary as far as the line intersecting the Miami River where they were driven off by signs of the near approach of Indians. They returned to Fort Washington where he again asked for an escort from General Wilkinson and was refused. His report containing these particulars is contained in a letter to Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 5, 1792. As just stated, it was this application from Ludlow to St. Clair which called the latter's attention to the terms of the Symmes' purchase:

To my astonishment I found that the purchase made by Judge Symmes did not extend further up the Ohio than twenty miles from the mouth of the Great Miami River. He had given out and published indeed to the world that he had contracted for all the lands to a certain distance northerly, which were contained between the Little and the Great Miamis as eastern and western boundaries. On my first arrival in this part of the Territory, I found the Judge here and a number of people settled already, to whom he had sold lands far to the eastward of the twenty miles. It never could have entered into my head that any person, much less one invested with a respectable public character, had published a falsehood, was persisting in it, and availing himself of the pecuniary advantages following from it. The settlement, therefore, met with all the countenance which I could give it, which I conceived to be a duty I then owed to the adventurers and to the United States; but I see I was wrong, and find myself in a very disagreeable predicament, having clothed many persons with civil and military authority whom it was more properly my duty to have removed, and so far sanctioned their intrusions on the lands of the United States. [St. Clair to Hamilton, May 25, 1791; St. Clair Papers, Vol. II, p. 209.]

This unexpected discovery of St. Clair afforded him an excellent opportunity to indulge in a correspondence with Symmes. In view of the fact that the Governor of the Territory could write to the Secretary of the Treasury that "he had been selling the lands of the United States upon the Little Miami, which he had not contracted for, to pay for lands his agents had contracted for in his name upon the Great Miami" (St. Clair Papers, Vol. II, P. 210), Symmes was justified in writing to his associates from Cincinnati May 26, 1791: "It is of vast importance to me to have the second contract vacated and the first established. I, therefore, intend doing myself the justice, next winter, of attending at Philadelphia, in order to solicit this business with the United States.

St. Clair took the matter very seriously. His arbitrary temperament which became so apparent at a later date, is indicated in Symmes' letter of August 15, 1791, in which he says of the Governor: "He starts the subject as though he had lately made a notable discovery of a conspiracy against the United States, and pursues it with all that fervor and zeal which he might do if the lands had been taken possession of by a colony from Detroit, under the auspices of the British Government."

On August 23, 1791, the Governor issued a proclamation which, dated July 19, 1791, he had first submitted to Judge Symmes. Symmes endeavored with great earnestness to induce him to withhold it, but was unsuccessful. As a result St. Clair obtained for himself the bitter hostility of Symmes, which continued until the time of the Governor's overthrow.

This proclamation recited the selling of lands eastward of the twenty-mile line and thereupon gave the boundaries of the Symmes tract in accordance with the act of October 15, 1788. It continued with the statement that the land lying eastward of the parallel line "is as yet the property of the United States, and has not been alienated or sold to any person whosoever; that the settlements which have been made upon the same are entirely unauthorized, and the persons who now occupy them are liable to be dispossessed as intruders, and to have their habitations destroyed; and that they are not treated in that manner immediately is owing only to the circumstances that they were made to believe the said proprietors of the Miami purchase had a right to the land, and to give them an opportunity to represent their case to Congress."

The extension of settlements already made or the formation of new settlements to the eastward of the parallel line were forbidden until the pleasure of Congress should be made known and a certain tract adjacent to Fort Washington was set apart for public use and all persons were strictly forbidden to cut down, carry away or otherwise destroy any timber, trees or wood that might be growing, standing or lying within that tract. Persons having houses or lots within the reserved tract were allowed to possess the same until the "present crop is taken off and no longer," unless they should obtain permission from the officer command-

ing the garrison and should submit themselves to the military law as followers of the army. (St. Clair's Papers, Vol. II, p. 211.)

It is not surprising that this proclamation should have aroused the indignation of Symmes and of the public and should have resulted in a conflict. Symmes, in a letter quoted from elsewhere, speaks as follows: "The Governor's proclamations have convulsed these settlements beyond your conception, sir, not only with regard to the limits of the purchase, but also with respect to his putting part of the town of Cincinnati under military government. Nor do the people find their subordination to martial law a very pleasant situation." Then follows the recital of the treatment of Shaw and a complaint generally against the conduct of the officers. The pleasant feeling existing between St. Clair and Symmes can be inferred from this quotation from the same letter.

"We learn nothing yet when the present army is to be put into motion. They are encamped at Mr. Ludlow's station, five miles from Ft. Washington, on account of better food for the cattle, of which they have near one thousand head from Kentucky. Many and important are the preparations to be made previous to their general movement. Not long since I made General St. Clair a tender of my services on the expedition. He replied: 'I am very willing you should go, but by God, you do not go as a Dutch deputy.' I answered that I did not then know of the anecdote of the Dutch deputation to which he alluded. His Excellency replied: 'The Dutch in some of their wars sent forth an army under the command of a general officer, but appointed a deputation of burghers to attend the general to the war, that they might advise him when to fight and when to decline.' I inferred from this that I should be considered by him rather as a spy upon his conduct than otherwise, and therefore did not intend to go, though I should have been very happy to have seen the country between this and Sandusky."

Among the intruders of the military reservation was Judge Turner, who had been notified by the Governor that Judge Symmes could give no title. He paid no attention to this notice, but continued to make improvements and was told by the Governor that it was his duty as a judge of the United States court to set an example of obedience to the government. Judge Turner was on very friendly terms with Symmes and in fact carried his correspondence eastward at this time, and he took St. Clair's advice and interference in high dudgeon.

September 15th the Governor issued a proclamation to the settlers of the forbidden territory, informing them that the Secretary of the State had asked from Symmes an explanation of his proceedings and further that as settlers appeared to have acted in good faith they would not be disturbed for the time being. (St. Clair's Papers, Vol. II, p. 213.)

That the friction between Symmes and St. Clair continued is shown in the former's letter dated September 17, 1791, in which, after speaking



of having been indelicately treated by St. Clair and of preparing a retort, he says: "The army has advanced twenty-five miles into the purchase, and, by the best account of their situation, which I have yet got, they are building a fort on Mr. Boudinot's land in the fourth range—if not on that, it is in the third military range. I begin to despair of everything important being done this campaign—the delays are amazing. Yesterday, a boat, with 120 barrels of flour, attempted to ascend the Miami. This is extraordinary to me—at the best times so large a freight is not judicious, but now the Miami is low, 'tis distraction. In June this ought to have been done in perogues or large canoes of one ton or one and one-half ton burden, it would then have succeeded. The Indians took off twenty horses in one night, this week, from the army. I hope the best, but because no man is more interested, but my hopes, I fear, will prove like Noah's raven."

In his subsequent letter after the St. Clair defeat, after commenting on the Governor's treatment of the Dunlap station, he speaks of the Governor's arbitrary conduct towards the settlers as being "more discouraging at the time than even the defeats" and of a number leaving the purchase because of the Governor's conduct.

January the following year he persists in the claim that every person must admit that "the Governor has treated me and the settlers in the most cruel manner" and asks to be heard by the government with relation to the controversy. He insists that the Governor's letters and proclamations were written in "language of reproach and illiberality" and that "he has charged him with many things that are not true and in a very rude manner" and refers his associates for the fact to Judge Turner. "I do not mean nor wish, however, to impeach the Governor in form, but certainly his conduct has been very reprehensible." (Symmes to Boudinot and Dayton, January 25, 1792.)

**The Patent of 1794**—As a result of the continued efforts of Symmes and his associates, Congress, on April 12, 1792, finally granted the proposed change of boundary, making the Little Miami River the eastern boundary of the purchase. This was reported by Dayton to Symmes as "very satisfactory to Mr. Benjamin Stites, who is now here and will doubtless prove extremely agreeable to the settlers at Cincinnati, Columbia, etc." The same letter conveys the information to Symmes of the passage of an act directing the issue of a patent to him for lands already paid for, which was accordingly issued by the President on September 30, 1794. In these two acts and in the patent there was reserved to the United States a tract of fifteen acres (including Fort Washington) for the accommodation of its garrison. This patent included, together with the reservations, 311,682 acres; excluding the territory in the reservations, it reduced the amount covered by it to 248,540 acres. It provided a frontage on the Ohio River between the two Miamis extending back to

the northern boundary of the third range of townships, a line which crossed the district a couple miles north of the present town of Lebanon, in Warren County; this left of course the residue of the million acres unprovided for. The third range was subsequently called the "Military Range" and was conveyed in trust to General Dayton for the persons who should desire to turn in military warrants in payments for land. (Hamilton County Recorder's Office, Book S, page 203.)

This patent was issued after the trip to Philadelphia taken by the judge for the purpose of determining upon a settlement of the number of acres paid for. He objected, at that time, to the form of the patent because it conveyed the lands not to himself individually, but to him and his associates, but his objections were overruled by the Secretary of the Treasury. Symmes thereupon returned to the Miami country and commenced the issuing of deeds. Before that time the purchasers of the lots had held no other evidence of right than their warrants received at the time of purchase. In his judgment the action of Congress and of the President was not a definite termination of his rights under his original application. He expected, as he was able to make proper payments, to be permitted to take up the rest of the million acres proposed for and for this reason he continued selling lots beyond the "Military Range" and beyond the territory covered by his patent. As a result of this, many rumors arose in the purchase to the effect that the titles conveyed by him in these sections would not be sustained by the government. The purchasers began to fear for the safety of their property and insisted that Symmes should take some action to protect them, but nothing was done. The farmers threatened to make direct application to Congress for relief. Finding that he could not pacify his vendees any longer he went to Philadelphia in the fall of 1796 to make personal appeal to Congress with regard to the matter. He was accompanied by Judge Burnet, who was interested in the success of the application. The judge was present at the time of the delivery by President Washington of his last official address to the two Houses of Congress and in his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory" he describes the scene. The President "was dressed in a suit of rich black velvet, with black silk stockings and large shoe-buckles and knee buckles. According to the fashion of the day, his hair was combed back from his forehead—powdered—curled at his temples, and gathered behind in a square black silk bag suspended between his shoulders. A neat dress-sword hung at his left side." His address was spoken "with great deliberation and with considerable emphasis. The intonation of his voice was solemn, and all his movements and gestures were dignified, but easy and graceful. The expression of his countenance, together with his manner and general deportment, produced on the feelings of the audience the same deep, indescribable effect that had been so often noticed, and spoken of on former occasions.

"After the address was closed, the multitude, evidently unwilling to retire, remained in their places, gazing on the object of their veneration and love; and it was with much difficulty that a passage could be made sufficient to enable the President and his suite to reach their carriages."

That Symmes thought that his efforts were to be crowned with success is shown by the following address:

TO THE PUBLIC.

It being a matter no longer doubtful that Congress will establish their contract with the subscriber in the fullest extent for the 1,000,000 acres of Miami lands, it is hoped that all who wish to become early purchasers will no longer suffer themselves to be amused with idle reports against the contract, but purchase immediately from some persons who have a right to sell; and those gentlemen who have already contracted for Miami lands are desired to make payment as soon as possible to Captain William H. Harrison, at Ft. Washington, as the Secretary of War has agreed to receive \$20,000 at Ft. Washington from the subscriber, if the money is paid immediately for the use of the army.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

January 20, 1797.

N. B.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is authorized by the Hon. John Cleves Symmes to sell a large quantity of land in the fourth, fifth, and sixth ranges of townships in the Miami Purchase, which in point of soil, situation, timber and water, is reckoned equal to any in the Western country. Those who purchase before the first day of April shall not only have the land at reduced price, but the title warranted and the liberty of making the earliest locations of small or large tracts, as may be most convenient. Persons applying to subscriber at Columbia, near the mouth of the Little Miami, shall be furnished with a surveyor to show the land.

January 26, 1797.

JOHN SMITH.

Symmes had been selling lands on the theory that his original tract was still valid, and as a result many of the tracts were outside of the line covered by this patent, and as late as 1796 Symmes and his agents continued to offer lands in the fourth, fifth and sixth, and even the tenth range of townships in the Miami purchase. Congress finally held that the arrangement under the law of 1792, was a final adjustment of all the claims of Symmes, and that he had no title to convey to any lands outside of those which were not covered by the patent of 1794. This left his grantees of those lands, which were not covered by the patent, in a most desperate situation. They had paid for their lands in full or in part, and expended considerable sums of money and some years of hard toil in clearing and improving them. Towns had been laid out and farms made and all the arrangements for permanent settlements made. In spite of these facts these unfortunate persons were simply squatters. As a result, Congress, in 1799, passed an act by which all persons having made contracts with Symmes prior to April 1, 1799, whose lands were not included in his patent, were given a preference over other purchasers at \$2.00 an acre, and in 1801 this right of permission was extended to all persons who had purchased prior to 1800. From time to time thereafter, Congress made provisions so liberal that it is thought practically all were able to



complete their payments from the produce of their farms and at length their titles were made good.

**"College Township" Difficulty**—Judge Burnet, on page 418 of his notes, reviews many points of interest concerning the College Township trouble. The provisions concerning the improvement of lands by the erection of buildings were not complied with, which led to a number of attempted forfeitures which, however, failed by reason of the prejudice of the courts and juries against forfeitures. The Indian wars made it impossible to make the necessary surveys and the plan adopted for surveying the lands, which was to be done by the purchasers at their own expense, was not successful. Burnet says: "The principal surveyor was directed to run a line east and west, from one Miami river to the other, sufficiently north to avoid the bends of the Ohio, for a base line, on which he was directed to plant a stake at the termination of each mile. The assistant surveyors were then instructed to run meridian lines by the compass, from each of those stakes, and to plant a stake at the termination of each mile, for a section corner. The purchasers were then left to complete the survey, by running east and west lines, at their own expense, to connect these corners. By that defective plan of survey, scarcely two sections could be found in the purchase of the same shape, or of equal contents; some were too wide, others too narrow, and it may be doubted if there be one in the whole purchase, the corresponding corners of which, either on the north, or the south side, are on the same east and west line. In some instances, the corner on one meridian was found to be ten, twenty, and sometimes thirty rods, either north or south of the corresponding corner on the other meridian." (Burnet's Notes, p. 418).

Symmes afterwards tried to remedy this confusion by ordering a re-survey which would have changed every original corner in the purchase. The Supreme Court of the State, however, confirmed the original survey as having been made under proper authority and therefore as being conclusive.

The burning of Symmes' mansion house about the year 1811, supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, consumed a large number of the papers, the maps and books of entry relating to the surveys and sales of lands. Fortunately others had copies of many of the important documents. The long delay between the taking out of warrants and the issue of deeds resulted in many fraudulent transfers. All these matters served to plague Judge Symmes and render his last years unhappy as is shown by the bitter words of his will.

The matter of the "College Township" can be discussed briefly. The original ordinance for sale of public lands authorized the granting of college lands to the purchasers of two million acres and in Symmes' original pamphlet a "College Township" located as nearly opposite the

Licking River as a suitable entire township could be found was provided for and was selected in good faith. When the contract was made reducing the quantity one half Symmes necessarily forfeited his claim to a "College Township" and he thereupon offered for sale the lots in the one which he had reserved for that purpose. When the bill of 1792 was passed and the patent in 1794 issued it contained a provision as follows:

"It is hereby declared, that one complete township or tract of land, of six miles square, to be located, with the approbation of the Governor, for the time being, of the Territory northwest of the river Ohio, and in the manner, and within the term of five years aforesaid, as nearly as may be, in the centre of the tract of land herein before granted, hath been, and is granted, and shall be holden, in trust, to and for the sole and exclusive intent and purpose, of erecting and establishing therein, an Academy and other public schools, and seminaries of learning; and endowing and supporting the same, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatever."

At that time there was not an entire township in the purchase undisposed of. When the first Territorial Legislature was appointed in 1799, Symmes attempted a settlement of the matter by offering the Second Township of the Second Fractional Range for this purpose. This is now known as Green Township and part of it, including the village of Westwood, is now in the city of Cincinnati. Upon examination the conveyance to Boudinot of an undivided part of Symmes' reserve townships was discovered as well as the fact that a few other sales had been made. The offer was thereupon rejected upon the advice of Governor St. Clair. It was repeated a number of times and finally in 1802 and 1803 the offer was made to Congress, who also was obliged to reject it. Symmes regarded the sale of Boudinot as vague and conditional; he claimed that Boudinot had not lived up to the conditions on his own part and claimed further that if this were not true that Boudinot would have recourse against Symmes personally, as his agreement was not sufficient to pass the title to the land. The United States Court of Pennsylvania decided in favor of Boudinot in 1802 and directed Symmes to perform his contract specifically. As to the other purchasers, it is supposed that Symmes expected to refund to them their purchase money, but he was not in a position to do so. In 1802 and 1803 Congress passed a law vesting in the Legislature of Ohio a township of land in lieu of the township already granted for the purpose of establishing a college or academy. In April, 1803, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were selected by the Legislature as commissioners to locate the college lands, thirty-six sections in number. By reason of the number of sales already made in the Miami purchase, it became necessary to locate these sections west of the Great Miami River without the limits of the purchase, where they are now held by the Miami University. The Miami University was created by the

Legislature by an act of February, 1809, which provided for the fixing of the permanent seat of the University. The towns of Cincinnati, Dayton and Lebanon were considered and finally Lebanon in Warren County was selected, but at the next session of the Legislature an act was passed establishing the University on the land belonging to it. As a result of these proceedings Miami University was established at Oxford.

**More about Symmes and the Indians**—From the noted letter from Pioneer Symmes to Dayton, elsewhere described, it is learned that soon after his arrival at Miami, Symmes had an opportunity of cementing the friendly feeling existing toward him, which he describes in his Dayton communication as follows: "I will now, sir, resume the subject of the Indians, who had been so long impatient to see me at Miami. On my arrival at Miami I found no Indians at that place; they were all out at their camp, about six miles off, and I could not then tarry for an interview. A few days after my arrival at Northbend, I had occasion to send my nephew to Columbia in a keel boat; with him, George, the interpreter, and an old Shawanese called Captain Fig, came down to me. Two days after, several more Shawanese Indians and some squaws came down by land; and in a few days following, arrived a Shawanese chief with another man of that nation. The chief communicated to me their wishes to be on friendly terms, signifying that it would be very much to their advantage to have free intercourse with us, and exchange their peltries for the articles which they much wanted. To this you will suppose I readily agreed. The chief (the others sitting around him) wished to be informed how far I was supported by the United States, and whether the thirteen fires had sent me hither. I answered them in the affirmative, and spread before them the thirteen fires, which I had in a flag then in my camp. I pointed to the troops in uniform—then on parade—and informed the chief that these were the warriors which the thirteen fires kept in constant pay to avenge their quarrels, and that though the United States were desirous of peace with them, yet they were able to chastise any aggressor who should dare to offend them; and to demonstrate this, I showed them the seal of my commission, on which the American arms were impressed, observing, that while the eagle held a branch of the tree, as an emblem of peace, in one claw, she had strong and sharp arrows in the other, which denoted her power to punish her enemies. The chief, who observed the device of the seal, with great attention, replied by the interpreter, that 'he could not see any intimation of peace from the attitude the eagle was in, having her wings spread as in flight, when folding her wings denoted rest and peace. That he could not understand how the branch of a tree could be considered as a pacific emblem, for rods designed for correction were always taken from the boughs of trees. That to him the eagle appeared, from her bearing a large whip in one claw, and such a number of arrows in the other, and in full career of



flight, to be wholly bent on war and mischief.' I need not repeat to you my arguments to convince him of his mistake; but I at length succeeded, and he appeared entirely satisfied of the friendship of Congelis to the red people. Captain Blackbird—for so the chief was called—assured me that I need be under no apprehension of mischief from the Shawanese Nation. After the Indians had sold me their furs and skins, which were several hundred, they almost stripped me of all the linen and cloth that I had brought out for the surveyors and my workmen. The Indians also lived with me chiefly at my expense, including free whiskey, for about four weeks. They finally took leave in a most friendly manner."

Although Symmes used every effort within his power to conciliate the Indians, into whose country he had moved, and showed in every means his peaceful intentions, he was hampered by the conduct of other settlers and the tradesmen who used no restraint in dealing with the savages. A number of incidents are given which show the injustice with which the white man treated his red neighbor, which naturally resulted in reprisals. A trader on the way down the river stopped at Columbia in his boat. Here he met a party of Indians, who purchased a barrel of whiskey from him. The whiskey froze in the barrel before they reached their camp. The same trader sold the Indians a rifle for thirty buckskins, or as the Indians told the story, forty buckskins (which were worth one dollar apiece), and a horse worth £15. A worthless gunsmith "who undertook to put a new chop—worth one and six pence—for the flint, to the cock of an Indian's rifle, made the Indian leave two bucks for the work, before he would undertake it; another Indian calling for the gun, was forced to pay two bucks more before the smith would give up the gun." (Symmes to Dayton.)

**The Capture of Flinn**—The Indians naturally were very bitter about this treatment and as they considered the whites one people, each member of which was responsible for the misdoings of all other members, they began a series of reprisals. The Indians who had met Stites at the time of his landing at Columbia finally moved back into the country and shortly after their departure several of the horses were stolen. This was repeated and finally for a third time the horses were stolen from Columbia. A party under the command of Lieutenant Bailey was sent in pursuit of the thieves; they followed the trail of the horses about eighty miles and came upon signs that showed that the Indians were very near. A man named Flinn went forward to reconnoiter. He soon came in sight of what he thought was an Indian camp and was creeping along very softly in order to get nearer. He did not perceive, however, that three Indians were creeping along behind him with equal stealth, until one of them clapped him on the shoulder, crying out: "Yo ho! Yo ho!" Flinn, much dismayed and perfectly helpless, yielded himself without any

resistance and was taken to their camp, where they tried to converse together, but as there was no interpreter there this was found to be impossible. They placed their guns, together with Flinn's, against a tree, and presently one of them started to get some tugs or straps of rawhide. Flinn, supposing, of course, that they intended to bind him, and being a man of great agility, sprang from them and flew for his life; the Indians did not fire at him. He reached his party and the whole number taking five horses belonging to the Indians made as quickly as possible for Columbia; their only loss was Flinn's gun. Shortly after their return to Columbia the same party of Indians, who were Wyandots, came there with their squaws, bringing back Flinn's gun. They assured Mr. Stites that they were innocent of the robbery of the horses in Columbia and demanded the horses which were taken by Bailey's party. Some of the Indians were of the number who had been at Columbia before and the matter was soon settled by a compromise and the horses restored. One of these same Indians, a chief of the Wyandots, although protesting against the responsibility for the horses stolen by other Indians, demanded that Stites should pay him twenty dollars which Colonel Morgan on his way to Mississippi had promised to pay him for carrying letters from the Miamis to Muskingum and Sandusky. Morgan had promised the Indian forty dollars, but a Mr. Magee at Sandusky had paid him twenty and he demanded the other twenty of Stites. Stites took the chief over to see Symmes on the 30th of April. The judge endeavored to convince him that he was not responsible for the promise of Colonel Morgan. He gave him, however, a new calico shirt, with a statement by the interpreter that as he had worn out his shirt in the service of Colonel Morgan, Symmes would replace it with a new one.



## CHAPTER VI.

### SETTLEMENT AT COLUMBIA.

**Landing of Stites**—November 16, 1788, the Stites party left Limestone for the unknown land of the Ohio, and for two days they floated on the bosom of the river until just before daybreak on the morning of the 18th, when they approached the mouth of the Little Miami. Three men were sent forward in a canoe as scouts to see if there were any Indians there encamped. Their instructions were that if they found signs of hostility to signal to those in the flat-boat, to keep near the Kentucky shore and pass on without landing. If no Indians were seen there, they were to land their canoe and this would be a signal to the flat-boats to land also. The canoe cautiously approached the shore in the dusky morning light and, after a few moments' reconnaissance, its occupants found there were none to oppose them. The prow of the canoe was turned toward the shore and it struck the land about three-quarters of a mile below the Miami. Hezekiah Stites, a brother of Captain Benjamin Stites, immediately jumped ashore, and by so doing established his claim to be the first settler who landed on the site of Columbia, and as Columbia is now a part of Cincinnati, the first settler of the Queen City of the West. The point of their landing was a little below the mouth of the Miami, at a spot nearly in front of where later was the residence of Athan Stites. The party, according to Rev. Ezra Ferris, "after making fast the boats, ascended the steep bank and cleared away the underbrush in the midst of a paw-paw thicket, where the women and children sat down. They next placed sentinels at a small distance from the thicket, and having first united in a song of praise to Almighty God, upon their bended knees offered thanks for the past, and prayer for future protection." This group included Stites, John S. Gano, Thomas C. Wade, Edmund Buxton and Greenbright Bailey and wife.

As Mr. Venable well says: "This devout and pious scene in the paw-paw thicket near the shore of the Ohio, furnishes a study for some Cincinnati artist to immortalize in a painting."

Stites was not only a courageous man, but a provident one, and he at once proceeded to the erection of two or three blockhouses, which known as Fort Miami together with the adjoining cabins formed the nucleus of Columbia, now the oldest part of Cincinnati, and the oldest white settlement in Hamilton County or in the Miami purchase. The first blockhouse is said to have been erected about at the spot of landing. Its location in Section 29, Township Five, has been fully identified by Robert Ralston Jones, in his valuable monograph on Fort Washington.

Mr. Jones says:



"It stood on the bank of the Ohio River, at a point about one-half mile below the mouth of the Little Miami. The blockhouse was about eighteen feet wide and twenty-four feet long, built of large round logs. It survived the ravages of time until April 25, 1838, when it was undermined during a time of flood by the swells from passing steamers."

By permission of Mr. Jones, the statement of Thomas Gregory, with reference to this blockhouse, is here copied:

"Near the edge of the high river bank on the Ohio side of the river, at a point about one-half mile below the mouth of the Little Miami River, there stood a blockhouse which in 1832 was occupied by a family named Hart, but owned by Athan Stites, a son of Hezekiah Stites and nephew of Captain Benjamin Stites, who were among the first settlers of Columbia in 1788.

"This blockhouse was occupied in 1832 as a dwelling house, by a family consisting of two young women, Catherine and Mary Hart, and their brother, Jacob, a lad of about my own age (nine years). The oldest daughter afterward married Athan Stites. One day in the year 1832 one of the young women alluded to (Catherine) crossed the river in a boat and coming to my father's house requested as a favor that I might be allowed to come and live at their house (the blockhouse) so as to be company for their young brother Jacob.

"My father granted the request and I accordingly went to live with the family in the blockhouse, remaining there about three years.

"During those three years, say 1832-1834, inclusive, I lived in the blockhouse and have a clear idea of its size and location, in part from the fact that a brick house of Athan Stites, which is still standing, was built at some time within the three years I mention, and this brick house was constructed facing the river at a point about 100 feet back of the blockhouse and had its western end at about the center of the blockhouse.

"I am led to remember the relative position of the brick house, and the blockhouse in which I lived, from the circumstance that with the other lad, Jacob Hart, I assisted in carrying brick to the mason who was employed to build the house. We each piled up a few bricks on a short board and thus carried them to where he was at work.

"The blockhouse was about eighteen feet wide and twenty-four feet long with the gable end towards the Ohio River and very close to the edge of the bank.

"The building was constructed of round logs about the size of a man's body, unhewed, but notched together at the corners. It contained two rooms divided by a rough partition of split logs, afterwards changed to a board partition, and above the first story was a high garret or attic. The roof was covered with split logs secured by wooden pins, afterwards replaced by clap-boards. There was a puncheon floor, later removed for a more modern substitute. The attice projected over the lower story and

was provided with port or loop holes for rifles. A large stone chimney stood in the middle of the gable end farthest from the river. This chimney was built outside of the logwork, but the fireplace opened into the lower room. This fireplace was large enough to take in logs about four feet in length and at night it furnished our light, for lamps of any kind were very scarce.

"The front of the house, facing the Ohio River, had a window and door in the lower story and a small window in the attic. There was a window opening on each side of the house in the back room and another small window in the attic facing away from the river. The door was a heavy one secured by a bar, and the windows were protected by solid plank shutters.

"Early in the spring of 1838 during a high stage of the river, two steamboats were passing the blockhouse at about the same time, and the swells from these boats caused the bank to cave away and the old blockhouse to fall into the river.

"The day on which this accident occurred was the same as that on which the boilers of the steamer 'Moselle' exploded, at Fulton, April 25, 1838.

"The above is a true statement, as I remember the events of the old blockhouse, which was said to have been built soon after the landing of Benjamin Stites and his brother Hezekiah, with other settlers, just below the Little Miami River, on November 18, 1788."

A part of the men stood guard over the settlement while others worked on the blockhouse. On November 24th, the first blockhouse was completed and the women and children with their goods were moved into it.

**The First Settlers**—In the Directory of 1819, the statement is made that the original article of agreement for commencing the undertaking with Stites "was signed by about thirty persons, some of whom retracted their engagement on account of a rumor which was circulated by the Kentuckians, that a large body of Indians had encamped at the place of their destination. Most of them, however, adhered to their resolution; and on the 16th of November, twenty-six persons descended the river to the mouth of the Little Miami, where they arrived on the 18th. After some precaution taken to avoid a sudden attack from the Indians, the party landed and immediately commenced the erection of a blockhouse at the place now called Columbia. A part of the number stood guard, while the rest worked upon the building, which in a few days was sufficiently prepared for their reception. Three other blockhouses were soon after erected near the first, forming a square stockade fort. This was the second settlement on the Ohio, and the first between the Miamis. In a few weeks several of the party were dispatched to inform Mr. Symmes of the success of their adventure. He immediately sent on six soldiers,

under the command of a sergeant, who built a small blockhouse a little below the one erected by the inhabitants."

In a note, the twenty-six persons referred to are given as follows: "Major Benjamin Stites, Hez. Stites, Elijah Stites, John S. Gano, James H. Bailey, Dan. Shoemaker, Owen Davis, three women, and a number of small children and several other persons, whose names are not known."

In a work published by Robert Clarke, in 1870, the following appear as the names of the early settlers of Columbia: "James H. Bailey, Zephu Ball, Jonas Bowman, Edmund Buxton, W. Coleman, Benjamin Davis, David Davis, Owen Davis, Samuel Davis, Francis Dunlevy, Hugh Dunn, Isaac Ferris, John Ferris, James Flinn, Gabriel Foster, Luke Foster, John S. Gano, William Goforth, Daniel Griffin, Joseph Grose, John Hardin, Cornelius Hurley, David Jennings, Henry Jennings, Levi Jennings, Ezekiel Larned, John McCulloch, John Manning, James Matthews, Aaron Mercer, Elijah Mills, Ichabod B. Miller, Patrick Moore, William Moore, John Morris, Newell, John Phillips, Jonathan Pitman, Benjamin F. Randolph, James Seward, Benjamin Stites, Thomas C. Wade, John Webb, Wickersham."

On July 4, 1889, the landing at Columbia was celebrated by the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of the first boat load of pioneers, who landed there a little over a hundred years before. On one side of the freestone pedestal is engraved, "To the Pioneers Landing Near this Spot, November 18, 1788." On the obverse side of this monument is the following inscription: "To the first boat load of pioneers landing near this spot—Major Benjamin Stites, Mrs. Benjamin Stites, Ben Stites, Jr., Rachel Stites, Ann W. Stites, Greenbright Bailey, Mrs. Greenbright Bailey, Jas. F. Bailey, Reasom Bailey, Abel Cook, Jacob Mills, Jonathan Stites, Ephraim Kibby, John S. Gano, Mrs. Mary S. Gano, Thomas C. Wade, Hezekiah Stites, Elijah Stites, Edmund Buxton, Daniel Shoemaker, ——— Hempstead, Evan Shelby, Allen Woodruff, Hampton Woodruff, Joseph Cox, Benjamin Cox."

Another list adds the name of Ignatius Ross to the early settlers.

Judge Burnet, commenting upon this settlement, mentions the names of Colonel Spencer, Major Gano, Judge Goforth, Francis Dunlevy, Major Kibby, Rev. John Smith, Judge Foster, Colonel Brown, Mr. Hubbell, Captain Flinn, Jacob White and John Reily, and says:

"They were all men of energy and enterprise, and were more numerous than either of the parties who commenced their settlements below them on the Ohio. Their village was also more flourishing, and for two or three years contained a larger number of inhabitants than any other in the Miami purchase. This superiority, however, did not continue, as will appear from the sequel." (Notes on the Northwestern Territory, p. 46.)

As already stated, a sergeant and eighteen men were presently sent down by Symmes to Stites and afterwards a sergeant and twelve men



started from Limestone with a party of settlers for the Old Fort, at the mouth of the Great Miami, but these were turned back at Columbia by ice in the river which gorged it completely and damaged their boats. They returned discouraged but in safety to Limestone.

Stites' village was intended to occupy the plain between Crawfish Creek and the mouth of the Little Miami, a distance fronting on the Ohio almost three miles. It was expected to go up the Miami about the same distance. It was in fact laid out for over a mile on the Ohio stretching back for over three-fourths of a mile half way up the high hill at the northeast. It was platted in eighty blocks of lots, each of half an acre and the rest in lots of four and five acres each. Nine hundred and forty-five in-lots are supposed to have been staked off by the surveyors. These lay on streets intersecting each other at right angles. The village at Columbia as was afterwards built does not conform in any way to the Stites plan. The modern Columbia lies below the original site which, strictly speaking, is not within the limits of Cincinnati.

**An Interesting Memoir**—A little more than eight years after the settlement of Columbia, it entertained a distinguished visitor in the person of a young Englishman named Francis Baily, afterwards an "F. R. S." and president of the Royal Astronomical Society. The following extracts are from his journal of a tour, which was not published until 1856, and then appeared as an appendix to a memoir of Baily, by the late Sir John Herschel:

Tuesday, February 28, 1797.

This morning we dropped down the river about half a mile to a convenient landing, and here we had a much better view of the town than we had where we lay last night. The houses lie very scattered along the bottom of a hill which is about one-eighth of a mile from the river. The town is laid out on a regular plan, but was never in a very flourishing state. The neighboring and well-settled country round and at Cincinnati prevents it from being a place of any great importance; besides, it lies very low, and is often overflowed from the river, which prevents any houses being built immediately on the banks, as is customary in these new settlements. One-quarter of the land on which the town was intended to be laid out is now under water.

After breakfast we went ashore to view the town, and H. introduced me to Mr. [Rev. John] Smith and Dr. Bean. The former gentleman is a man of very good property, which he has acquired in several different ways in this place: he is a farmer, a merchant, and a parson; all these occupations, though seemingly so different, he carries on with the greatest regularity and without confusion. The latter is a man of good education and practices physic here, somewhat in the same manner as our country apothecaries in England do, for which he is dubbed doctor. As those gentlemen rank with the first in the place, a description of their habitations, manners, and society will serve, without any great variation, for that of the bulk of emigrants in a similar state of life.

As Dr. Bean would insist upon our sleeping at his house, and in fact stopping with him during our residence here we accompanied him home. His house was built of logs, as all the houses in these new settlements are, and consisted of a ground floor containing two rooms, one of which was appropriated to lumber. the other served all the

purposes of parlor, bedroom, shop, and everything else (though there was a little out-house where they occasionally cooked their victuals and also washed), and it did not appear as if it had been cleaned out this half-year. There were two windows to throw light into the room, but there had been so many of the panes of glass broken, whose places were supplied by old hats and pieces of paper, that it was very little benefited by the kind intention of the architect. I saw a few phials and gallipots on a shelf in one corner of the room, and near them a few books of different descriptions. . . . Such is the force of example that very few of the emigrants who come into this kind of half-savage, half-civilized, state of life, however neat and cleanly they might have been before, can have resolution to prevent themselves from falling into that slovenly practice which everywhere surrounds them; and it is not till the first class of settlers are moved off, that any of these new countries are at all desirable to a person brought up in different habits of life.

At dinner-table I observed a table prepared in the middle of the room, with some knives and folks and pewter plates placed on it, but without any table-cloth; and when the dinner was ready, two of his servants who were working out in the field were called in, and sat down at the same table and partook of the same provisions as ourselves.

. . . . Our provisions consisted of some stewed pork and some beef, together with some wild sort of vegetable which had been gathered out in the woods, as it must be observed that in all these new settlements fresh provisions, both in meat and vegetables, are at some seasons very scarce, particularly at the time we were there. The inhabitants live a great deal upon deer and turkeys, which they shoot wild in the woods, and upon bacon, which they keep by them in case of need, and as to vegetables, they are seldom to be procured, except in summer. The bread which is made here is chiefly of Indian meal; it is a coarse kind of fare, but after a little use becomes not all unpleasant.

When the time drew nigh for us to retire to rest, we were shown to one corner of the room where there was a ladder, up which we mounted into a dismal kind of a place without a window, but instead of these there were a number of crevices between the logs, which had never been filled up, and in the room there were three beds, or rather three bedsteads, with a few blankets thrown over them.

I went to breakfast with Mr. Smith, and here I found things a little more in order, though far from that degree of refinement and comfort to be met with in the more civilized parts of this country. This house bore the marks of industry and cleanliness, and we were regaled with tea and coffee and boiled chicken for our breakfast, attended with buckwheat cakes, which are common in this part of the country.

. . . . The farm of this gentleman consists of several acres of land adjoining his house, which he keeps in high cultivation—chiefly meadow ground—and from which he has realized a great deal of money. His warehouse was near the water side. It consisted of but one room, where he brings down the river such articles of European manufacture as are most in demand. There are but two or three other stores of the same kind in Columbia. The profits of this trade are generally one hundred per cent., and sufficiently compensate the trade for the trouble of a journey once or twice a year to Philadelphia.



## CHAPTER VII.

### LOSANTIVILLE AND NORTH BEND SETTLEMENTS.

The following is gleaned from former historical sketches of this vicinity, as well as from public records found in the county seat and public library archives.

The Directory of 1819 gives these paragraphs: "*Landing at Yeatman's Cove*—About the last of December, Israel Ludlow, who after the death of Filson had become a joint proprietor with Denman and Patterson of the site of Cincinnati, left Limestone with about twenty persons to commence a settlement on their purchase.

"Immediately upon their arrival, Mr. Ludlow and his party erected three or four log cabins, the first of which was built on Front Street, near the corner of Front and Main streets. During the winter Mr. Ludlow surveyed and laid out the town, then covered with a dense forest, marking the course of the streets on the trees. In addition to the small quantity of provisions that the settlers brought with them, they found ample and easy means of subsistence from wild game and fish. The Indians, though unfriendly, committed no depredations for two or three months."

The names of the party are given in the Directory of 1819 as follows:

"James Carpenter, William McMillan, John Vance, Robert Caldwell, Sylvester White, Sam. Mooney, Henry Lindsay, Joseph Thornton, Noah Badgely, Thaddeus Bruen, Daniel Shoemaker, Ephraim Kerby, Thomas Gizzle, William Connell, Joel Williams, Samuel Blackburn, Scott Traverse, John Porter, Fran. Hardisty, Matthew Fowler, and Evan Shelby."

This list, strangely enough, does not include the names of Ludlow and Patterson, who were unquestionably with the party. The other names usually included in the roll of founders, are those of Matthew Campbell, Captain Henry, Luther Kitchel, Elijah Martin and Isaac Tuttle. It is conjectured that Ephraim Kirby is Ephraim Kibby, subsequently of Columbia, and also that the name of Daniel Shoemaker included here is that of the Columbia settler, well known.

Kibby and Shoemaker drew lots at Losantiville, but were with Stites' party at Columbia, and subsequently moved there. Tuttle, Henry and some of the others joined Symmes' number in February. Hardesty and others drifted away without effecting a permanent settlement here.

The exact date of the departure from Maysville, in Symmes' letter to Dayton, written from North Bend, May 18, 1789:

"On December 24, Colonel Patterson, of Lexington, who is concerned with Mr. Denman in the section at the mouth of Licking River, sailed from Limestone, in company with Mr. Tuttle, Captain Henry, Mr. Ludlow and about twelve others, in order to form a station and lay out a town



opposite Licking. They suffered much from bad weather and floating ice, which filled the Ohio from shore to shore. Perseverance, however, triumphed over difficulties, and they finally landed safely on a most delightful bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably, but would have been more important by this time, if Colonel Patterson or Mr. Denman had resided in the town. Colonel Patterson tarried about one month at Losantiville and returned to Lexington." The above-described locality is the Cincinnati of today.

William McMillan, a very intelligent lawyer and a prominent man of Cincinnati many years, in court testified, "That he was one of those who formed the settlement of Cincinnati on the 28th day of December, 1788."

Mr. Cist (historian) records that Judge Burnet assured him that he never had any doubt that this was the correct date. Denman, who was not with the party, in another case in court, testified that they came "late in December," although he never fixed the real date. The date named by McMillan is, without doubt, the correct one. Tradition recites that "the party occupied in completing the preparations did not get away from Limestone until somewhat late in the day, and made but nine miles before tying up for the night; that the third day they sighted Columbia, but were unable to reach it or stop on account of the ice; that the same cause prevented their landing here upon arrival opposite the spot on the evening of the same day, but that after remaining in or near the mouth of the Licking through the night of the 27th, they effected a crossing with their boats the next morning and triumphantly entered the little inlet at the foot of Sycamore street, afterwards styled Yeatman's Cove. Fastening their frail barks to the roots and shrubs along the bank, they stepped ashore, collected drift-wood and bark and other dry substances and aided by their steel and flint obtained fire for their comfort and cooking purposes. Dr. Daniel Drake, three-score years later, drew this picture of the scene: "Setting their watchmen around, they lay down with their feet to the blazing fires, and fell asleep under the frozen limbs through which whistled the music of the northern winds. The great sycamore trees and water maples overhung the water's edge." Judge Burnet once wrote of this occasion: "It was no time for prolonged rest or sleep, however. The depth of winter is not the season for open-air bivouacs, when shelters are at hand. The readiest expedient for the supply of material for dwellings—one already suggested by the practice of the boatmen of the age in breaking up their vessels and selling their constituent parts when the destination was reached—naturally occurred to the newly arrived, and their first cabin was constructed of boat-planks and other breakage from the craft in which they came."

This house was built on the present Front Street, a little to the east of Main, and a trifle northwest of the Cove or place of landing. The Cove, being the inlet opposite Sycamore Street, was later named from Griffin

Yeatman, who for many years resided and kept tavern, where that street intersects the public landing, "Yeatman's Cove."

Another statement is to the same effect that the settlers first built a shelter of boards on the beach, under the bluff bank, felled trees, and began the erection of a small cabin, on the south side of Front Street, just east of Main, for the use of Colonel Ludlow and his assistant surveyors. This is claimed to have been the first house built in Cincinnati as a dwelling, and stood for a great many years afterward. There was a board nailed on a stick chimney marked "1788," and Dr. Jones, in his "Early Days of Cincinnati," records that several old pioneers still living remember the house, or more properly the old cabin, very distinctly, although there is no means of ascertaining in what way or just when it was torn down. (P. 28 and sketch on p. 29.) Cabins were said to have been built here by Clark's soldiers in 1782, but they had disappeared.

**The Survey of the Town**—Ludlow immediately proceeded to make a survey of the town. In this he was assisted by Badgley, who was one of Symmes' surveyors, and others, and the work was substantially completed on the 7th of January, 1789, when the drawing took place for the donation lots.

According to the testimony of Patterson, given December 27, 1803, in a deposition which was taken in connection with the controversy about the public landing, Ludlow at this time did not attempt to make the survey of the whole town, but simply "laid out the front of said town as far as westwardly in Main Street. . . . The ground in front of Front Street was declared at that time a public common for the use of the citizens of said town, except and reserving only for the benefit of the proprietors the privilege of establishing a Ferry on the banks of the Ohio on said Common." (Hamilton County Recorder's Office; Book D-1, page 74.)

This common, as is explained hereafter, became a subject of controversy. Melyn Baker testified on the same date that Patterson's testimony was taken, that he arrived in Cincinnati in October, 1790, and occupied for a time a small enclosure on the common, which was afterwards removed.

**The Donation of Lots**—The article of agreement for the settlement which had been entered into for the proprietors in December, before leaving Limestone, reads as follows:

*"Articles of Agreement*—The conditions for settling the town of Losantiburg are as follows, viz.: That the thirty in and out lots of said town to as many of the most early adventurers shall be given by the proprietors, Messrs. Ludlow, Denman and Patterson, who, for their part, do agree to make a deed in fee simple, clear of all charge and incumbrances, except the expense of surveying and deeding the same, as soon as Judge Symmes can obtain a deed from Congress.

"The lot-holders, for their part, do agree to become actual settlers on the premises. They shall plant and attend two crops successively, and not less than an acre shall be cultivated for each crop; and within two years of the date hereof, each person who receives a donation lot or lots, shall build a house equal to twenty-five feet square, one and one-half stories high, with brick, stone or clay chimneys; which house shall stand on the front parts of their respective lots, and shall be put in tenable repair, all within a term of two years. These requirements shall be minutely complied with on penalty of forfeiture, unless it be found impracticable on account of savage depredations."

This agreement was not signed at Limestone, but seems to have been tacitly assented to by all parties. (See, however, the statement in Denman's deposition of August, 1833.)

When the survey had been completed on January 7, 1789, Colonel Ludlow promulgated the following statement:

CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE DONATION LOTS IN THE TOWN OF LOSANTIVILLE ARE HELD  
& SETTLED.

The first Thirty town & out lots to so many of the most early adventurers shall be given by the proprietors Messrs. Denman, Patterson & Ludlow, who for their part do agree to make a deed free & clear of all charges and incumbrances excepting that of surveying & deeding the same so soon as a deed is procured from Congress by Judge Symmes.

The lot-holders for their part do agree to become actual settlers on the premises; plant & attend two crops successively & not less than One Acre shall be cultivated for each crop & that within the term of two years—each person receiving a donation lot or lots shall build an house equal to Twenty feet square One Storey & half high with a brick stone or clay Chimney which shall stand in front of their respective in lots and shall be put in tenable repair within the term of two years from the date hereof.

The above requisitions shall be minutely complied with under penalty of forfeiture unless Indian depredations render it impracticable. Done this seventh day of January One thousand seven hundred & Eighty-Nine.

ISRAEL LUDLOW.

This proclamation, it will be seen upon comparison, differs from the December contract in but two particulars—the name is given Losantiville in place of Losantiburg, and the size of the houses is reduced from twenty-five to twenty feet square. These papers, dating long after Filson's death, completely dispose of Judge Burnet's contention that the name Losantiville died with him.

The survey extended from the river to Seventh Street, then called Northern Row, and then from Broadway (Eastern Row) to Central Avenue (Western Row) and thence to the river; the out-lots of four acres each (eighty-one in number) extended beyond Northern Row to the north limits of the Losantiville purchase, at Liberty Street. This survey was not recorded by Israel Ludlow for himself and Denman until April 29, 1802, and then only because of the passage of a law requiring it. The entry may be found in Book E-2, pages 62-63, and is preceded by the following documents:



"References to the plan of the Town of Cincinnati, in page No. 62, exhibited by Colonel Israel Ludlow (as one of the proprietors), on the forenoon of the twenty-ninth day of April, 1802, and recorded agreeably thereto.

"N. B.—The following certificate is attached to the original:

"This may certify that I consider myself as having been one of the original proprietors of the Town of Cincinnati, and hereby authorize Israel Ludlow to make or copy a plan according to the original plan or intention of the firm, and cause to be recorded as such, agreeably to the Laws of the Territory in that case made and provided.

"MATTHIAS DENMAN."

"November 20th, 1801.

"Test:

"P. P. STEWART.,

"D. C. COOPER."

"The lots in the regular squares of the town contain 72 square perches, are 12 poles in length and six poles wide. The out-lots, which are entire, contain each four acres, and in length, east and west, six and a half chains. The six long squares between Front and Water streets contain lots ten poles long and six poles wide. All the streets in the town are four poles wide, excepting Seventh Street and Eastern and Western Rows, which are but two poles wide.

**The Rival Plats**—On the Ludlow plat the streets are named as they are at present, excepting Broadway was marked as Eastern Row and Central Avenue as Western Row. Plum Street was spelled Plumb. The space from Broadway, or Eastern Row, to Main Street, and from Front Street to the river, was made a common or public landing forever, reserving the privilege to the proprietors of establishing a ferry at this point. The cove was shown as extending to the south line of Front Street, just east of the foot of Sycamore, and a little wider at its junction with the river than it was long. The lots in the south half of the squares between Second and Front streets, and all below them are laid out lengthwise north and south; all others in an east and west direction. Lots 114 to 117 and 139 to 142 (the town plat) are indicated in Ludlow's appended notes as given to the public uses. They constitute the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth streets, and Walnut and Main streets. The south half of these was afterwards divided between the First Presbyterian Church, the Cincinnati College, the county of Hamilton, and the old Lancaster Seminary.

East of Broadway, between Third and Fifth streets, were sixteen in-lots, and north of these the first range of out-lots, numbered from one to eight. The northwestern range of out-lots began also north of Fifth Street.

On the same day another plat was exhibited to the recorder by Joel Williams, at six o'clock, p. m., which purported to be a plat "of the town of Cincinnati (formerly called Losanterville)," agreeable to the original plan thereof, and was recorded at the instance of Samuel Freeman and Joel Williams, assignees of Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson. The principal differences between the two plats are the names of streets, and on the (public landing) common. The east and west streets are designated as follows, beginning with the river:

Water, Front, Columbia (Second), Hill (Third), High (Fourth), Byrd (Fifth), Gano (Sixth), and Northern Row (Seventh). The north and south streets, beginning with Eastern Row (Broadway), running westward, were Sycamore, Main, Cider (Walnut), Jefferson (Vine), Beech, Race, Elm, Filson (Plum), and Western Row. The public landing space is filled with in-lots, numbering 461 to 468.

The records disclose the fact that town lots were very cheap the first few years. For example, Lot No. 76, drawn by Mr. Lindsay, was sold to A. and J. Huntin, September, 1796, for \$4.00, and in 1859, had it been stripped of all its improvements, it would readily have sold at more than \$100 per front foot, or \$50,000 for the half lot.

**North Bend Settlement**—The Miami Purchase had for its third settlement what is now known as North Bend, and although it is not yet a portion of the city of Cincinnati, it was settled by Symmes himself and the early history of the two places were closely interwoven; hence should here be mentioned briefly, but clearly. After a few "Indian Scares" Symmes and the Indians became quite friendly. Cist's Miscellany, Vol. II, page 61, shows a copy of the letter of friendship sent to the Indians, before Symmes started from Limestone to effect settlement at North Bend, which reads as follows:

Brothers of the Wyandots and Shawanese! Hearken to your brother, who is coming to live at the Great Miami. He was on the Great Miami last summer, while the Deer was yet red, and met with one of your camps; he did no harm to anything which you had in your camp; he held back his young men from hurting you or your horses, and would not let them take your skins or meat, though your brothers were very hungry. All this he did, because he was your brother, and would live in peace with the Red people. If the Red people will live in friendship with him, and his young men who came from the great Salt ocean, to plant corn and built Cabins on the land between the Great and Little Miami, then the White and Red people shall all be brothers and live together, and we will buy your Furs and skins and sell you blankets and rifles, and Powder and Lead and Rum, and everything that our Red Brothers may want in hunting and in their towns. Brothers! A treaty is holding at Muskingum, Great Men from the thirteen fires are there, to meet the chiefs and head men of all the nations of the Red People. May the Great Spirit direct all their councils for peace. But the great men and the wise men of the Red and White people cannot keep peace and friendship long, unless we, who are their sons and warriors, will also bury the hatchet and live in peace.

Brothers, I send you greetings—I send you a string of white beads, and write to you with my own hand, that you may believe what I say. I am your brother, and will be kind to you while you remain in peace. Farewell!

JNO. C. SYMMES.

January the 3rd, 1789.

It will be seen that there was at least one distinction between the letter written by William Penn, in which he told the Pennsylvania Indians that "I will never allow any of my people to sell *rumme* to make your people drunk," whereas Symmes wrote the Indians of this section that he would sell them rum as well as rifles, powder and lead.

**First Landing at North Bend**—The latter part of January brought a great rise in the river, which swept out the ice and cleared the river for his boats, and he concluded to make a start. On the 29th of January, 1789, after collecting with much difficulty a small supply of flour and salt, he embarked with his family and furniture, taking with them Captain Kearsey and the remainder of his soldiers. The river was higher at the time by several feet than had been known since the white men had come to Kentucky, and Symmes embarked with the bow of his boat even with the high bank on which his house was built. The landing at North Bend was about three o'clock in the afternoon. The men that belonged to Captain Kearsey's company, and who had been previously sent down to Columbia, had rejoined him, so that his company was once more full. They immediately raised what was known as a camp, by setting two forks of saplings in the ground, a ridge-pole across, and leaning boat-boards, which had been brought from Limestone, one end on the ground and the other against the ridge-pole; enclosing one end of the camp, and leaving the other open to the weather for a door, where a fire was made to fence against the cold, which was now very intense.

Captain Kearsey was much displeased, because Symmes had insisted upon landing at this point, as he had expected to go on to the Old Fort. When he set out on the expedition, he had expected to find a fort ready built for him and had not provided implements necessary to construct one. As a result of his disappointment, he finally concluded that he would not begin the building of the new fortification, but would leave Symmes' party and join the garrison at Louisville, which he did in March.

After having explored the region round about other points, Symmes abandoned several localities and decided to commence at once to lay out a number of house lots on the spot where they were in order to form a village. Forty-eight lots of one acre each were surveyed out and every other one of these lots were given away upon the condition that the ones to whom they were donated should build thereon at once. Further applications followed and the village extended up and down the river until it formed a front one mile and a half long on the stream, including more than one hundred lots. In May, 1789, Symmes wrote there were comfortable log cabins, covered with shingles, or clap-boards, to the number



of forty. This village was called by Symmes North Bend, "from its being situated in the most northerly bend of the Ohio that there is between the Muskingum and the Mississippi."

Encouraged by his success at North Bend, and by the fact that fresh applications were pouring in for house-lots, Symmes concluded to lay off another village, seven miles up the Ohio from North Bend, and fronting about a mile along the river. This village he called South Bend, "from its being contiguous to the most southerly point of land in the purchase."

Despite the success of these settlements, as well as of the third one, a little below North Bend, known as the Sugar Camp settlement, Symmes felt as yet uncertain as to the place where he was to locate his city. This city, of course, was to be the great emporium of trade for the purchasers and its location was a matter of serious consequence in his mind. His letters from North Bend are full of discussions with relation to the proper site for such a city. They also give an insight into the many discouragements under which he labored, and the dangers to which he was exposed.

The final conclusion reached in this matter was that the great city of Miami was laid out at the point of his landing, running from the Ohio River at North Bend to the Great Miami at the present city of Cleves.

As has already been stated, one of the first undertakings was to establish another settlement at South Bend for which Symmes seemed to have great hopes. In almost every letter he speaks of the desirability of encouraging this settlement by giving away donation lots and in other ways. As South Bend was near the center of the purchase he had hopes, as is apparent in a letter quoted elsewhere, of its being made the county town, but these hopes soon disappeared. For a time, however, the settlement seemed to improve.

The history of North Bend from this time is not eventful. Judge Symmes remained here for years and he received visitors from all over the world who happened to be traveling in this neighborhood. Here it was that in 1795 William Henry Harrison married his daughter Annie, and here for many years he resided. The original log cabin of the presidential campaign of 1840, which was, in fact, to a large extent a myth, was supposed to be located here. The old Harrison mansion was in part built of logs, but a large frame structure was added and the whole clap-boarded and painted white, making for a time a commodious house. Henry Howe, in his "Ohio," gives us a plan of this house and also a drawing showing its exterior appearance.

Judge Symmes died in Cincinnati, in 1814, and was buried at North Bend in the cemetery about a mile southeast of his former residence. On his grave is the following inscription:

"Here rest the remains of John Cleves Symmes, who, at the foot of these hills, made the first settlement between the Miami rivers. Born on

Long Island, in the State of New York, July 21, A. D. 1742. Died at Cincinnati, February 26, A. D. 1814."

Not very far from this grave on the height back of North Bend rests the body of his son-in-law, President William Henry Harrison.

The Sugar Camp settlement, about three miles below North Bend, founded about the same time, had at one time about thirty houses, but afterwards became extinct. The blockhouse, which was built in the early days for the protection of the settlers, was said to be standing in 1847, but being in a very dilapidated condition it soon disappeared altogether.

South Bend, of which so much was expected, was reported on September 17, 1791, to have included eighteen or twenty families. A garrison of twenty soldiers was also stationed there. The settlement gradually dwindled, its population departed and its buildings were abandoned and its very site became almost unknown. As a matter of fact the southeastern part of it is within the present limits of the city of Cincinnati.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### CINCINNATI TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE HISTORY.

Hamilton County's first civil townships included Cincinnati, Miami and Columbia—the first three civil sub-divisions in the county. The act of February 19, 1810, gave the county commissioners sole jurisdiction. These first three townships represented the pioneer settlements of the county and included the whole purchase on the river extending to the military range, a point six miles north of the present village of Springdale. Really, the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1791 erected the three original townships of the county. Cincinnati was described as "beginning at a point where the second meridian east of the town intersects the Ohio; thence down that stream about eleven miles to the first meridian east of Rapid Run; thence north to the Big Miami; thence up that stream to the south line of the military range; thence south to the place of beginning."

Miami Township was described as "beginning at a point on the Ohio at the first meridian east of the mouth of Rapid Run; thence due north to the Great Miami; thence down that stream to the Ohio; thence up the Ohio to the place of beginning." No part of this township is within the limits of Cincinnati proper.

The erection of Butler and other counties in 1803, made necessary a rearrangement of the townships, which left Columbia Township the territory now included in that township and that part of the city now east of the second meridian east of the old city of Cincinnati.

The new boundaries of Cincinnati Township commenced "at the southeast corner of Miami Township on the Ohio River; thence north to the northwest corner of section 17 in fractional range 2, township 2; thence east nine miles; thence south to the Ohio; thence westward along the Ohio to the place of beginning." These lines included more than one-half of what was later Delhi Township, the eastern part of Green, except the three north sections, the whole of Mill Creek, except the northern section, and the city of Cincinnati to the range line on the east.

Springfield Township had been carved out of Cincinnati Township in 1795 as a result of the great movement of settlers to the country after security from the Indians was assured by the Wayne victory.

South Bend Township, created in 1795, included Delhi and part of Green. Delhi was not created until more than fifteen years later and Green about 1809. Although the name Sycamore appears in 1800, the township does not appear to have been erected until 1803, at the time of the general organization following the admission of Ohio into the Statehood of the Union.



Mill Creek was set off from Cincinnati and Springfield townships. Its southern line was at the old corporation line at Liberty Street and it occupied the third township of the Second Fractional Range.

The first township officers—those serving for 1791-92—were: Levi Woodward, clerk; Samuel Martin, constable; John Thompson and James Wallace, overseers of the poor; James Gowdy, overseer of the roads; Isaac Martin, Jacob Reeder, and James Cunningham, street commissioners.

The history of the township and village of Cincinnati extended over the period of time from 1790 to 1802. For the first few years of its existence the fear of the Indians necessarily kept the inhabitants together and the out-lots were used only for farming purposes, but even at that there was an atmosphere of prosperity. In 1789 the population consisted of eleven families and twenty-four unmarried men inhabiting twenty small log cabins built on the lower bank, increased by as many as forty families and an equal number of new cabins. The first two frame houses were built during this year and among the population were two blacksmiths, two carpenters, a shoemaker, a tailor and a mason. During the first year of the settlement between fifteen and twenty of the inhabitants were killed by the Indians.

**Early-day Village**—At the time of the landing of Benjamin Van Cleve, January 3, 1790, he tells us that two small hewed log houses had been erected and several cabins. Fort Washington was not completed, for he mentions the fact of General Harmar's men being employed in building it. But soon matters changed, for we find in a letter written by Symmes, November 4, 1790, that "the advantages are great which this town is gaining over North Bend; upwards of forty framed and hewed two-story houses have been and are being now built. One builder sets an example for another, and the place already assumes the appearance of a town of some respectability. The inhabitants have doubled here within nine months past."

Spencer's Narrative, page 27, says: "All the ground from the foot of the second bank to the river between Lawrence Street and Broadway, and appropriated to the fort, was an open space on which, although no trees were standing, most of their large trunks were still lying."

Mrs. Wallace, in her recollections, states that in 1791 there was but one frame dwelling in Cincinnati, and that belonged to Israel Ludlow and stood at the lower end of Main Street. The front part of the building was used for a general store.

Matthew Winton kept tavern on Front Street. A German named Bicket had a dramshop opposite Plum Street, between Front and the river bank. Mrs. Wallace and her husband resided on Front Street below Race. Joel Williams' celebrated tavern was at what was later known as Latham's Corner.

The year of 1791 was not a very prosperous season here. Almost one-half of the able-bodied men had gone into the army and many had been killed, and many more were frightened away on account of the campaign failure and had gone over into the interior of Kentucky. No mills or factories were built that year, except a horse mill below Fourth Street. It was used at that period for holding services in by the Presbyterians, as their church had not yet been erected.

What is generally determined to be the first regular store in Cincinnati was opened by John Bartle in his hipped-frame building at the corner of Front Street and Broadway. This pioneer merchant was born in La Marne, France, 1743, served in the army of his own country and afterwards came to America with Lafayette. At the end of the Revolution he retired with the rank of colonel. He was in the great military campaigns with St. Clair, Harmar and Wayne against the Indians. In later years he became a wanderer among the Indians of the far Northwest and finally settled with his daughter, Mrs. Elijah Pierce. He died in December, 1839, at the City Hospital. Dr. W. E. De Courcy, of Cincinnati, was his great-grandson.

**Early Growth of the Village**—The first reliable account of the early growth and population of Cincinnati was published in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. XII, pp. 34 and 165. This account was given from the writings of John Heckewelder in 1792 and translated in 1796. It reads, in part, as follows:

"On the first day of July the party reached Columbia and stopped with Major Stites. Heckewelder found here a ship mill and many well-built houses. The inhabitants numbered eleven hundred, including two Baptist preachers, Smith and Clark. The town was well situated, except that part of the land was inundated by high water. A large portion of the ground was covered by walnut and locust trees. On the 2nd of July, after breakfast, they left Columbia and reached Cincinnati at nine o'clock, where they were greeted with a salute of nine cannon shots in honor of General Putnam, who was on a mission to conclude a treaty with the Indians. Heckewelder was assigned quarters with General Putnam at Fort Washington, but he preferred going to a landlord in the town by the name of Martin (Isaac) formerly from Sussex County, New Jersey. There were at that time fifty-six Indian women and children confined as prisoners in the stockade. These had been brought here about a year before by the Scott and Wilkinson expedition. Putnam told them that that would soon be released. In the afternoon Commandant Wilkinson arrived on his return from a visit to the Western forts and on the 3rd five Indian men and one woman were brought in, who came to seek and take away their captive friends. "This fact was made known to the prisoners before night, the guard within the stockade was called away, and the gate opened, but for the safety of the prisoners, a guard was

placed outside. It was touching to witness the loud outbursts of weeping when relatives met." This party brought the tidings of the murder of Trueman, Freeman and Hardin. Heckewelder witnessed the celebration of the Fourth, at which time fifteen cannon shots were fired from a six-pounder in the morning, at noon and in the evening. Judge Symmes came up from North Bend to attend this celebration. The two days following were spent with Colonel Menzies, the inspector of the troops, and Lawyer Smith in viewing the town. "The ground upon which the town stands is a plain along the Ohio about two miles long, and extending northward seven miles along the road. The town is in a manner divided into two parts, as one or a second shore of the Ohio is 140 perches from the real bank of the Ohio. Each of these banks is 40 ft. high, and on account of its situation or straight line, very pleasant to the eye. What lies below this second bank is called the lower town; the upper town is, however, connected with the lower one.

"At present there are 344 surveyed lots purchased and used for building purposes. Four acres outside of the town belonged to every lot within the town. The price of the lots at first was from four to eight dollars per lot, and twenty dollars an acre for the lots outside of the town. The rush is, however, so great at present, that lots are being sold from thirty to sixty dollars cash, from the second purchases. More than two hundred houses have been built, many of which are two stories high, well built and painted red. They command a rent of from fifty to sixty dollars per year. In the center of the upper town there are two large squares, the one intended for a courthouse, and the other for a church. On the latter a fine church is being built and under roof. The streets of the town are everywhere four perches wide. All the lots which have been surveyed are enclosed with good posts and Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley, millet, potatoes and turnips are cultivated in them. There are eight open roads leading from east to west and six from south to north, pleasant for walking, there being no obstacles in the way on the one road for three-fourths of a mile, and on the other for one-half mile. At the east end of the town, and on the second height, lies Fort Washington, built similar to Campus Martius in Marietta; the roof and palisades on the front are painted red. Near the fort there are some very fine, large gardens, in which vegetables and fine flowers are cultivated. Tasty summer-houses have been built in them; the most prominent of these belong to General Wilkinson and Dr. (Richard) Allison. Just below Fort Washington there are long low buildings forming a square, where the mechanics in the service of the United States Army work; it is also a storehouse for provisions. The inhabitants of this city number more than 900, not counting the garrison and its belongings. This does not contain any positive number, but at present consists of about 200 men. The city has its judges and holds regular courts. The city consists principally of bad



inhabitants, yet a clergyman resides there. The present *one* belongs to the Presbyterian Church. I was really astonished to find so many and partly attentive listeners in the Sunday services. What adds to the beauty of the city of Cincinnati, and contributes to its advantages, is the fact that just opposite, on the south side of the Ohio, the beautiful Licking River (about three-fourths as broad as the Lehigh) empties into it. A city has also been located and begun there, which is called Newport. From the mouth of this river, which flows from a rich inhabited country, a main road leads to Lexington, the capital of Kentucky. They expect that in future a lively traffic from there to this place, and from here down the Mississippi, may be carried on. At present two ferries are maintained here; one of them belongs to a German named Pickel.

"On the 12th William Wells, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians when a boy of twelve years of age some eight years before, came in from Louisville. He was pressed into service by General Putnam as an interpreter. He found among the prisoners his adopted mother and sisters and their meeting evoked many tears. Wells, it will be remembered, afterwards became one of the most valuable of Wayne's scouts. Two days later two soldiers who had been among the Indians were brought in and described the death of the peace messengers, Trueman and Freeman. On the same evening the news came of an attack of thirty Indians upon Columbia, where three men had been taken captive. A company of cavalry was sent in pursuit and followed the trail for thirty miles, but were unable to take the redskins. On the 16th the head chief, one of those who had come in a few days before, died at Fort Washington. 'The funeral march was beaten on the drum draped in mourning. They granted him a resting place in the cemetery, believing that this might be of advantage to them, among the relatives as well as among the Nation in general. Malicious people dug up the body again at night, tore down the flag and post, threw them into a mud-hole and dragged the body down along the street and stood it up there. The generals had the body buried again immediately in the morning and a flag raised. Governor St. Clair's secretary issued a proclamation offering \$100 reward for the discovery of the perpetrators. On the following night, however, the flag and proclamation were torn down, but the body remained unmolested. For a second time a new flag was raised, a guard placed nearby, and nothing further happened.'

"An incident of the 22nd was the punishment of a soldier who had attempted a revolt. 'He was obliged to run the gauntlet, have his head shaved, a collar put around his neck and in this manner be drummed out of the fort and city. He had formerly been tied to the wheelbarrow in Philadelphia.'

"In the autumn of 1792 an Indian prince died and at his funeral all

the officers and gentlemen of the city were present. Three salutes were fired over his grave, each answered by a cannon shot from the fort. After the coffin was lowered the Indians and the others present each threw a handful of earth upon it. In the coffin were placed the gun of the deceased, his tomahawk, powder-horn and balls, tobacco and pipe, several pairs of shoes and leather wherewith to mend them, a tin flask, knives and such like provisions and a bottle of brandy to be used on the journey in the new country. A long pole stripped of its bark was put up at the head of the grave and a white flag suspended from it. The party left the fort on the evening of the 1st of November.

"The defeat of the Indians at the battle of Fallen Timbers and the treaty of Greenville which followed changed very materially the conditions of the settlement. Prior to this time there was no certainty of continued life, but from 1794 the uncertainty vanished and the settlement's progress, though slow, was sure. Another element which contributed to the advance of the settlement was the final issue of the patent to Judge Symmes, which ended the annoyance about the titles to the section within the town limits. A very important factor as well was the establishment of a line of keel-boat packets by Jacob Myers, which ran between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh."

The historical sketch published in the Cincinnati Directory of 1819, on page 29, give these facts:

"The peace of Greenville was hailed by the infant settlements as the era of peace and security. They now looked forward to an exemption from ravage, danger and distress and all the horrors of savage warfare. The return of peace gave them new ambition and new hopes. They removed from their forts into the adjacent country, selected farms, built cabins and began to subdue the forest. They were soon joined by other emigrants who, upon the news of peace, began to flock across the mountains in great numbers. . . . In 1795 the town contained ninety-four cabins, ten frame houses and about five hundred inhabitants. In 1800 the population was estimated as about seven hundred and fifty and five years afterwards, 1805, it amounted to only nine hundred and sixty.

"During the year 1796 Judge Burnet arrived and he found a small village of log cabins, including about fifteen rough, unfinished frame houses with stone chimneys. Not a brick had then been seen in the place. His account of the town with its lower and upper plain and the swamp extending at the base of the upper plain has already been given. The chief hotel of the village, he tells us, was that of Griffin Yeatman, and the most remarkable object in the city was Fort Washington with the artificers' yard on the bank of the river. Among other important structures he mentions Colonel Sargent's residence north of Fourth Street behind the fort and that of Dr. Allison to the east of the fort on what is now Ludlow Street."

Another arrival of this year who gives us some account of the settlement was Samuel Stitt, who died in 1847 at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He had been born in Ireland in 1769 and came to America twenty years later. He arrived in Cincinnati in May, 1796, and settled on the river bank. His description of the town at the time of his arrival is published by Mr. Cist:

"Facing the river, at the time I came, was entirely a bluff bank, the surface being cleared excepting a large elm tree, east of what is now Commercial Row (southwest corner of Main and Water streets), from which for several years the martins took their departure. It stood many years, until struck by lightning, when it was cut down to keep it from setting on fire the adjacent houses. There was a large cove opposite Griffin Yeatman's, at the mouth of Sycamore Street. This cove, and at Joel Williams', now Latham's Corner (foot of Main), were the principal landings. There was another cove at Ludlow Street. An old woman, named Wright, who did washing for the garrison, had a cabin at this cove, and was obliged to remove to the upper bank when the river was high. There was a duck and snipe pond, a hundred feet across, where Walker kept store, reaching half way to Sycamore Street. A post and rail fence extended along Main from Columbia (Second) Street, which, in extremely wet weather, was our only means of getting on foot to the hill. There was no horse-path at this period up the hill, on Main Street, which was a bluff, gravel bank; and it required a pretty active man to climb it; but there was a cow-path up Broadway, and a very steep wagon road up Sycamore Street. The timber was all cut down on the town plat in 1796, when I first saw it.

"Gibson had a frame house at the corner of Main and Front streets, in which he kept store. D. C. Cooper, who afterward laid out Dayton, had the opposite corner."

**Cincinnati in 1800**—Dr. Daniel Drake, who came here when a lad of fifteen summers, arrived December 18, 1800, and in his splendid address delivered before the Cincinnati Medical Association, January, 1852, gave the most graphic description of Cincinnati in those days, when youth and young manhood was just before him. This address, among other interesting paragraphs, had the following:

"In the first year of the century the cleared lands at this place did not equal the surface which is now completely built over. North of the canal and west of the Western Row there was forest, with here and there a cabin and small clearings, connected with the village by a narrow, winding road. Curved lines, you know, symbolized the country, straight lines the city. South of where the old Commercial Hospital now administers relief annually to three times as many people as then composed the population of the town, there were half-cleared fields, with broad margins of blackberry vines; and I, with other young persons, frequently gathered



that delicious fruit at risk of being snake bitten, where a Roman Catholic Cathedral now sends its spire into the lower clouds. Further south towards Fifth Street was the ancient mound on which General Wayne planted his sentinels seven years before, which was overshadowed with trees which, together with itself, should have been preserved; but its dust, like those who then delighted to play on its beautiful slopes, has mingled with the remains of the unknown race by whom it was erected. The very spot on which we are now assembled, but a few years before the time of which I speak, was part of a wheat field of sixteen acres owned by Mr. James Ferguson and fenced in without reference to the paved streets which now cut through it. The stubble of that field is still decaying in the soil around the foundations of the noble edifice in which we are now assembled. Seventh Street, then called Northern Row, was almost the northern limit of population. Sixth Street had a few scattering houses; Fifth not many more. Between that and Fourth there was a public square, now built over. In one corner, the northeast, stood the courthouse, with a small market place in front, which nobody attended. In the northwest corner was the jail, in the southwest the village school-house; in the southeast, where a glittering spire tells the stranger that he is approaching our city, stood the humble church of the pioneers, whose bones lie mouldering in the center of the square, then the village cemetery. Walnut, called Cider Street, which bounds that square on the west, presented a few cabins or small frames; but Vine Street was not yet opened to the river. Fourth Street, after passing Vine, branched into roads and paths. Third Street, running near the brow of the upper plain, was on as high a level as Fifth Street is now. The gravelly slope of that plain stretched from east to west almost to Pearl Street. On this slope, between Main and Walnut, a French political exile, whom I shall name hereafter, planted, in the latter part of the last century, a small vineyard. This was the beginning of that cultivation for which the environs of our city have at length become distinguished. I suppose this was the first cultivation of the foreign grape in the valley of the Ohio. Where Congress, Market, and Pearl streets, since opened, send up the smoke of their great iron foundries, or display in magnificent warehouses the products of different and distant lands, there was a belt of low, wet ground which, up to the settlement of the town twelve years before, had been a series of beaver ponds, filled by the annual overflows of the river and the rains from the upper plains. Second, then known as Columbia Street, presented some scattered cabins, dirty within and rude without; but Front Street exhibited an aspect of considerable pretension. It was nearly built up with log and frame houses, from Walnut Street to Eastern Row, now called Broadway. The people of wealth and the men of business, with the Hotel de Ville, kept by Griffin Yeatman, were chiefly on this street, which even had a few patches of sidewalk pavement. In

front of the mouth of Sycamore Street, near the hotel, there was a small wooden market house built over a cove, into which pirogues and other craft, when the river was high, were poled or paddled, to be tied to the rude columns.

"The common then stretched out to where the land and water now meet, when the river is at its mean height. It terminated in a high, steep, crumbling bank, beneath which lay the flat-boats of immigrants or of traders in flour, whiskey, and apples, from Wheeling, Fort Pitt, or Redstone Old Fort. Their winter fires, burning in iron kettles, sent up lazy columns of smoke, where steamers now darken the air with hurried clouds of steam and soot. One of these vessels has cost more than the village would then have brought at auction. From this common the future Covington, in Kentucky, appeared as a cornfield, cultivated by the Kennedy family, which also kept the ferry. Newport, chiefly owned by two Virginia gentlemen, James Taylor and Richard Southgate, but embracing the Mayos, Fowlers, Berrys, Stubbs, and several other respectable families, was a drowsy village set in the side of a deep wood, and the mouth of Licking River was overarched with trees, giving it the appearance of a great tunnel.

"After Front Street, Sycamore and Main were the most important of the town. A number of houses were built upon the former up to Fourth, beyond which it was opened three or four squares. The buildings and business of Main Street extended up to Fifth, where, on the northwest corner, there was a brick house, owned by Elmore Williams, the only one in town. Beyond Seventh, Main Street was a mere road, nearly impassable in muddy weather, which at the foot of the hill divided into two, called the Hamilton Road and the Mad River Road. The former, now a crooked and closely built street, took the course of the Brighton House; the latter made a steep ascent over Mount Auburn, where there was not a single habitation. Broadway, or Eastern Row, was then but thirty-three feet wide. The few buildings which it had were on the west side, where it joins Front Street; on the site of the Cincinnati Hotel there was a low frame house, with whiskey and a billiard table. It was said that the owner paid seven hundred dollars for the house and lot in nine pences; that is, in small pieces of "cut money" received for drams. North of this, towards Second Street, there were several small houses, inhabited by disorderly persons who had been in the army. The sidewalk in front was called Battle Row. Between Second and Third streets, near where we now have the eastern end of the market house, there was a single frame tenement, in which I lived with my preceptor (Dr. Goforth) in 1805. In a pond, directly in front, the frogs gave us regular serenades. Much of the square to which this house belonged was fenced in, and served as a pasture ground for a pony which I kept for country practice. . . .

"Between Third and Fourth streets, on the west side of Broadway,

there was, in 1800, a cornfield with a rude cornfield fence, since replaced by mansions of such magnificence that a Russian traveler, several years ago, took away drawings of one as a model for the people of St. Petersburg. Above Fourth Street, Broadway had but three or four houses, and terminated at the edge of a thick wood, before reaching the foot of Mount Auburn.

"East of Broadway and north of Fourth Street, the entire square had been enclosed and a respectable frame house erected by the Hon. Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwest Territory. He had removed to Mississippi Territory, of which he was afterwards Governor; and his house and grounds, the best improved in the village, were occupied by the Hon. Charles Wylling Byrd, his successor in office. Governor Sargent merits a notice among the physicians of the town, as he was the first who made scientific observations on our climate.

"Immediately south of his residence, from Fourth Street to the river east of Broadway, there was a military reserve. That portion of it which laid on the upper plain was covered by Fort Washington, with its bastions, port-holes, stockades, tall flag-staff, evening tattoo, and morning reveille. Here were the quarters of the military members of our profession, and for a time for one of its civil members also; for, after its evacuation in 1803, my preceptor moved into the rooms which had been occupied by the commander of the post. In front of the fort, where Congress Street now runs, there was a pond, in which ducks and snipes were often shot; and from this pond to the river, the tract through which Second and East Front streets now run, was overspread with the long, low sheds of the commissaries, quartermasters, and artificers of the army.

"Over the mouth of Deer Creek there was a crazy wooden bridge, and where the depot of the railroad which connects us with the sea has been erected, there was but a small log cabin. From this cabin a narrow, rocky, and stumpy road made its way, as best it could, up the river, where the railway now stretches. At the distance of two miles there was another cabin—that from which we expelled the witch. Beyond this all was forest for miles further, when we reached the residence of John Smith, who was afterward mixed up in Burr's conspiracy, and died in exile in Pensacola. The new village of Pendleton now covers that spot. Then came the early, but now extinct, village of Columbia, of which our first physicians were the only medical attendants."

Of the pioneer churches, lodges and schools, other sections of this volume will treat separately. It might be said in passing, however, that the first church organized in Hamilton County was that of the Baptist denomination at Columbia. The first at Cincinnati was the First Presbyterian, under Rev. James Kemper. The earliest school was opened by John Reily, at Columbia, June 21, 1790.

Singing and dancing schools were established early, for be it remem-



bered that the pioneer in his rugged, rigorous life, needed some sort of amusement and entertainment. At Fort Washington there was a band and its effectiveness was added to in a way to remind one of Berlioz's "Requiem." for on the Fourth of July, 1799, we are informed that "Captain Miller furnished a piece of artillery which, with Captain Smith's company of militia, accompanied by martial music, made the woods resound to the toasts that were made." A couple of years later a band on Independence Day played "The President's March, French Grenadiers' March, George Washington's March, Yankee Doodle, Guardian Angels, Rural Felicity, Soldiers' Joy, Reveille, Anacreon in Heaven, Madam You Know My Trade is War, Fair American, Love in a Village, Goodnight be wi' you a', Flowers of Edinburgh."

There were other sources of amusement as well. We know that at the artificers' yard there were a number of theatrical entertainments given by amateurs and the advertisement of the Cincinnati races is quoted elsewhere.

The very day of the town meeting to consider the propriety of its incorporation, September 30, 1801, there appears in the "Spy" a reference to the Cincinnati Theatre as follows: "Subscribers will receive their tickets of admission by applying to Mr. Kilgore."

**Early Bridges**—In 1798 an attempt was made to connect the banks of Mill Creek with a bridge. Four hundred and thirty-four dollars was subscribed for this enterprise, but this being not nearly sufficient, the bridge was never erected. However, a floating bridge was maintained with a ferry alongside, which was used when high water made the bridge useless. These were in charge of a man named White and he is said to have carried on a large business. There was a bridge across Deer Creek, where the ravine in 1800 was not more than twelve feet across and overhung with evergreen and water willows, built of a single string-piece from bank to bank, with a descent at both ends. This was protected at each end from freshets by piling loads of stone on the edges for thirty feet or more each way from the banks.

**Early Holiday Celebrations**—The "Cincinnati Pioneer," No. IV, page 6, gave this account of celebrations participated in by the early citizens of Cincinnati and surrounding vicinity: It was to attend one of these celebrations on the Fourth of July in 1792 that Oliver M. Spencer came from Columbia to Cincinnati at the time he was captured by the Indians. Two years later the day was celebrated by a salute from Fort Washington, at that time in command of Captain Pierce, and a dinner at Maj. George Gordon's tavern in the frame house of Ludlow. In the following year there was another dinner at the same place at which thirteen regular toasts were drunk by the participants; in Columbia the celebration was equally elaborate and the number of toasts were fifteen. Two years later

the dinner was at Yeatman's Tavern at the sign of the "Square and Compass." In 1798, in addition to the other regular exercises, there was a militia muster in charge of Lieut.-Col. Daniel Symmes. The following year there was a procession in which the military in the fort took part. Afterwards there was a dinner at Yeatman's and an address by Governor St. Clair. By 1800 the celebrations became more partisan in their character and the Republicans dined at Major Ziegler's, next door to Yeatman's. There was also a dinner at Frazier's in Columbia, where there were sixteen toasts. In the following year the celebrations were more numerous. Governor St. Clair took part in a dinner at Yeatman's Tavern. Sixteen rounds were fired by the Cincinnati Light Infantry. Another party, presided over by Judge Symmes, picnicked on the Rock at Republican Springs in the East End. Major Goforth presided over the celebration in Columbia.



## CHAPTER IX.

### THE TOWN OF CINCINNATI.

As a municipality the town of Cincinnati dated from 1802 to 1819, during which period of time the settlement rejoiced in the fact that it was accounted a "Town" under the laws of Ohio. While the township organization was still continued for the purpose of a certain political subdivision, all other administrative authority over the town was taken from the township officials and from the courts. It was in 1802 when Cincinnati commenced its history as an incorporated town, the exact date being January 1, 1802, at which date all power was vested in a president, recorder and seven trustees who formed the Select Council. By the act itself David Ziegler was appointed the first president and Jacob Burnet the recorder. The president was practically the supreme officer of the town. The presidents of the council while Cincinnati was under an incorporated town government were as follows: David Ziegler, 1802-03; Joseph Prince, 1803-04; James Findlay, 1805-06; John S. Gano, Martin Baum, 1807; Daniel Symmes, 1808-09; James Findlay, 1810-11; Martin Baum, 1812; William Stanley, 1813; Samuel W. Davies, 1814, who was the last presiding officer of the town of Cincinnati.

**Biographical**—Of the first official the incorporation of Cincinnati had—Maj. David Ziegler, president of the town—the following notice was written a third of a century ago:

Maj. David Ziegler was born at Heidelberg, in 1748. At an early age he began his military career as a subordinate officer under Frederick the Great. He also served in the Russian army during the reign of Catharine the Second in the campaign against the Turks, which ended with the cession of the Crimea to Russia. He came to America in 1775 for the purpose of entering the Revolutionary army. Early in that year he was commissioned third lieutenant in Captain Ross' company at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which was recruited in that county, and was immediately sent to escort a supply of powder to Washington's army at Cambridge. On the 25th of June, 1775, he was promoted first lieutenant and adjutant of Colonel William Thompson's battalion of riflemen. This regiment was the second in Pennsylvania to enlist for the war. On the 6th of January, 1776, he was promoted first lieutenant of a company of the First Pennsylvania Continental Infantry, and December 8, 1778, he was raised to the rank of captain. From his promotion to the end of the Revolution he served as senior captain in this famous regiment, which Wayne said "always stepped to the front for glory." He distinguished himself in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, Monmouth, and Bergen Point. The same day he was promoted he was made inspector of the Pennsylvania



brigade. He was once taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He served in the Carolinas in 1783, returning to Philadelphia by water. At the close of the war he became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. When General Harmar was sent on his western expedition Captain Ziegler accompanied him. He was also with General Lincoln. On the 29th of December, 1791, he was promoted to the rank of major. He saw much hard service during the Indian wars in the Northwest Territory. As an officer he stood high, being noted for his military bearing, promptness to obey orders, and for having one of the best drilled companies in the service. In the spring of 1789 he married Lucy, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Coggeshall) Sheffield, of Marietta, while stationed at the fort there. Major Ziegler resigned in 1792, settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in business as a storekeeper. After serving as the first president of the village council in 1802, he was appointed by Jefferson in 1804 the first marshal of the Ohio District, and in 1809-11 he filled the office of surveyor of the port of Cincinnati. Major Ziegler was greatly esteemed by the people for his many noble qualities as a soldier and civilian. He died in 1811, aged sixty-three years, and was buried with military honors. His name and fame have always been held in grateful remembrance by his posterity.

By virtue of the act of 1815 the head of the government was the mayor selected by the trustees from their own body. The first mayor was president of the town of Cincinnati, William Corry, selected by the Town Council, at that time holding their meetings at the tavern of Samuel McHenry. Mr. Corry was the only person to hold the office of mayor and president. During his term, which lasted four years, the trustees held many of their meetings at the old Town House on the landing, and after 1817 at a hall on Fourth Street between Walnut and Main.

**Town of Cincinnati in 1804**—The best evidence of how Cincinnati appeared at this date is shown by an address delivered by pioneer A. H. Dunlevy, born in Columbia in 1793, and grew to manhood in this vicinity. This address was on the occasion of the eighty-seventh anniversary of the Marietta settlement, April 7, 1875, which reads as follows:

"Cincinnati was then a very small place. The hotel where I put up was near the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets and was kept by one James Conn or rather by his wife who was the most efficient of the family. Here for some years, I was accustomed to stop during the sittings of the court, and here I always met, with others, those judges of the Court of Common Pleas not residing in the city. Among these early judges, besides my father, then the presiding judge, were Luke Foster, James Silvers, I think, and Dr. Stephen Wood. Judge Goforth also was on the bench, but lived in the city. Here, too, I frequently met Judge John Cleves Symmes. In the early part of court he was always thronged

with purchasers of his lands, and I have seen him, while supping his tea, of which he was excessively fond, writing deeds or contracts and talking with his friends and those who had business with him all at the same time.

"From the customers of this hotel, I think it was considered the best then in Cincinnati. But at this time the forest trees stood on the south, east and north of this hotel property. Directly south, across Fifth Street, Tom Dugan, an old bachelor who left a large property in Cincinnati, had a rough-iron store; and there were very few buildings of any size south along Main Street, until the corner of Main and Fourth, where, on the north side, James Ferguson had the best store, I think, then in Cincinnati. The only access to the Ohio where wagons could descend was at the foot of Main Street; and this consisted simply of a wide road cut diagonally down the steep bank of the river. In high water there was no other levee than this road. In low water, however, there was a wide beach; but this could only be reached by this road. It may be there was a similar approach to the river at the foot of Broadway; but if so, I did not see it. All north of Fifth street, with the exception of one or two houses, was in woods or enclosed lots, without other improvements. In coming to Cincinnati from Lebanon, miles of the route were in the woods, out of sight of any improvements; and from Cumminsville, then only a tavern, kept by one Cummins (John, I think), there were but two residences on the road until you came near to Conn's hotel. One of these was the residence of Mr. Cary—I think father of General Samuel Cary, of Hamilton County, so well known." (Cincinnati Pioneer, No. IV, p. 30.)

According to another reminiscential account of the town in 1805, the population, which was about 950 at this time, occupied 172 buildings; four of these were of stone, six were of brick, 109 of frame and 53 were log cabins. The stone buildings were those of Jesse Hunt on Second near Eastern row, Judge Aaron Goforth on Walnut below Fourth, Andrew Lemon on Water Street and Joel Williams, also on Water Street. Those of brick were the Miami Exporting Company's bank building on Front near Main, Judge Burnet's residence on Vine and Third (the site of the present Burnet House), the building of Elmore Williams on Fifth and Main and Nimmo's on Main near Fourth and two others whose names are not preserved. Not long after this the office of "Liberty Hall" and its editor, Rev. John W. Browne, was built at the east end of the lower market house. (John D. Caldwell in Cincinnati Pioneer, No. IV, p. 7.)

In 1807 a German tourist named Schultz made a trip through the Western and Southwestern country. He subsequently published an account of his travels. At Cincinnati he found three hundred houses, several of which were "very genteel buildings; it has a bank, market-house, printing-office, and a number of stores well stocked with every kind of merchandise in demand in this country. The markets are well



CINCINNATI IN 1800



CINCINNATI IN 1810





furnished both as to abundance and variety." Flour was \$3.50 to \$4.00 a barrel and the country around produced all the necessities of life with but very little labor. He speaks of Fort Washington as still being at the upper end of the town although useless at the time by reason of the increased population of the country. (*Travels Through Ohio*, Vol. I, p. 181.)

**Manners and Habits of Population**—Dr. Daniel Drake, in his "Notices Concerning Cincinnati," printed in 1810, one of the best, earliest and today the rarest histories of the place, gives the following on the population, their manners and customs early in the nineteenth century:

The population of Cincinnati and its suburbs is 2,320 souls, of which number 1,227 are males and 1,013 females and eighty negroes. The number of persons over forty-five years is 184. This population have emigrated from every state in the Union, and from most of the countries in the west of Europe, more especially Ireland, England, Germany, and Scotland. The American emigrants have been supplied principally from the states north of Virginia.

A population derived from such distant sources, and so recently brought together, must necessarily exhibit much physical as well as moral diversity. The climate and soil have not yet introduced a uniform constitution of body; nor customs, manner and laws a uniform moral character. The inhabitants are generally laborious. By far the greatest number are mechanics. The rest are chiefly merchants, professional men and teachers. Wealth is distributed more after the manner of the Northern, than Southern States; and few, or none, are so independent as to live without engaging in some kind of business.

A great portion of the inhabitants are temperate. There are not a few, however, who daily, but quietly, become intoxicated, and no very inconsiderable number have been known to fall victims of that habit. Whisky is in universal, but not exclusive, use, among the intemperate; beer and cider are generally drunk by those of more sobriety. Well water is generally drunk in the summer, and used otherwise by a few throughout the year. But the water of the river, drawn up in barrels, is employed for all domestic purposes by far the greatest number, and is drunk throughout half the year by at least half the inhabitants.

The use of tobacco among the male sex is much too general. It is not confined to those who might derive benefit or comfort from it, but extends, with the usual number of exceptions, to all ages, from ten years old, upwards.

The diet of the inhabitants is similar to that of the people of other Middle and Eastern States. Green tea and coffee are in general and extensive use. Fresh meats are eaten in great quantities. Beef, more especially in the summer and autumn, is used to the exclusion of most other meats, in a great many families. The market is well supplied with culinary vegetables. Fermented wheat bread is in very general use. It is commonly eaten fresh, but hot bread is much seldomer served up here, than in the Southern States. Indian corn bread is by no means uncommon. Rye is almost unknown as an article of food. Fish are not a principal article of diet, though the river affords many.

The dress of our inhabitants is similar to that of the other inhabitants of the Middle States. The females injure their health by dressing too thin, and both sexes by not accommodating the quantity of clothing to the changes of the weather. The amusement of balls and other evening parties, so defective to female health in all parts of the United States, are engaged in here, but not to remarkable excess.

No natural or artificial mineral waters are used here in the summer, nor are there any artificial baths. Bathing in the river is practiced by some, but not near as much as it ought to be.

**Drake's Picture of Cincinnati in 1815**—Among all the writings on early-day Cincinnati, none equals Dr. Daniel Drake's "Cincinnati in 1815." It really appeared in 1816 and contains seven chapters replete with valuable information concerning the foundations of the present city. With this publication was also a fine engraved map of the town and embryo city, and this pointed out many buildings and was used for many years.

The steam mill was on the river bank between Broadway and Ludlow just east of the Broadway Ferries. This mill was "erected in the years 1812-13 and 14 under the direction of William Green an ingenious mason and stone cutter, on a plan furnished by George Evans, one of the proprietors. It is built on the river beach upon a bed of horizontal lime stone rocks and in high floods is for its whole length exposed to the current. The foundation is 62 by 87 feet and 10 feet thick. Its height is 110 feet, and the number of stories nine, including two above the eaves. To the height of 40 feet, the wall is battered, or drawn in; above, it is perpendicular. The cornice is of brick, and the roof of wood, in the common style. It has 24 doors and 90 windows. The lime stone with which it was built was quarried at various places in the bed of the river, and measure in the wall 6,620 perches. Besides this, it swallowed up 90,000 brick, 14,800 bushels of lime, and 81,200 cubic feet of timber. Its weight is estimated at 15,655 tons. Through the building there is a wall dividing each story into two unequal apartments—the one designed for manufacturing flour; the other for receiving wool and cotton machinery, a flax seed oil mill, fulling mill, and several other machines.

"It is equally creditable to the prudence of the superintendent and the temperance of the laborers, that during the erection of this house, not one serious accident occurred."

The Directory of 1819 mentions this mill as follows:

This building the most "capacious, elevated and permanent building" is further described in the Directory of 1819 as containing "four pair of six feet millstones and machinery for carding, fulling and dressing cloth—all driven by a steam engine of 70 horsepower. It is capable of manufacturing annually 1,200 barrels of flour, besides carding and dressing cloth to the amount of three or four thousand dollars. It employs in the whole about twenty hands and consumes yearly about 12,000 bushels of mineral coal."

The sad story of this structure is told in the Directory of 1825: "This once noble and sublime piece of architecture is now a pile of ruins, the combustible part of which was consumed by fire on the third day of November, 1823. Arrangements have been made and materials collected, for



rebuilding it and probably in the course of the present year it will again resume its former appearance."

In 1824 the mill was rebuilt and in successful operation again. The rebuilt structure was eight stories high—111 feet from base to top. This building was finally taken down in 1835 to make way for a steam ferry landing. Two breweries were noted on the map named—one at the corner of Pike and Congress streets, and one on the river front at the foot of Elm Street. These breweries employed twenty workmen and made annually 42,000 barrels of beer and porter, valued at \$50,000. Wood was cheap for fuel purposes, a large part of which was rafted down the Ohio and Licking rivers; but little coal was used except by the manufacturers. This was brought from Pittsburgh and sold at about fifteen cents a bushel. There were four market-houses between Main and Sycamore streets. Fresh meats could be had except in the midst of winter, on every day of the week but the Sabbath. Poultry was most always excellent. Fish though abundant in the rivers, were not in great demand. The kind most sought for were perch, pike, eel, yellow cat and sword fish. Venison in season was brought in from the woods and bear meat frequently offered. Butter and cheese were scarce and of very inferior grades. Fruits and vegetables were abundant and good. Grapes were brought in from either the vineyard of General Taylor in Newport, or the Swiss plantation of Vevay, Indiana.

**First Charter**—The act to incorporate the town of Cincinnati was passed at the first session of the Second General Assembly held at Chillicothe and approved by Governor Arthur St. Clair January 1, 1802. One section of the bill provided "that such parts of the township of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton as are contained in the following limits and boundaries, that is to say, beginning on the Ohio river, on the southeast corner of the fractional section No. 12; thence running north to the northeast corner of the said fractional section thence west with the township line to Mill Creek, with the meanders thereof to its mouth; thence up the Ohio River, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning; shall be, and the same are hereby erected into a town corporate, which shall henceforth be known and distinguished by the name of 'The Town of Cincinnati.'"

**Charter of 1815**—The first charter under act of 1802 was repealed by the act of January 10, 1815. By this act, which reincorporated the territory covered by the first act, the officers of the town were a mayor, recorder and trustees. The town was divided into four wards by straight lines crossing each other at right angles. Until the boundaries of the wards should be altered by Council, these lines were to be along Third Street and Main Street and that portion north of Third and East of Main was to go to the First Ward, west of Main to the Second, south of Third

and East of Main to the Third and west of Main to the Fourth. The electors were required to be white male inhabitants, freeholders or householders, who had resided therein one year. They were directed to meet on the first Monday of April of every year to elect trustees for each ward which should be three in number, until otherwise ordered by the Council. These trustees were directed to select from their number a mayor, recorder, clerk and treasurer, no two of whom should be selected from the same ward. These officers were to serve for two years. The remaining two trustees of each ward were directed to decide by lot as to which should serve for one year and which for two, and thereafter all trustees should serve for the term of two years. The Council was empowered to appoint a marshal, assessor, collector, town surveyor, clerks of the market and such officers as might be necessary. Other provisions gave the Council, which was constituted of the mayor, recorder and trustees, the right to hold real estate not to exceed five thousand dollars per annum in value. In addition to the rights given by the former act they were empowered to establish a night watch for the purpose of securing the town against fire, to purchase fire engines and to establish fire companies and also to appoint supervisors of the highway, to regulate the assize of bread and to establish wharves, but they were restricted from establishing any by-laws subjecting cattle, sheep or hogs not belonging to the inhabitants of the town to abuse or to be sold coming into the bounds of the corporation. The mayor was given the powers of a justice of the peace. Appeals could be taken from his decision to the Court of Common Pleas. The recorder was required to keep a record of the laws and ordinances and in the absence of the mayor to exercise his functions. The town marshal was to be the ministerial officer of the corporation with the powers of a constable. Imprisonment for the violation of by-laws or ordinances was forbidden except for non-payment of assessment and then it could not be continued longer than 24 hours if the person imprisoned should take the pauper oath. This act by its terms took effect on April 1, 1815.

The Council had no official place in which to assemble permanently, until April 19, 1815. From the date of the passage of the first ordinance, which passed March 5, 1802, was an ordinance for preventing swine from running at large in certain places, until 1815, the meetings were held in inns or private residences. Popular meeting places seem to have been the Columbian Inn, Yeatman's, McHenry's, Wingate's and the Green Tree.

The controversy with relation to the ownership of the town common has already been referred to. By the decree in chancery entered by the Supreme Court at the November term, 1807, the use of the "Brick House" on the common or landing just south of the corner of Front and Main was reserved to Joel Williams until April, 1816. Mr. Henderson has pointed

out that although, in 1813 and 1814, meetings were held at the Columbian Inn, John Wingate's tavern and Stephen McFarland's tavern, at one dollar a night including fuel and candles, as early as April 4, 1814, the Council leased the "Brick House" to William C. Anderson for one year for \$300. A year later Jonathan Pancoast and Francis Carr were appointed on a committee to examine and subsequently to repair the upper room in the Town House for use of a council chamber and on April 14, 1815, the first meeting of the Council was held in that room. Various entries in the minutes at later dates refer to the plastering of the council chamber, the building of a stairway on the exterior of the building and the purchase of andirons, etc., for the council house. It seems, therefore, that, except for short intervals while repairs were being made, the legislative part of the city government occupied the Town House on the Public Landing until it was ordered torn down in 1824, at which time it was sold at public auction to Peter Britt for \$62. The council chamber was then removed to Francis Carr's brick building on the northwest corner of Third and Hammond streets. (Henderson's Cincinnati City Hall, pp. 5 and 6.)

According to the "Cincinnati Almanac," for 1839, the Council met during the years 1813 and 1814 at the Columbian Inn and during the next year and until April 14, 1817, at which time the Town House was occupied, at McHenry's.

The records of the Select Council are complete from the first meeting on March 5, 1802. There were recorded as present on this day: The recorder, Jacob Burnet; the trustees—William Ramsey, David E. Wade, Charles Avery, John Reily, William Stanley, Samuel Dick and William Ruffin; as well as the assessor, Joseph Prince; the collector, Abraham Carey, and the town marshal, James Smith. The president, David Ziegler (spelled Zeigler in these records) was absent.

A provision for the market was made by ordinance of November 3, 1804, by which the market was directed to be held at the market house on every Wednesday and Saturday between six and ten A. M. from April 1st, to October 1st, between eight and twelve from October 1st to April 1st; during these hours no meat, butter, eggs or vegetables could be sold out of the market house. The clerk of the market was directed to weigh and measure articles exposed for sale, to judge whether they were marketable or not and if not marketable to send them to the prisoners in the county jail. Stalls in the market were disposed of to the highest bidder for terms of six months.

The colored population seemed to be a source of constant annoyance and the first ordinance passed by Daniel Symmes as president and James Ewing, clerk, referred to them. It recited that many black and mulatto persons of idle lives and vicious habits were ordered to the town under pretext that they were free and thus imposed upon the public to the great



damage of the town and society in general and the injury of their masters in particular and required that all non-resident black or mulatto persons should have credentials in the shape of a written pass from their master or a certificate of freedom.

At the election held in 1805, the following officers were elected: James Findlay, president; Aaron Goforth, recorder; Ethan Stone, Nathaniel Reeder, Thomas Williams, Samuel Stitt, Griffin Yeatman, Nehemiah Hunt, and John Stall, trustees; John Mahrad, assessor; Alexander King, marshal, and Thomas King, collector.

The first gambling ordinance, passed May 1, 1807, had the singular title "An Ordinance which will put inn-keepers on their Guard." It recites that some of the inn-keepers had been suffering wrong persons, minors, apprentices and servants to carry on gambling in their dwellings and by furnishing spirituous liquors to an unreasonable excess and harboring them at unreasonable hours, which was regarded as "certainly very pernicious to the morals of our citizens, youths and servants." This ordinance forbade gambling within the dwellings of inn-keepers, or the furnishing of an unreasonable quantity of liquors, as well as any other kindred offense. No indication is given as to the quantity regarded as reasonable. Street commissioners were not provided for until March 9, 1809.

"The news of the battle of the 8th of January, 1815, at New Orleans, fought and won by Old Hickory, reached our village, and what a glorification our people had! Some now present will remember the illumination, the grand procession that moved down Main Street with a bull manacled and appropriately decorated.

"Another month or more brought news of peace, made before the great battle of the 8th was fought; and then another grand illumination of our village. What a joyous time we boys had! How we equipped ourselves with paper soldier-caps, with red belts and wooden swords, and marched under command of our brave captain as far as Western Row, now Central Avenue, where we reached the woods, and, for fear of Indians, returned to our mammas, reporting on the return march to old Major-General Gano, who, after putting us through a drill, gave each boy a fip to purchase ginger-bread, baked by a venerable member, formerly president of this association." ("Cincinnati Pioneer," No. III, p. 13.)

On February 24, 1815, after the consideration and passing of the ordinance regulating illumination, which appears among the ordinances as of date February 23, 1815, occurs the following entry: "Whereas information hath been received that preliminaries of Peace had been agreed upon between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Great Britain, therefore resolved by the Select Council of the town of Cincinnati that in commemoration of that joyous event a general illumination of the town be recommended to the citizens on Saturday evening, the 26th instant;

lights to be extinguished at ten o'clock and that the president be authorized to cause the same to be proclaimed according to the ordinance in such case made and provided." The ordinance forbade illumination except by authority of the Select Council after notice by the town marshal.

On March 1, 1815, Thomas Carr made application to the Select Council for use of the fire engine on behalf of an organized fire company of which he was captain. His application was granted. Nathan Oliver and others asked that Water Street be opened to Western Row and Western Row from Front Street to the river, which petition was granted. At the same meeting the polling places for the first election to take place under the new charter were selected as follows: In the First Ward at the house of Samuel McHenry; in the Second Ward at the courthouse; in the Third Ward at the house of John Wingate; in the Fourth Ward at the house of Nathaniel Edson. This being the last meeting of the Select Council, it adjourned *sine die*.

**First Carpet West of Alleghanies**—The senior Longworth used to relate how all the townspeople came to see the first carpet ever laid and used west of the great mountains. Deacon Wade, who wore a wool hat during the week and a fur hat on Sundays, rejoiced in an ingrain carpet, window curtains and a fine set of rush-seated chairs in the parlor. "A traveller from New York was standing at his door one afternoon gazing on the beautiful sunset that filled the sky with purple, crimson and gold, and upon the beautiful river flowing by amid the hills clothed with the native forest in its fullest green. Turning to the Deacon he broke forth in a rhapsody of admiration on the grandeur of the view before him and said that at New York City we have no views to compare with this. 'Are you fond of beautiful parlors and furniture,' said the Deacon, and flung open the front door of his parlor and pointing to his red and yellow carpet, bright curtains and painted chairs, he said, 'Have you parlors in your city superior to this?'" Mr. Longworth boarded with Deacon Wade at that time and paid the high board of two dollars a week. At that time he tells us that mutton sold in the market for ten cents a hind quarter and the butchers after ten o'clock cut off the tallow and threw the quarters at each other's heads. Corn was twelve cents a bushel.

**Early Cincinnati Market Prices**—The subjoined current prices were in operation in the month of May, 1804: Bacon per cwt., \$18.75; beeswax per pound, 18 cents; coffee, 50 cents; cotton (clean), 15 cents; corn per bushel, 75 cents; flour per bbl., \$10; gin per gallon, 75 cents; iron per cwt. \$10; lime per bushel, 75 cents; pork per bbl., \$14; potatoes per bushel, 50 cents; rum per gallon, \$2; sugar per cwt. \$16; salt per bbl., \$7; whiskey per gallon, \$1.50.

In what was known as the "Journal of Travels in the U. S.," one page

devoted to Cincinnati, July, 1817, gives the following market quotations: Beef per pound,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ; pork,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents; mutton, 5 cents; veal,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents; hams, 9 cents; fresh venison, 2 cents; butter,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; cheese,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents; fine wheat flour per cwt., \$3; corn meal, 50 cents a bushel; salt, \$1 per bushel; potatoes, 31 cents a bushel; coals,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents a bushel; venison hams,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  each; turkeys and geese, 80 cents a pair; pullets, \$1 per dozen; eggs, 9 cents a dozen; milk, 25 cents a gallon; honey, 50 cents a gallon; whiskey, 50 cents a gallon; peach brandy, \$1 a gallon; spruce beer, porter and mead,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents a quart.

The same author wrote at about the same date that: "A cord of wood, \$2.50. Preserved, or dried fruit, as apples, peaches, etc., about \$1 per bushel. Vegetables dear. French and port wine, sugar, tea and coffee, dearer than in England. Woolen, cotton and European goods very dear. Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, peaches and apples, very reasonable. River fish of various sorts, plentiful and cheap. The general price of a barrel of flour (196 pounds) is \$3.50 or \$4; it has never been dearer than when we were here."

**The German People**—In an historical account given in a history of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, published in 1894, the German population of that date were discoursed upon as follows:

The Germans of Cincinnati early became identified with the manufactures, and down to the present time they have ranked among the highest engaged in fostering the great industries of the city. In the chapter on manufactures it is shown that their investments in the production of beer alone amount to many millions of dollars, and that some of their manufacturing plants rank among the largest and most costly in the United States. They are also engaged in other large industries, notably the manufacture of organs, pianos and other musical instruments. The manufacture of organs was commenced as early as 1831, when a factory was established by Mathias Schwab, from which have gone forth great numbers of excellent instruments. This plant is the oldest of its kind in this country, and it is still in existence.

About 1836 the first attempt to use machinery extensively in the fabrication of furniture was made by Friedrich Rammelsberg, a Hanoverian, by the introduction of Woodworth's planing machines. Some years later others became interested with Rammelsberg. His practical knowledge thus united to a moderate capital soon began to realize important results. Not only does the gigantic building which is still in existence under the name of the Mitchell Furniture Factory, employing more than 1,500 workmen—the largest furniture factory in the world—owe its existence to him, but the general successful rise of the furniture trade in Cincinnati, and in the West, is due to him. This active, progressive, and pioneer manufacturer died in 1863.



The wonderful success attained by Germans in the brewing business, together with the millions of dollars they have invested in this productive industry, will be found very fully described in the chapter on manufactures. In the founding of this line of business their achievements have been greater, almost, than those of their countrymen in any other American city, and when the amount of money invested and the products are considered, one is amazed at what has been accomplished. No class of people have contributed more in brains, sinews, labor and money, toward building up Cincinnati, and making it what it is today, than the Germans. And no class is entitled to greater credit. They are modest and retiring in their disposition, not given to brag or bluster, and make no boisterous claims of what they have accomplished, but are content to plod along in the paths of industry, and let their work tell the stranger what they have accomplished. To write the history of this German element of fully one hundred thousand people, from the beginning of Cincinnati up to the present time, would require a book as large as this volume. All we can do, therefore, is to point to a few of the early settlers, as has been done, and call attention to the fact that the illustrious example which they have set is worthy of emulation by the coming generations, because it demonstrates the fact that the humblest, most obscure and helpless, if they cultivate industry and economy, find it possible to rise to eminence and wealth, obtain political preference, and command the respect of their fellowmen.

**Moravian Missionary**—Rev. John Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, who visited Cincinnati in 1792, thus describes it: "The military wish to govern, but the city insists on its rights under the Constitution, and, in consequence, frequent quarrels ensue." In corroboration of the story of the Gallipolis merchant, Le Ture, he says: "The city is overrun with merchants and overstocked with goods. More than thirty magazines, or warehouses, can be counted, so that one injures the price of the other. It is a town teeming with idlers, and according to the report of respectable persons, they are a people resembling those of Sodom. Yet they hope that this place, as well as the others on the north bank of the Ohio, will, perhaps, in time, or soon, be purged of this wicked class, for experience teaches that as soon as they are made subject to the law they leave for Kentucky, which lies just across the Ohio, and if they are stopped there they push on to the extreme boundary along the Clinch or Cumberland River, or even down as far as New Orleans."

Mr. Heckewelder found that three hundred and fifty-four lots had been purchased and used for building purposes, and that four acres outside of the town went with every town lot. The price of lots has risen from \$4 and \$8 to \$30 and \$60 each, and more than two hundred houses had been built, many of them two stories high and painted red. They rented for from \$50 to \$60 a year. Of Fort Washington he says its roof and pali-

sades on the front were painted red. He put the population at nine hundred, exclusive of two hundred soldiers.

The Cincinnati Directory of 1819, in speaking of this year, 1792, said: "Between forty and fifty emigrants came to Cincinnati this year (*i. e.*, 1792). Several cabins, three or four houses, and a Presbyterian church were erected. The church stood near the site of the present brick church on Main Street, and was first occupied by the congregation of the Rev. James Kemper. It has since been removed into Vine Street, and is now (in 1819) owned and occupied by the Rev. William Burke." It adds that in 1792 "the citizens were compelled by law to take their loaded firearms with them when they attended church." It says furthermore: "The first school was established this year, consisting of about thirty scholars."

In 1805, according to a recognized authority, there were in Cincinnati fifty-three log cabins, one hundred and nine frame, six brick, and four stone houses. The professional men, mechanics, and tradesmen were: Nine attorneys, eight physicians, two printers, one book-binder, twenty-four merchants and grocers, fifteen joiners and cabinet-makers, eight blacksmiths, two coppersmiths, four hatters, two tanners, three tanners, seven boot and shoemakers, five saddlers, three silversmiths, seven tailors, five bakers, two brewers, three tobacconists, and twelve bricklayers.

**Symmes' Address**—Symmes, in a published address, issued in 1787, to his New Jersey neighbors, in which he tries to get up an interest in the Miami Purchase, says: "This land bordering on the Ohio is supposed to be equal to any part of the Federal territory in quality of soil and excellence of climate. It lies in latitude about thirty-eight degrees north, where the winters are moderate, and there are no extreme heats in summer. Its situation is such as to command the navigation of several fine rivers. Boats are frequently passing this land as they ply up and down the Ohio. There are no mountains in the tract, and, excepting a few small hills, the country is generally level and free from stones on the surface, but there are plenty of stone-quarries for building. It is said to be well watered with springs and rivulets, and several fine mill streams fall into the two Miamis. . . . Salt may be had in any quantity, by water, within a moderate distance, at the salt-works on the Licking River, which empties itself from the Kentucky side into the Ohio, between the two Miami Rivers. Provisions for the first emigrants may be had very cheap and good, by water, from the Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and Redstone settlements, or from the district of Kentucky which lies opposite this purchase, on the southeast side of the Ohio. The distance from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) is about five hundred miles down a gentle river, navigable for boats of one hundred tons to the Mississippi River, and down the Mississippi to the sea."

**Earliest Steam Railroad in Cincinnati**—The first railroad chartered was the Little Miami. This was in 1836, and the same year the Charleston and South Carolina received its charter, though its projectors never lived to see their ambition realized. The fact is an indication of the early interest Cincinnati business men entertained in affairs that are Southern. The Covington and Lexington and the Cincinnati and Indianapolis roads were the next to receive their charters. About this time the artificial channels of commerce were a canal up the Great Miami Valley completed to Piqua, the Whitewater Canal nearly finished, and not a railroad leading out of the city, though the Little Miami was approaching completion. A macadam road to Harrison, one to Goshen, one to Dayton by way of Lebanon and one to Batavia, were all that were then completed, though many others were nearly finished. The macadam road was at that date a new discovery, having been in use but a few years. In time and cost of travel, New York and Boston were about as distant as London, England, is at the present day.

**From the 1819 Directory**—The first newspaper printed in Cincinnati was the "Centinel of the Northwest Territory," by William Maxwell, the second postmaster of the settlement. The first number was issued in November, 1793. The paper was sold to Edward Freeman in 1796, and its name changed to "Freeman's Journal." It was moved to Chillicothe, where its name was changed to the "Chillicothe Gazette," under which title it is still published. The first marriage ceremony in Cincinnati was in 1790, by 'Squire William McMillan. The contracting parties were Daniel Shoemaker and Elsie Ross, Darius C. Orcutt and Sally McHenry. The question as to who was the first white child born in Cincinnati is in dispute. Some claim the distinction for William Moody, born March 17, 1790; others, among them Dr. Drake, for David Cummins, after whom the village of Cumminsville is named.

Cincinnati was the seat of government for the Northwest Territory from 1790 until 1801, in December of which year the Territorial Legislature passed an act for its removal to Chillicothe. The location of the principal military post of the territory, Fort Washington, together with the advantage of being the seat of government for eleven years, gave Cincinnati a very fair start.

In 1801 steps were taken by the citizens looking toward the incorporation of the village. An act was procured from the Legislature by which Cincinnati and Detroit were allowed to incorporate, being the two first municipalities in the Northwest Territory. Temporary officers were provided for Cincinnati in the act, and in 1802 the following village officers were elected: Maj. David Ziegler, president; William Ramsey, Charles Avery, David E. Wade, John Reily, William Stanley, Samuel Dick and William Ruffin, trustees; Jacob Burnet, recorder; Joseph Prince, assessor.



**Horace Greeley on Cincinnati in 1850**—In 1850 Horace Greeley visited Cincinnati and wrote:

"It requires no keenness of observation to perceive that Cincinnati is destined to become the focus and mart for the grandest circle of manufacturing thrift on this continent. Her delightful climate, her unequalled and ever-increasing facilities for cheap and rapid commercial intercourse with all parts of the country and the world, her enterprising and energetic population, her own elastic and exulting youth are all elements which insure her quick and electric progress to giant greatness. I doubt if there is another spot on earth where food, fuel, cotton, timber, iron can all be concentrated so cheaply—that is, at so moderate a cost of human labor in producing and bringing them together—as here. Such fatness of soil; such wealth of mineral treasure—coal, iron, salt, and the finest clays for all purposes of use—and all cropping out from the steep, facile banks of placid, though not sluggish, navigable rivers. How many Californias could equal, in permanent worth, this Valley of the Ohio?"

Was his stereotyped advice, "Go West, young man," based on these observations? In this tribute he only recognized what Cincinnati people had recognized years before, and still recognize. As a manufacturing center there is no more happily located place on the round globe. In 1840 the manufacturers of Cincinnati employed about 11,000 workmen. This number grew in 1860 to 30,000, in 1872 to 58,500, in 1883 to 90,500, and in 1894 the number was swelled to more than 100,000. This growth has been steady until, in the language of a Cincinnati statistician, the city is now the largest pig-iron market in America.

In 1895 it had: The second largest boot and shoe market; the second largest clothing and hosiery market; Cincinnati, Covington and Newport paid one-sixth of the entire internal revenue of the government; she had the largest lithographic industries of any city on earth; the largest veneer mill in America; the third largest hardwood lumber market; the largest bar, office, and bank fixtures market; the largest schoolbook publishing house in America; the largest regalia and lodge costuming house in the world; the largest tobacco market on the continent; more freight rode on the Ohio than on any other river of equal length in the world; no other city in the world owned an entire railway; made more iron safes than any city of the world, and all the rest of the United States together.

**Pen Picture of Cincinnati Fifty Years Ago**—Local historian, D. J. Kenny, wrote of the city in 1874 as follows:

The city owns property, real and personal, to the amount of over \$168,000,000, and its whole debt is \$17,000,000, of which \$10,000,000, for the Southern Railroad, is to be only temporary. While the physical and commercial growth of Cincinnati has been so rapid and great, it has been accompanied by all the means and appliances of social, religious, and

intellectual life found in our American cities. One hundred and thirty-five churches of all Christian denominations afford full opportunity for religious worship and culture. For education, elementary and professional, there are, one university, one law school, six theological schools, six medical schools, three commercial seminaries, four colleges, three female colleges, one farmers' college, and many seminaries for both sexes, besides the great system of public schools, which are equal to any city in the country. The social literary elements of Cincinnati are such as are generally found in large cities—lectures, libraries, periodicals, and the society of a large number of educated and active-minded persons. The libraries are numerous and well stocked with tens of thousands of volumes, and are free, or nearly so, to the citizens.

Cincinnati is, in general, well built, and is the compactest city in the United States. It is, however, undergoing a transformation which will probably result in rendering it a beautiful and magnificent city. After a decade of quiet observation, during which it surveyed its own progress, as it were, and which earned for it the sobriquet of "Conservative Cincinnati" and "the solid city," it is just now, in 1875, again marching forth with the same wonderful strides that marked its early career. Improvement on improvement crowds the way, and every street and square is being more and more beautified and embellished. The new building material, besides brick, used in the structures which supplant the old ones, is a gray sandstone of even hue, and without glare or gloom, presenting a neat and pleasant aspect. These new structures are rapidly rising. The city is gradually ascending, by the means of inclined planes, operated by steam power, the hills from whose tops handsome villas already look down on the bright panorama below. Soon the amphitheatre on the plain will be filled almost exclusively with business, the hills and the country far behind them filled with splendid edifices, and the whole be more than ever most properly called by its early name, the Queen City of the West.



## CHAPTER X.

### CINCINNATI AS A CITY.

**The Charter of 1819**—Cincinnati's life as a "City" began with its first charter in 1819 when, by an act of the General Assembly, it was vested with the power of a Council, composed of president, recorder and nine trustees. The council was empowered to make such ordinances and laws as they deemed proper for the safety, cleanliness, convenience and good government of the city and to impose and collect reasonable fines for breaches of the ordinances. Especially were they empowered to secure the city against injuries from fire, to establish a night watch, to purchase fire engines, establish fire companies, keep the streets and commons open and in repair and free from nuisances. The council also had power to establish public markets, to fix the price of bread, to establish wharves, to regulate the landing of rafts and other water craft, and to prevent any destruction from animals running at large. They were also given the right to license taverns and other public houses; to levy taxes on dogs and hogs. The tax on real property was limited to one per cent of its value, save in the matter of street improvements, which might be higher by a vote of the people.

The judicial power was vested in a city court which, consisting of the mayor and three aldermen, was appointed by the council from among the citizens. This court held sessions once in every two months and had original jurisdiction over all crimes and misdemeanors committed within the city, the punishment of which did not involve confinement in the penitentiary, as well as appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of the mayor (who was ex-officio a justice of the peace) and concurrent jurisdiction with the court of common pleas in all civil causes where the defendant resided within the corporation and the title to real property was not involved.

The marshal was the ministerial officer of the court, which also was empowered to appoint a clerk and prosecutor. The mayor was forbidden from exercising any legislative functions and the recorder from exercising any judicial functions. In other respects the act, with proper substitutions, repeated the terms of the act of 1815. It provided for the same boundaries as those of the town and gave to the settlement the name of "The City of Cincinnati."

This act was passed February 5, 1819, and by virtue of a curative act passed three days later, took effect on March 1, of the same year. (17 O. L. L. 175-202.)

This, the original charter of the city, continued in force until March 1, 1827. During that time the city had but one mayor, Isaac G. Burnet.



The first aldermen were David E. Wade, William Burke and Francis Carr, and the City Council consisted of Samuel W. Davies, Jacob Wheeler and David Wade from the First Ward; Oliver Lovell, John Tuttle and Richard L. Coleman from the Second Ward; John Armstrong, Nicholas Longworth and Jesse Hunt from the Third Ward, and Peter A. Sprigman, William Oliver and Isaac Hough from the Fourth Ward. Of these, Hunt was president; Oliver, recorder; Wheeler, treasurer and Coleman, clerk.

The successive presiding officers of the Council during this time were: Jesse Hunt (1819-20), William Oliver (1821), Samuel Perry (1822-23), Calvin Fletcher (1824-25), and Lewis Howell (1826-28). The council met in the brick Town House on the common until 1824, at which time quarters were rented in Francis Carr's brick building at the northwest corner of Third and Hammond streets. Here were the city offices, including the mayor's office, until 1828. (Henderson's Council, p. 33; City Hall, p. 6.) Previous to that time the mayor's office had been at Mayor Burnet's private office on Water Street between Walnut and Vine, although he also, as indicated by the directory of 1819, had an office in the City Hall.

**The First City Mayor**—The mayor, Isaac G. Burnet, a son of Dr. William Burnet and brother of Jacob Burnet, was born in New Jersey, July 7, 1784. He moved to Cincinnati about the year 1804 where he studied law with his brother. In 1807 he married the daughter of Capt. George Gordon and moved to Dayton where for a time he practiced law. Nine years later he returned to Cincinnati and entered into partnership with Nicholas Longworth. He for a time edited "Liberty Hall," retiring at the end of 1822. In 1819 he was elected the first mayor of the city of Cincinnati and reëlected until the spring of 1831, when he declined to be a candidate. During a part of his term, in addition to the ordinary executive duties, he, with certain aldermen, constituted the City Court and he was obliged to act in his judicial capacity in most of the minor litigations of the community. In 1833 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of Hamilton County and held this office until the adoption of the constitution in 1851. He died March 11, 1856.

Mayor Burnet was for many years a cripple as a result of which he was obliged to use crutches. Although physically weak, he was possessed of great force of character, and did not hesitate to display the firmness required by the duties of his position. It was his presence of mind and great courage that saved the city from serious riots on more than one occasion.

By an act passed February 25, 1820 (18 O. L. L. 96), it was made unlawful for the Council to emit or authorize any notes or bills of credit and the members were made personally responsible for any notes so issued. Certain alterations were made in the jurisdiction of the City Court.

Another act providing for the election of members of the City Council and the appointment of treasurer and clerk and prescribing the duties of the marshal in certain cases providing for the selection of grand and petit jurors was passed January 29, 1821. (19 O. L. 106.)

An act of December 27, 1824 (23 O. L. L. 14), divided the city and township into four election districts corresponding to the four wards and made provision for the holding of elections.

By an act of January 31, 1826, all previous acts of incorporation were repealed and a new scheme of government was devised to be submitted to the voters on the 1st of March of that year. (24 O. L. 25.) The voters however, rejected the charter, whereupon it was passed by the Legislature of the following year and as such constituted the second charter of the city.

The writer of the "Americans As They Are," who was in Cincinnati in 1827, describes the voting on a matter of public interest: "During my stay, on the twenty-fifth of October, a question of some importance for the inhabitants of Cincinnati was to be decided. It was concerning a stricter police and its necessary regulations. The City Council, with the wealthier class of inhabitants, had been for some time, previous to the decision, engaged in preparing and gaining over the multitude. I went to the Court House in company with Mr. Brama, a wholesale merchant, and several gentlemen, to hear the speeches delivered on both sides, and the result of the motion. It was four o'clock when we arrived, and about 600 persons were assembled in and outside of the Court House. The noise, however, was such that it was impossible to hear more than detached periods. At eight o'clock, when almost dark, they had gone through the business, and the poll was about to commence. The party for abridging public liberty was ordered to go out on the left—those who insisted on the preservation of the present order of things, were to draw off to the right. On arriving before the court house, they ranged themselves into two separate ranks, each of which was counted by the presiding judge. There was a majority of seventy-two votes in favor of the party which upheld the present system, and the question was therefore decided in favor of popular liberty. I found here, as well as everywhere else, that the freedom of a community is nowhere more exposed to encroachments than in large towns, where dissipation and occupations of every kind are likely to engross the attention of the people, who leave the magistrates to do what they please. The City Council were on the point of obtaining the majority, had it not been for the farmers whom the market-day had drawn to town. These, of course, did not fail to open the eyes of the honest burghers, and the question was accordingly negatived."

**The Second Charter—1827—**January 26, 1827, the second act incorporating the city of Cincinnati as a city was passed, repealing all other acts.

By this the limits of the corporation were as follows: Beginning on the Ohio River, at the east corner of fractional section No. 12, and running west with the township line of Cincinnati, to Mill Creek, thence down said creek with its meanderings to the Ohio River, thence eastwardly up said river with the southern boundary of the State of Ohio to the place of beginning.

Provision was made for the election of a city marshal, treasurer and three city aldermen for terms of two years, and for the establishment of the City Court, having original concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas of crimes, misdemeanors and offenses, the punishment of which was not capital punishment in the penitentiary when committed within the city, and of civil cases where both parties were residents of the city, and appellate jurisdiction of all judgments of the mayor. This court was composed of the mayor and the three aldermen, and was empowered to appoint its own clerk and the public prosecutor for the city.

The mayor was to be elected biennially by the people. In addition to the ordinary executive duties of such an officer in his judicial capacity it had exclusive original jurisdiction of violations of the ordinances and such other jurisdiction as was given to justices of the peace; the right of appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, and to the City Court was of course reserved. The trustees were to be elected three from each ward and must have been residents of the city three years and free-holders or householders for one year. They constituted the City Council and selected from their number a president and a recorder. They were given the control and full custody of the city property with the power to purchase and sell, except in the case of the Public Landing, which could not be sold without a vote of the majority of the citizens. They were given authority to pass ordinances to secure the city against fire, thieves, robbery, burglars and persons violating the public peace, and also to establish a board of health, a city watch under the general superintendence of the city marshal, to establish fire companies and to regulate the erection of wooden buildings, to license taverns, ale houses and the like, to abate nuisances and appropriate lands for streets, alleys, market places, etc., and to appoint supervisors of the highways and regulate cattle running at large, license public shows, auctions and vehicles and inspect articles of produce or manufacture. The limit of the tax levy in any one year was one-fifth of one per-cent of the aggregate value of the taxable property of the city. Each and every white male inhabitant above the age of 21 years having the qualification of an elector for members of the General Assembly, who had resided in the city for one year prior to the election, was entitled to vote under this act. This was the first act which gave manhood suffrage to the people without restriction as to property qualifications. There was no referendum clause in this charter and the act took effect by the terms named on March 1, 1827.



Under the provision of this charter, Isaac G. Burnet was again elected mayor and served four years (two terms) until Elisha Hotchkiss, who had been repeatedly a candidate for the office of mayor, finally succeeded in attaining to the position in the election of 1831. Mr. Hotchkiss was an Englishman by birth and a lawyer by profession and was regarded as a genial kind-hearted man of fine personal appearance. He served but one term, being succeeded in 1833 by the well-known citizen Samuel W. Davies, whose service lasted ten years. In the city's first quarter century there were but three mayors.

Davies, it will be remembered, was the last president of the Council under the charter of 1802. The presiding officers of the Council up to the end of Cincinnati's first half century were Daniel Stone, who succeeded Lewis Howell in 1829, succeeded in turn by E. S. Haines (1831), Nathaniel G. Pendleton (1832-33), E. S. Haines (1834-35), and George W. Neff (1836-38).

On June 18, 1828, the city offices, with the exception of those of the mayor and marshal, were moved from Carr's Building to a new City Building erected on the north side of Fourth Street between Main and Walnut, on a lot owned by the First Presbyterian Society. Here they remained for eighteen years. The office of the mayor remained in Carr's Building for more than ten years longer.

In accordance with the authority given by the charter, the Council on March 7, 1827, passed an ordinance dividing the Second Ward by an east and west line beginning at Main Street and running through Sixth Street westwardly to the corporation line. The part north of Sixth Street and west of Main Street became the Fifth Ward and the part of the old Second Ward south of Sixth Street remained the Second Ward. Two weeks later, on March 21, 1827, an alteration was made in the boundaries of the First and Third wards by which that part of the First Ward lying south of Symmes Street and of the range of hills east of Deer Creek bridge was attached to the Third Ward. As a result, the east and west dividing line between the First and Third wards began on Main Street at the intersection of Third and ran eastwardly along the center of Third to Ludlow Street, thence eastwardly along the center of Symmes Street to High Street and along the center of High Street eastwardly to a point on the street bearing north 16 degrees east from the center of the cupola of David Kilgour's house near the reservoir and by said line north 19 degrees east to the northern boundary of the city. The part north of this line composed the First Ward, and that south, the Third. What would have happened if David Kilgour's cupola had been destroyed can only be left to conjecture; fortunately no such disaster happened during the time this cupola was called upon to serve this important purpose. This division of wards continued until 1839.

On February 12, 1829, was passed another act (27 O. L. 33), which

authorized the City Council to provide for the support of the common schools and for such purpose to divide the city into ten school districts (two for each ward), to purchase suitable lots and erect a school house in each district and for that purpose to levy a tax of one mill on a dollar. Black or mulatto persons were not permitted to attend these schools but all taxes assessed on their property were expended alone for the education of black and mulattoes. The voters were directed to elect from each ward a trustee and visitor of the common schools who were to have general superintendence of the common schools of the city and who were in turn to select six persons as examiners and inspectors who should examine and inspect the schools. Other provisions of the act abolished the City Court and transferred its business to the Court of Common Pleas. (See Act of January 3, 1828.)

**The City Charter of 1834**—On March 1, 1834, was passed "an act to incorporate and establish the city of Cincinnati, and for revising and repealing all laws and parts of laws heretofore enacted on that subject." The government was vested in a mayor, and a board of trustees consisting of three members of each ward to be denominated as the City Council. The mayor was to be elected by the people every two years and trustees every three years, the latter from the freeholders or householders. The Council was given the usual powers with very much the same limitations as those contained in former acts. One limitation, however, provided that no person confined at hard labor in the city prison should be fed on bread and water only, nor fined and kept on bread and water only, nor should any person be punished by confinement to hard labor or kept on bread and water only, for any offense not evil in itself. Other officers provided for were marshal and treasurer. The election of constables for Cincinnati township, in the county of Hamilton, was abandoned as the township and city were coextensive and the selection of these officers and justices of the peace was left to be provided for by the City Council. The act also incorporated the school law passed a few years before. The mayor in his judicial capacity had exclusive original jurisdiction in cases of violations of ordinances and the criminal jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. The Council selected from their own body a president and a recorder, and a city clerk was also provided for.

This act, superseding as it did, the charter of 1827, although amended frequently, remained the fundamental law of the city, until the adoption of the new State constitution in 1851.

By an act passed March 19, 1838, provision was made for the addition of a tract north of Liberty Street to the corporate limits of the city. This tract had the following legalized limits: "Beginning at Mill Creek where the section line crosses the same about one mile north of the present north boundary line of the city of Cincinnati; running thence east parallel with the said north boundary line of Cincinnati to the west boundary

line of Fulton township in said county; thence southwardly along said west boundary line of Fulton township to the south boundary line of Cincinnati to Mill Creek with its meanderings to the place of beginning." This constituted the Eighth Ward of the city. The annexation was passed by a vote of both the city and the district annexed.

**The City Court**—This was made up of the mayor and three aldermen and was presided over by some distinguished men. Isaac G. Burnet was mayor during the life of the court. The first three aldermen were David E. Wade, William Burke and Francis Carr, all men of rare and excellent ability.

**The Cincinnati Public Parks**—As late as 1904 this city only owned six public parks, of which Garfield Park was the oldest. It contains one acre and was given originally by John H. Piatt and Benjamin Piatt for market purposes. It was too far out and was never much used for market uses, but in 1843 it became a park, but not formally dedicated for a park until 1868. Its chief attractions at this day are the splendid statues of President James A. Garfield and that of President William Henry Harrison (by Louis T. Robisso). It has been graded nicely and paved in cement, with a double row of seats running its entire length. It is really the widening of a portion of Eighth Street and extends from Elm to Vine streets.

Lincoln Park is a ten acre tract on the west side of Freeman, between Kenner and Hopkins. It was purchased from the township in 1829 by J. D. and Sarah Bella Garrard for \$2,000. Later it was exchanged for other lots on Twelfth and Elm streets, owned by the city. The ground on Elm Street was used for the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. It was again bought by the city in 1859 for \$150,000 and it was owned by the city and used for exposition purposes until 1876, when it was turned over to the Music Hall Association and Music Hall erected on its site. The building on the Lincoln Park property, which had been used as an asylum, was retained as a pest house, until 1857, when the people near it rebelled and caused it to be removed, after which the spot became the public park known as Lincoln.

Washington Park is on the site of the old burying grounds. The Presbyterian cemetery was removed from Fourth Street, near the old First Church, and extended along Twelfth between Race and Elm streets. It was finally bought by the city in 1858 for \$85,000. The Episcopal burying ground, extending up towards Fourteenth, between Race and Elm, was purchased about the same date for \$38,000. In 1863 the land of the Protestant German congregation on Elm Street, was bought for \$15,050. These several tracts amount to five and three-fourths acres and cost the city \$138,050. Here one sees the statues of Civil War generals, Hooker and Robert L. McCook.





CINCINNATI IN 1840



CITY HALL



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND  
MERCHANTS EXCHANGE



In 1866 Louis H. Hopkins presented one acre on Mt. Auburn for a park. It is still known as Hopkins Park.

The finest parks the city possesses, in many ways, are Burnet Woods and Eden Park, both of rare natural topography, and they have been adorned by the landscape gardener into real beauty spots. Eden Park now has two hundred and fourteen and a fraction acres, the same having been acquired by the city from various individuals. The first purchase was back in 1859 from J. S. G. Burt, for \$14,000. In 1869 the principal tracts were leased from Nicholas Longworth and others at \$45,000 per year. In 1880-81 this land was bought outright by the city. The old property had been called the "Garden of Eden," so that name was given to the park. The last purchase of property was in 1893. The total amount paid for all the park up to 1912 had cost the city \$1,693,427.81. The park contains the city's greenhouses, the reservoir, the band stand and the Museum and Art Academy.

Burnet Woods park contains one hundred and sixty-three acres. It was leased in 1872, purchased in 1881, costing \$746,855. Burnet Woods contains the buildings of the Cincinnati University, and the band-stand. The man-made improvements are not extensive in this park but nature has performed her work well, having its charming dells, its wonderfully handsome native forest trees, etc. For a full century Cincinnati had been making history, but not park history, while all other cities in the country had been making such provisions for present and future. Finally, in 1894, the Ohio Legislature, urged on by a few citizens, passed a law authorizing the issuing of city bonds amounting to some millions of dollars for park purposes. The issue was put before the voters, but defeated. In 1900 the question of greater parks was brought to the people and voted down. After the Longworth Act became effective, the city council authorized the issue of \$500,000 in bonds, and later other issues were made. Up to 1904 the bonds which had been issued during 1902-1904, aggregated \$75,000. This sum went toward improving, or rather repairing the old park improvements, etc. In 1904 the parks were Garfield, Hopkins, Washington, Lincoln, Burnet Woods, and Eden Park. All told, these parks contained three hundred and ninety-five acres. Julius Fleischmann should ever be credited with doing more than anyone else toward furnishing the city an incentive for making the present park system.

The board of public service, in 1906, appointed a commission to draw plans for the city and appropriated \$15,000 to cover such expenses. The work of creating such a plan was left to George E. Kessler, a park architect and landscape expert who laid out the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis, as well as the parks in Kansas City. The above named commission submitted the plans worked out by Mr. Kessler, to the council and to the board of public service. The report of the commission was approved by the two bodies. Later there was organized a Greater



Park League for the purpose of educating the people up to the modern public park idea. This league did much, including getting through the legislature a bill authorizing the establishment of a park commission, and the people backed its design. The mayor then appointed the commission which commenced its work in 1908. It consists of three members who serve without pay for a term of three years, one member being chosen each year. They have control of all the city parks, past, present, and to be; they expend the money appropriated by the council. It required two years to secure a board of park commissioners, and two years more to secure the \$1,000,000 bond issue.

In December, 1908, after the first board organized, they found themselves the masters of six parks, two play-grounds, and nineteen pieces of unimproved park property. The following will show the tracts added to the old original six parks of Cincinnati, together with the acreage and cost:

	Acquired	Acres	Cost
Burnet and Reading Road.....	1904-05	.16	\$1,880
Vine and Hilister .....	1904-06	2.50	14,429
East End .....	1904	7.50	36,555
Auburn Place .....	1904-05	.8	21,640
McKinley Park .....	1904-05	1.21	50,694
Calhoun .....	1904-07	1.50	76,626
Ludlow .....	1906-07	2.20	81,784
Lytle .....	1904-05	1.36	242,932
Owl's Nest .....	1905	5.8	Gift
Wilson Common .....	1905	8.39	Gift
Woodward Park .....	1908	10.70	Gift
Hunt Street Athletic Grounds.....	1905-06	12.8	248,605
Madison Park .....	1903	2.86	Annexation
Inwood .....	1905-07	19.49	108,361
Gilbert Ave. Ext. of Eden.....	1904-05	.2	12,324
Sinton Park .....	1907	2.33	255,340
Hubbard Tract .....	1907	11.33	17,393
Linwood .....		.25	Annexation

During the years 1908-09 the following tracts have been added to the public parks of Cincinnati: Mt. Echo Park, 1908-09, 46.28 acres, cost \$61,170; Hanna Playground, one acre, a gift; Nursery, 23.29; Westwood Commons, 24 acres; Rochelle and Falke, .25 acres; Young and Ringgold, 2 acres; cost about \$25,000; Wulsin Tract .95, a gift; Wellington Place .37, a gift; Warsaw and Woodlawn, 1.56; Mayfield and Carson 2.05; St. Clair and Jefferson .50; Hyde Park Fountain .25; Burnet and Reading 7 acres. This new parking aggregates about 212 acres, which added to the old, means a little in excess of 600 acres.

The latest park extension is the important gift of L. A. Ault, of what may be called the Red Bank Park, but someday will probably be called Ault Park. This contains one hundred and fifty acres and was a dozen years ago valued at \$100,000. Cincinnati accepted it in July, 1911, conditioned that a road be always kept open into it and that it should ever remain a public park. Of the handsome natural timber tracts about the city, none can compare to this for a beautiful landscape.





BOYS' AND GIRLS' HOUSE OF REFUGE



ORPHANS' HOME, MOUNT AUBURN



OLD FOLKS' HOME



Among improvements in Sinton Park may be named "Sinton Shelter," a commodious building erected by Mrs. Charles P. Taft, at a cost of \$10,000. It easily accommodates 1,800 people daily, and is provided with reading rooms and baths.

**Cincinnati House of Refuge**—This institution was opened October 8, 1850, is situated four miles northwest from the Cincinnati postoffice, on the east side of Colerain. Its grounds include almost ten acres, one-half of which is enclosed by a stone wall. The original structure was of rough blue limestone, trimmed with white Dayton stone. It, at first, contained 112 sleeping rooms for boys, 72 single sleeping rooms for girls, with plunge bath and shower bath, dressing rooms, sewing rooms, school rooms, laboratories, hospital and offices. There was also a kindergarten ward, one for the girls and one for the boys. Also training school, printing offices, power-house, laundry, etc. The building accommodates 450 inmates and was heated by steam and later lighted by electricity.

While others wrought faithfully and well in the establishing of this humane institution, no one did more than Mr. and Mrs. Alphonso Taft and their co-worker, Mrs. Bullock, to bring about the good which has, with the passing of the years, come by reason of the House of Refuge. In the address delivered by Judge Taft, October 7, 1850, when the institution was opened to the public, he outlined the aims and objects of the home, and these words and sentiments cannot be put to better use than to here quote in the annals of the city, to be read by oncoming generations. The address is only given in part in this connection, but sufficient to show the ground the speaker desired to cover. Mr. Taft said:

"Our object, in the establishment of this institution, is to follow the youth who has broken away from the usual restraints of society and, instead of leaving him to an unrestrained course of crime, or consigning him to the company of those who are degraded beyond hope of reform, to constrain him to forsake his depraved habits, and be taught that which is useful and good. Of such are they who are to find here a school in this House of Refuge. Hitherto, our city has made no other provision for these unfortunate children than the common schools and the common jail. In the former, their influence has contaminated others, and has done much to injure the otherwise excellent character of our free schools. In the latter, their own ruin has been completed by associating with the worst of criminals. The consequence has been that in the midst of our city has been sustained at public cost an expensive institution, where these youthful delinquents who, from different causes, have been drawn away from the advantages of schools and churches, are taught the very science and mysteries of crime, from its lowest to its highest branches, an institution whose professors are the most expert housebreakers and thieves, whose lectures consist of glowing tales of successful villainy; and where crime, with all its fascinations, is ingeniously expounded to the

young and curious learners. They become charmed with the heroism of daring and undetected felonies, and when discharged, whether it be in twenty days, or in six months, go forth with bolder and more lawless designs than they had ever before conceived. Such an institution is the County Jail to the hapless youth who, whether guilty or innocent of offenses, great or small, are once confined in it.

"Aware of the degrading influence of this county institution, courts have spared many children guilty of minor offenses. It has been judged better to defer the mischievous consequences of permitting them to go at large, than to consign them to certain infamy by confinement with old and irreclaimable rogues."

For many years Judge Taft could be seen every Sunday afternoon in his "one-horse shay" driving to the House of Refuge, where he met and talked with the children. Little faces clustered about the windows and little feet pattered across the green as he drove up. His visit was always an event of interest and pleasure, as well as of profit to the little folks. No father could have a more cordial welcome from his own family than the Judge always received.

Later the system was changed and since then the aims and objects of the founders of the institution were virtually thwarted and in place of it the class of boys and girls who were sent there, now go to the "Community" place and by degrees the old buildings at the House of Refuge are being torn away and it is said that ere long the entire tract of land where stood the Refuge and other later institutions will all be devoted to other purposes.

**City Water Works**—The pioneers of Cincinnati drank from a spring on the hillside, below the present line of Third Street, and did their washing in the near-by waters of the Ohio River. It was not long, however, as the population increased, people were forced for health and convenience's sake, to sink wells. But for a number of years there were many of the settlers who "toted" water from the river by hoop and buckets. The summer of 1802 was so dry that many springs dried up and one of the difficulties felt was the closing, for a time, of "Deacon Wade's Tanyard," which could not be operated without considerable water. Finally, a local genius devised a plan which worked well. What might be styled a "stone-boat" was made and water was dragged by oxen from the river to the tanyard. Pioneer James McMahan is credited with suggesting and carrying out this plan.

In 1806, William Gibson supplied many of the 1,700 population of Cincinnati with what water was needed, by rigging a cask upon wheels and carting water from the river, or other places, when possible to secure it. This water was sold about the village and the plan served well its purpose for a time. Coming on down to 1816-17, Jesse Reeder built a tank on the river bank near Ludlow Street and there, by means of ele-

vators, propelled by a horse power, lifted the water into the said tank, and then sold it to the numerous water-carts.

In 1816 the Town Council of Cincinnati granted the "Cincinnati Woolen Manufacturing Company the exclusive right of laying water-pipes in the streets, lanes and alleys, for the purpose of supplying the citizens with water." The only stipulation was that the company should before July 4th, 1819, have the pipes laid, and water conveyed to points lying south of Third Street, then styled the "bottom," also to that other part of the town called the "Hill," so that it "may be delivered three feet above the first floor of James Ferguson's kitchen, in the said town, on or before July 2, 1823." In 1818 the Woolen Manufacturing Company sold all their rights in the water business, by consent of the town council, to S. W. Davies; and the Legislature granted said Davies and his associates an Act of Incorporation by the name of the "Cincinnati Water Company," limiting their capital to the amount of \$75,000. A reservoir thirty by forty feet and six feet deep, with bottoms and sides planked, was constructed on the hill side. Two frame buildings were there erected on the bank, one on the north and the other on the south of Front Street. A lifting pump was installed and water was lifted from the Ohio River into tanks in the building on the north of Fourth Street. From that tank the water was pumped up the hill into a suitable reservoir. The pipes, pumps and machinery were all made of wood, and worked by horse-power.

Cist's history of Cincinnati gives this on the turning-on of the first water from this system, July 3, 1821: "In 1820, there being at the time no improvements between Broadway and the reservoir, the wooden pipes leading into the town were laid along the hill side, through Martin Baum's orchard, down to Deer Creek; on the west side of the creek, through the Baum and Longworth's gardens, and other lots to Broadway; thence along Fifth Street to Sycamore, and down Sycamore to Lower Market. Here the first fire-plug—a wooden pen stock—was placed, and from it the first water lifted by machinery from the Ohio River, and passed through pipes for the use of the citizens, flowed freely to the delight of all."

In 1824 Mr. Davies purchased an engine and steam boiler belonging to the old steamboat "Vista," and when rebuilt and placed in the Front Street building, served as a propelling force to lift water with a four-foot stroke, up the hill a distance of four hundred feet, through a five-inch pipe of iron and another wooden pipe 350 feet long.

In 1827, Davies sold his interests in the water plant to Messrs. Ware, Foote, Greene and others, when in accordance with the act of their incorporation, a company organization took place. At this time there were near 17,000 feet of wooden pipe, 530 hydrants, and less than \$5,000 income. The plant was materially enlarged and improved from time to time, as



demanding by the growth of the city. At that day the reservoirs held 1,200,000 gallons of water. Anthony Harkness was at the head of sundry useful improvements as the years went by. In 1833 he installed new engines and pumps. In 1839 the water works were purchased of the company by the city of Cincinnati. In 1844 the City Council contracted with Yeatman & Shields for new engines and pumps, which were installed in 1846. During the same year the water system was placed by an act of the Legislature, in charge of three trustees, to be elected by the people. The report of the new engine and pumps made to the city by the engineer shows that it was a plant capable of easily throwing its 1,750,000 gallons of water into the reservoir in twelve hours time. Six years later, the same authority placed the pumping capacity, with its newer facilities, at 5,000,000 gallons per twelve hours time. The cost of the water works just described, including the \$300,000 paid the old water company, amounted to \$796,000. The income was then counted at \$72,500. The number of miles of pipe was then forty-five, and number of hydrants 5,700.

In 1860 plans for a twenty-four million gallon pumping engine were submitted by George Shield and finally a contract was let for building the new plant. This was the great Shield engine which finally started on November 15, 1865, and for more than twenty years gave invaluable service to the water department of Cincinnati. In 1864 a water supply commission was appointed by the Council, which included the mayor, the city civil engineer, the trustees of the water work department and various members of the Council who were to report concerning pure water supply in the vicinity of Cincinnati. In 1865 further research was made by J. P. Kirkwood, who in his plans included one for pumping from the Ohio River. This required a new site which was selected at Pendleton. This also meant new reservoirs and in January, 1866, the Garden of Eden was purchased for reservoir and park purposes. In 1868 steps were taken for the building of reservoirs to supply the suburban regions of Mt. Auburn and Walnut Hills. Two boiler-iron tanks were constructed at the junction of Vine Street and Auburn Avenue and pumping works located in the valley below at the corner of Hunt and Effluent streets. The Mt. Auburn service commenced September 1, 1869. Work had been started on the Garden of Eden Reservoir in January, 1866. The site chosen was a deep and rapidly descending ravine, bounded on three sides by hills and embracing thirteen acres. A large retaining wall was made and a fill of eighty-four feet in depth was made at the southwestern end. The upper basin was completed in 1872, but water was not put into it until all engine and pumping machinery were completed in October, 1874, when the new Scowden engine No. 7 was first used. The lower basin was completed in 1878 and a forty-six inch pipe laid from the old to the Garden of Eden Reservoir.

A glance at the reports show that the city used, in 1902, 15,707,056,-236 gallons of water, equal to a daily consumption of forty-four million gallons of water. The total mileage of water-pipes in use in the city was then 440. Reservoir capacity, 110,000,000 gallons. The total receipts from the water works system at that date were \$854,384, while the total disbursements were \$879,002.82.

What was then referred to as the "New Water Works" had its inception in the act of April 24, 1896, and in the appointing by the Governor as Water Works Commissioners for the City of Cincinnati: Maurice J. Freiberg, Charles M. Holloway, Leopold Markbreit, Dr. Thomas W. Graydon, and August Hermann. The purpose of the commission was to provide for a new water supply for the city, and they were empowered to make surveys, prepare plans, acquire real estate and personal property by purchase and to construct water works at a cost not to exceed \$6,500,000. The board organized by electing August Hermann as president, but transacted little business until such time as certain suits filed for the purpose of testing the validity of the act should be determined, and during this time they refused to accept compensation. The law was sustained by the Supreme Court, in February, 1897, and thereupon a consulting commission of five engineers was appointed, which commenced a low service pumping station at Markley farm, settled reservoirs and thus tested the purification process of the waters from the river. Gustave Bouscaren was chosen chief engineer. It was finally decided to place the ninety million gallon pumping station at California, Ohio, and that no high level reservoirs should be built, and that the high service pumping station should be built on the west side of the Miami River. The plans also covered an intake pier in the channel of the river, near the Kentucky bank, opposite California, tunnel beneath the river at that point, a low service station for pumping, a double line of force mains, a system of subsiding reservoirs, a system adjacent thereto for filtration purposes. European and American filtering systems were thoroughly investigated. Through condemnation process, property was obtained at California at a cost of \$143,000. After many tests, in January, 1900, the mechanical system of filtration was adopted by the board. It was discovered that the cost of the new water works was going to be in excess of what it was at first believed, so it was necessary to issue two million dollars' worth more water bonds. The total first cost of these various water plant properties in realty and for construction was in round numbers ten million dollars (\$10,000,000). The above account of Cincinnati's Water Works brings the history down to 1903.

The above works were not finished until 1908, when the city possessed one of the world's most perfect water systems, by which the clearest, purest water flowed forth from the tens of thousands of faucets for the first time in the city's history.

The present-day standing of the Cincinnati Water Works Department may be summed up as follows:

**Water Supply**—The water is taken from the Ohio River, on the Kentucky side, opposite the former village of California, into an intake pier, through the intake tunnel to the river pumping station on the Ohio side of the river. Here the water is elevated to the large settling basins, from where it flows to the coagulating basins, receiving en route the proper quantities of lime and iron and driving the water turbines for the generation of electrical current. Leaving these basins it flows to and through filters and is collected in clear water reservoirs before its long trip to the city through the gravity tunnel to the main pumping station on Eastern Avenue. Here all water is again pumped and distributed through the mains and services to the consumers.

The general statistics show that in 1924 the city had a population of 413,000; the new water works were constructed in 1897 to 1902; these works are owned by the city of Cincinnati; the water source is from the Ohio River; the mode of supply is by pumping from river, sedimentation, coagulation, filtration, sterilizing and pumping to distribution system, with storage tanks and immense reservoirs. The new works were turned over to the city July 1, 1909. In 1915 a new 7,000,000 gallon pumping engine was installed. In 1920 the first battery of new boilers at River Station was put in operation. In 1924 all new boilers in operation at Main Station, new coal-handling equipment installed and placed in operation at River Station.

In 1924 the total water consumption was almost eighteen billion (18,000,000,000) gallons. Average daily consumption was 48,980,000 gallons. Consumption per day per capita, 116 gallons. The number of miles of mains is 790,265; service branches, 73 miles; number of service meters in use in 1924 was 70,930; number of hydraulic elevators used, 252. Total outstanding water bonds, almost fifteen million dollars. Total amount received for water used \$2,203,000.

The citizens voted five times on the question of municipal ownership of the water works. In 1824 the vote stood 295 to 25 against the purchase; in 1832 it stood 717 to 303 against it; in 1836 it was lost by 300 votes; in 1838 the proposition carried by a vote of 1,573 to 311.

**Bonded Indebtedness**—During the year 1925 the city increased its indebtedness by \$1,662,876. This brought the total debt at the close of the year to \$97,682,740, plus assessment bonds amounting to \$1,108,000. The auditor's books show:

Water works bonds, \$14,965,230; Cincinnati Southern Railway construction bonds (terminal and betterment), \$6,900,000; other general bonds, \$60,885,000. The annual rental of the Southern Railway is far in excess of the amount necessary for sinking fund and interest charges on



the Southern Railway terminal and betterment bonds are paid by the lessee company.

The general bonds include \$8,370,774 serial bonds, which are paid, principal and interest, as they mature from specific levies for that purpose; hence there is no sinking fund required for these bonds.

The sinking fund and interest charges on water works bonds are paid from the earnings of the Water Works Department.

The present tax levy per \$1,000 assessed valuation is \$21.16, while in 1910 it was \$29.94.

In 1925 the total assets of the city was \$199,519,554, as against \$99,007,715 in liabilities. The total assets over liabilities is \$100,511,883. This amounts to \$234.21 per capita. The total value of all lands owned by the city is \$13,896,554. The recent official report shows lands held by various departments as follows:

Music Hall .....	\$184,000.00	Director of Public Service..	\$1,677,941.48
Various Libraries .....	300,230.00	Street Cleaning Department..	66,730.00
Police Department .....	65,000.00	Department of Public Prop-	
Fire Department .....	166,339.00	erty .....	2,179,550.00
Workhouse .....	77,690.00	Water Works .....	272,280.88
House of Refuge.....	57,625.78	Park Department .....	7,625,331.68
General Hospital .....	459,459.65	University and Observatory..	687,921.70
Tuberculosis Sanatorium ...	21,684.73		
City Infirmary .....	54,770.00	Total, Lands.....	\$13,896,554.90

**Official List of Many Cincinnati Municipal Officers**—The first act to incorporate the town of Cincinnati, passed January 1, 1802, vested the corporate powers in seven trustees, a president, recorder, assessor, collector and marshal. The president was practically the supreme officer of the town. The names of the first officers appear elsewhere in this work.

By the act incorporating the town, passed January 10, 1815, provision was made for the election of a mayor by the trustees, who should also preside over that body. The first mayor and president was William Corry, who served until the time of incorporating the city, February 5, 1819. By this latter act provision was made for a mayor to be elected by the city council. The first mayor of the "City" was Isaac G. Burnet, who was elected from time to time and served until the passage of the act of January 26, 1827, from which time the mayor has been elected by the people. The following have been mayors from 1827 to 1904:

1827—Isaac G. Burnet.	1851—Mark P. Taylor.	1875—Geo. W. C. Johnston.
1829—Isaac G. Burnet.	1853—David T. Snellbaker.	1877—R. M. Moore.
1831—Elisha Hotchkiss.	1855—James T. Faran.	1879—C. Jacob, Jr.
1833—Samuel W. Davies.	1857—N. W. Thomas.	1881—William Means.
1835—Samuel W. Davies.	1859—R. M. Bishop.	1883—T. J. Stephens.
1837—Samuel W. Davies.	1861—George Hatch.	1885—Amor Smith, Jr.
1839—Samuel W. Davies.	1863—Leonard A. Harris.	1887—Amor Smith, Jr.
1841—Samuel W. Davies.	1865—Leonard A. Harris.	1889—John B. Mosby.
1843—Henry E. Spencer.	1867—Charles F. Wilstach.	1891—John B. Mosby.
1845—Henry E. Spencer.	1869—John F. Torrence.	1894—J. A. Caldwell.
1847—Henry E. Spencer.	1871—S. S. Davis.	1897—Gustav Tafel.
1849—Henry E. Spencer	1873—Geo. W. C. Johnston.	1900—Julius Fleischmann.

The mayors since the above have been as follows: Edward J. Dempsey, Leopold Markbreit, Louis Schwab, Henry T. Hunt, Frederick Spiegel, George Puchta, John Galvin, George P. Carrel, Murray Seasongood.

Concerning the various mayors from 1900 to 1926, Alfred Henderson, in the "Daily Times Star" of January, 1926, gave the following interesting paragraphs, which may be relied upon, for he was for long years city hall reporter and reported the "battles" from year to year, beginning with Hon. Julius Fleischmann:

Attendance at the inauguration of Mayor Seasongood on New Year's Day brought back events of other years most vividly. It was the tenth ceremony of this kind that I had witnessed. Each one was impressed deeply upon my memory.

The defeated men were: Alfred M. Cohen, and M. E. Ingalls by Fleischmann; Harry L. Gordon by Dempsey; Frank L. Pfaff and Dempsey in a three-cornered fight by Markbreit; John Weld Peck by Schwab; Schwab by Hunt; Hunt by Spiegel; Charles Sawyer by Puchta; Alfred G. Allen by Galvin; Dr. C. A. Bonifield and Joseph Kelley in the three-cornered fight by Carrel.

Fleischmann was the youngest man, and Markbreit the oldest. Three were Jews: Fleischmann, Spiegel, and Seasongood; two were Catholics: Dempsey and Galvin; three were of German extraction: Markbreit, Schwab, and Puchta; and two were Irish blood: Dempsey and Galvin. As to occupation they were: Business men, Fleischmann and Puchta; lawyers, Dempsey, Hunt, Spiegel, Galvin, and Seasongood; physician, Dr. Louis Schwab; newspaper man, Markbreit; editor and accountant, Carrel.

Four of the ten are dead: Fleischmann, Markbreit, Spiegel, and Galvin; one, Markbreit, died in office; one, Galvin, served out an unexpired term; one, Galvin, had been vice-mayor; one, Fleischmann, succeeded himself. Two were elected for four-year terms, Galvin and Carrel. Five held office after mayoralty, Fleischmann, on the Park Board; Dempsey, on the Charter Commission; Schwab, on the School Board, Charter Commission and City Planning Commission; Hunt, as a Southern Railroad trustee, and of the United States Labor Board; Spiegel, as legal counsel of the Rapid Transit Commission. One, Markbreit, was a Civil War soldier. Politically, one, Seasongood, was elected as a non-partisan, but he is a Republican in State and National matters; two were Democrats, Hunt and Dempsey. Seven were Republicans. Seasongood has the distinction of having first appointed a woman his secretary. The list of secretaries is as follows: Charles J. Christie, with Fleischmann; Alexander Landesco, with Dempsey; Scott Small with Markbreit; Thomas L. Evans with Schwab; William G. Stiegler with Hunt; George C. Crawford with Spiegel; Newhold L. Pierson with Seasongood.

Pierson served the longest, ten years, through three administrations. Three were newspaper men: Christie, Small, and Stiegler; one, Christie, is dead. Three of the former secretaries were bachelors; Landesco afterwards married the daughter of Mayor Spiegel. Evans was a stenographer in the mayor's office before he became the secretary.

**Police Department**—An ordinance establishing a night watch was passed March 29, 1803, as a result of a severe fire a few nights before that date. By its provisions, the poll was to be taken of all citizens of the town above the age of twenty-one years, who were to be divided into classes of twelve men each, who should serve as watchmen in rotation.

From each set of twelve men one was chosen as the officer of the night. This patrol was divided into two sets, who took turns in watching and guarding the town "by walking to and fro through the streets thereof in a quiet, peaceable manner." Substitutes were permitted, provided that the substitute was a strong, able, discreet, sober man of twenty-one years of age and upwards. The houses of Hugh McCullum and David J. Poor were designated as watch houses. If any man refused to act as a commander of the watch, he was subject to a fine of \$10, and any one who refused to watch was fined \$5. Any person insulting a patrolman on duty was subject to a fine of \$20. The watch carried a watchman's rattle and large perforated tin lanterns. Their duties were not severe as the public generally retired at about nine o'clock and after that there was but little heard on the streets, except the hourly call of the patrolman.

Greve, in his "Centennial History of Cincinnati," quotes John Palmer, who visited Cincinnati in 1817, as saying: "The police of the city are respectable; they have, however, no lamps or watch, nor do they need any. We boarded in the heart of the town and our doors were mostly open night or day. Theft is very rare; the lowest character seemed above it." As the city at this time extended but from the river to Sixth Street and from Broadway to Walnut, with a few outlying houses, it was not difficult to patrol the entire district. Any violations of ordinances were tried before the president of the council, who acted as mayor.

"In 1817 the guard consisted of a captain and six subordinates, who were appointed by the council. The captain's duty was to see that the watchmen kept the street lamps trimmed and lighted them about dusk. The watchmen were required to repair to the watch house at nine o'clock, where they continued under the captain's command until daylight. Any person found abroad after ten o'clock at night in commission of an unlawful act was to be taken before the captain, who could hold the prisoner until morning, at which time he was to appear before the mayor."

The police force was changed again in 1840. Before then the watch had been appointed by the council, but by act of March 19, 1840, provisions were made for the election of the night watch by wards in such numbers for each ward as the council should direct. The watchmen were elected at the elections held for city council and were required to live in the wards from which they were elected. They were not permitted to receive fees as witnesses when called upon to testify for the city. The first elected under this provision were James Ewan, Peter Early, John Redhead, Robert Cappin, Jesse B. Baldwin, Aaron G. Dodd and John Cordeman. Ira A. Butterfield was captain of the watch and James Wise lieutenant. These officers were, of course, under the authority of the marshal. It must be remembered that this was a night watch and that no provision for day police in the city of Cincinnati was made until 1842, when on May 27 the council created a day watch to consist of two per-



sons selected by themselves, who were to receive a compensation of \$1.25 a day. The ten-year term of Mayor Davies ended in 1843, at which time he was succeeded by Henry E. Spencer who, like Davies, was a Whig, although he became a Democrat in 1856. He served as mayor for eight years, during part of which time the position of marshal lost much of its influence by reason of the control of the watch being put directly under the mayor. The immediate command was placed in the hands of a captain and during Mayor Spencer's term of ten years the captains were William Small and Jacob Jacobs. In 1844 an ordinance was passed increasing the police force by permitting the mayor and marshal, in case of riot or otherwise when necessary, to detail any number of persons, not to exceed ten from each ward, who should be sworn in as deputy marshals and act in concert with and under the direction and control of the mayor and marshal for the preservation of the public peace. Two years later provision was made for the employment of private watchmen for the merchants of Pearl Street or any other street in the city, which watchmen were to be paid by the merchants, but to have the power of the other watchmen of the city. James Saffin, who had been the marshal since 1835, was succeeded in 1847 by Ebenezer Hulse, who served but one term, at the conclusion of which James L. Ruffin became marshal. Ruffin was a son of William Ruffin, the former city clerk, and was born in the city December 22, 1813. He was afterwards a clerk in a mercantile house, then on a river steamer, again a bookbinder and finally deputy in the county clerk's office under William Henry Harrison. Early in the "forties" he became a constable and the work seemed to be to his liking. He subsequently was chosen marshal, in which position he was very successful, and years afterwards he acted as chief of police for several terms.

In 1849 the captain of the watch was given the munificent pay of \$1.75 a night, while the two lieutenants received \$1.50 and the watchmen \$1.35.

A reorganization of the force took place in the following year. At the last meeting in March, 1850, the council provided for the election of six watchmen from each of the wards of the city at the following April election a few days later. These watchmen were to have the same terms as those of the night watch. A month later the council passed an ordinance providing for a chief of police and six lieutenants of the watch to be appointed by the council, each for the term of a year. The duties of these officers were prescribed by the ordinance, that of the chief being, of course, supervisory. Four of the lieutenants designated by the committee on the watch were to be assigned for night duty and two for day duty and five of the watchmen in each ward were to act at night while but one was on duty in the daytime. The chief, lieutenants and the night watch were required to assemble at the city watch house every night precisely one hour after sunset for roll call. The night lieutenants and watchmen remained on duty until sunrise, at which time the whole force,

headed by the chief, once more assembled for roll call. A day force then went on duty and continued to act until sunset. There seems to have been no provision for the hour between sunset and roll call of the night force. The force seems to have been directly under the charge of a council committee on the watch, which made the regulations necessary for its government. The salaries of the officers were as stated above and no one of them was permitted to be employed in other business except by written permission, granted by the committee on the watch. This ordinance, we are told, was not put into effect until 1853, at which time David T. Snelbaker became mayor. It will be remembered that Mark P. Taylor had succeeded Mayor Spencer in 1851, and as mayor was the head of the force. His captains of the watch were Peter Early, David Hoke and John C. Couth. By ordinance of June 25, 1851, the number of lieutenants was reduced to one, with three assistants. Provision was made at the same time for the appointment of a sergeant of police for each ward. The appointment of the first chief of police and the first organization of the department that in any way foreshadowed the present effective organization took place under Mayor Snelbaker, in 1853, at which time Jacob Kiefer was made chief. At that date there were ninety-six watchmen—six for each of the sixteen wards. These facts have been gleaned from the files of the old City Directories. Kiefer served only a few weeks and was succeeded by Thomas Looken. David Hoke followed Looken, and he in turn was succeeded by Edward H. Hopkins.

The Ohio Legislature passed an act March 14, 1859, providing for the appointment of four persons by the mayor, police judge and city auditor, which four persons with the mayor were to constitute the Board of Police Commissioners. This board was to appoint a chief, lieutenants and necessary watchmen. They were to receive no compensation for their services. The office of city marshal was abolished and its duties given to the chief, who was to receive \$1,500 from the city and \$500 from the county.

Just prior to the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, George Hatch was elected mayor and his chief police was Col. John W. Dudley, who served during part of Hatch's administration. The remainder of the time Col. Lawrence Hazen was at the head of the department. During this time came the alarm resulting from a sudden attack of Morgan's Raiders, and then came the organization of the police as a battalion of infantry. This battalion, under the chief of police, marched to Lexington and, after ten days' absence, marched back.

The next chief of police was James L. Ruffin, under whose good discipline the force was well drilled and made doubly efficient. The next chief was Charles F. Megrue, who, after a couple of years, was superceded by Colonel Ruffin, who in 1871 gave way to David M. Bleaks, who for years had been a private watchman in the Davis banking house.

In 1873 the Legislature once more reorganized the police department, providing for the selection of a commission of four men at the spring election. The men selected were most prominent in Cincinnati—Wesley M. Cameron, Gustav Hof, Henry Kessler and Hugh Campbell. The title of chief of police was abolished in 1877 and that of superintendent was adopted. The first in such office was Jeremiah Kiersted, who held office until 1875. In 1874 the Board of Police Commissioners had been abolished and the mayor once more took charge of the force. He appointed Thomas E. Snelbaker, who was chief until 1877, and was succeeded by Capt. Jacob Johnson, appointed by Mayor R. M. Moore. Following Snelbaker came Ira Wood for chief. He died in 1878 and was succeeded by George Ziegler. In 1879 Enoch T. Carson, superintendent of police, held office two years, and was succeeded by Jacob Gessert, who was followed by Col. M. F. Reilly, under whose administration occurred the great 1884 riots. The next chief was Col. Edwin Hudson, who held his place until the law of 1886, providing for a non-partisan police force, went into effect. Following came Arthur G. Moore and Philip H. Deitsch, the last-named serving almost seventeen years, until relieved by death. He was succeeded by Paul M. Millikin, who was still serving in 1904.

Since the last-named date—1904—the police chiefs have been: William H. Jackson, from October 15, 1910, to March 26, 1912; William Copelan, appointed March 29, 1912, and is still serving faithfully and well.

**The Zoological Gardens**—The following account of the Cincinnati "Zoo" was given in an authentic history of the city about the date of 1880:

The Zoological Society of Cincinnati, to which alone the garden owes its existence, was organized in 1873 and is the direct outgrowth of the Acclimatization Society. In the early part of 1873 Mr. Andrew Erkenbrecher, then president of the last-named organization, directed the secretary of that body to correspond with the celebrated naturalist, Dr. A. E. Brehm, with a view of obtaining an estimate of the probable cost of a zoological garden established upon European models, requesting statistics in regard to those already established in Europe, and all other available information pertinent to the subject. The reply of the distinguished scientist, containing many valuable suggestions, and accompanied by the annual reports and statements of several European societies, was laid before a meeting of the Acclimatization Society, held at the rooms of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, June 19, 1873. At this meeting, a resolution, offered by Mr. John Simpkinson, was adopted providing for a committee charged with the duty of digesting a plan of operations. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Andrew Erkenbrecher, John Simpkinson, and George H. Knight, subsequently called a meeting of citizens understood to be favorable to the proposed enterprise, for Monday, June 30, 1873, at which Dr. Lilienthal, Mr. Simpkinson, and others, delivered spirited addresses, a large sum of money was subscribed, and resolutions



were adopted providing for the incorporation of a society, whose capital stock should be three hundred thousand dollars. In conformity with this action, Messrs. Simpkinson, Erkenbrecher, C. Oskamp, Knight and A. Tenner subscribed articles of incorporation under the name of the Zoological Society of Cincinnati, which were duly filed and recorded according to law, on the eleventh day of July, 1873. The first meeting of the newly-formed society was held at the Board of Trade rooms on July 28, and the following named gentlemen elected directors to manage its affairs, *viz.*: Joseph Longworth, J. Simpkinson, A. Erkenbrecher, A. Pfirrmann, John A. Mohlenhoff, Charles P. Taft, John Shillito, George K. Schoenberger, and Julius Dexter. The Board of Directors thus constituted immediately organized and elected the following named officers, *viz.*: Joseph Longworth, president; John Simpkinson, vice-president; Clemens Oskamp, treasurer; Charles P. Taft, recording secretary, and Armin Tenner, corresponding secretary.

The grounds upon which the garden has been established were secured from Messrs. Winslow & Wilshire on perpetual lease, at the rate of \$7,500 per annum, with privilege of purchase at the rate of \$2,000 per acre. Ground was first broken in October, 1874, but the work on the larger shelter-houses did not commence until May, 1875. On the eighteenth of September of the same year the garden was opened to the public, and since that the society has been constantly adding to the collection of animals, and expending large sums for improving and beautifying the grounds. It is but an act of justice that we should state that the success with which this enterprise has thus far been crowned, is chiefly due to the extraordinary labor of Mr. Andrew Erkenbrecher, who properly may be named the founder of the garden, who, however, was ably assisted in his efforts by such gentlemen as Messrs. John Simpkinson, Julius Dexter, Florence Marmet, George A. Smith, Clemens Oskamp and others.

On December 1, 1880, the collection consisted of 983 specimens, divided as follows:

Mammals .....	321
Birds .....	608
Reptiles .....	54
Total.....	983

Greve's Centennial History of Cincinnati gives the following concerning the condition of the Zoological Gardens in 1904:

"The Zoological Garden was started September 18, 1875, and is most largely indebted for its organization to the late Andrew Erkenbrecher. It contains 45 acres located between Clifton and Avondale and a number of handsome stone buildings which cost over \$300,000. About a million dollars has been expended upon the Garden and its collection of wild animals and birds, exceeding in number 1,500, is regarded as among the best in the country. The "Zoo" is not only one of the most interesting

institutions of the city but its educational value, also, with regard to the study of animals and plants, cannot be overestimated. The landscape features have been handled with the greatest care and not only has this resulted in a park of remarkable beauty but the intelligent marking of trees and shrubs has made it available as an arboretum for the study of tree life."

It was found that more money was needed to further the enterprise and so in 1899 the Cincinnati Zoological Company, largely through the efforts of the late L. B. Harrison, was formed. The future of the Zoo seemed to be assured and another stroke of good fortune occurred in December, 1901, when W. Kelsey Schoepf, president of the Cincinnati Traction Company, which had in that year just leased the local street railway system, perfected plans by which that company secured control of the Zoo through the purchase of the stock of the Cincinnati Zoological Company.

The purchase was not completed until early in 1902, when a new board of directors was elected and an extensive program for improving the Garden was adopted. This included the addition of a large number of animals to the collection, the construction of the new Herbivora Building, which stands near the front of the Garden, being a concrete structure of east Indian type of architecture, surmounted by an imposing dome; several smaller buildings were also erected and about twelve acres of land added to the area of the Garden. The work was accomplished under the administration of Mr. Edward Goepper, as president, whom Mr. Schoepf induced to undertake this position.

In addition, a new band stand was erected, as was also an outdoor auditorium, known as the Woodland Theatre, which was used in the first instance by the Ben Greet Players and was pronounced by Mr. Greet to be the most beautiful spot for dramatic productions that he had ever seen. The summer entertainment also included concerts every afternoon and evening by the best bands in the United States.

Under the impetus thus given the Zoo Garden increased in popularity and importance and not only retained but increased its reputation throughout the country, and, in fact, throughout the world, and was visited by many more people than ever before, including thousands from out of the city and some who made special trips from abroad to see some of the birds and animals in the collection.

While the garden continued to grow, the cost of its operation grew enormously, and it became apparent that the Traction Company ought not to continue the operation of the Zoo Garden. Accordingly, a movement was started among the citizens of Cincinnati to purchase the Zoo. The work of preserving the Zoo started with the passage by Council of an ordinance authorizing the mayor to appoint a committee of five citizens. Mayor Spiegel appointed August Hermann, Andreas E. Burk-

hardt, George W. Weedon, Samuel R. Meyer and Alfred Mack. The committee was organized on February 22, 1915, with August Hermann as chairman and Andreas E. Burkhardt as vice-chairman and Alfred Mack as secretary.

A Ladies' Auxiliary Committee was also organized, of which Mrs. Robert Ralston Jones was chairman. The Committee received a proposition from Mrs. Charles P. Taft and Mrs. Mary M. Emery, in October, 1916, who agreed that each one of them would pay \$125,000.00 toward the purchase of the Zoo, providing a like amount of \$125,000.00 should be raised by the public, this public subscription to be used to make permanent improvements. The original value placed on the Zoo by the Traction Company was \$375,000.00, but that company agreed to reduce the selling price by \$125,000.00 if this deal was consummated.

The plan was perfected and the operation of the Garden was assumed by Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Emery as of October 1, 1916, and the new plan was put into effect by the organization of the Cincinnati Zoological Park Association, which was organized and assumed the active operation of the Garden on May 1, 1917.

Mr. Charles P. Taft was elected the president of the association; Mr. Charles J. Livingood, representing Mrs. Emery, vice-president; Mr. C. H. Rembold, treasurer, and Mr. Charles G. Miller, secretary and business manager, while Mr. Sol A. Stephan was retained as general manager. The trustees elected were: Mr. Charles P. Taft, Mr. Charles J. Livingood, Mr. C. H. Rembold, the mayor of the city, *ex-officio*, Mr. August Hermann, Mr. Alfred Mack and Mr. Walter A. Draper.

Another stipulation under the new agreement was that Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Emery would each pay one-half of any deficit from operation for a period of five years. During the first two years of this agreement a deficit was paid, but since that time the Zoo has been self-sustaining. While the original agreement to meet deficits expired December 31, 1921, it has been renewed from year to year since that time.

The association is incorporated as "a corporation not for profit," and, therefore, can pay no dividends. Should any profit be made over and above operating expenses it must go into improvements, animals, etc. Since the new owners of the Garden assumed control the \$125,000.00 improvement fund has been expended in constructing a complete auditorium out of the former band stand, in extending the Club House and Restaurant.

**Present City Government**—The government of the city of Cincinnati was, up to January, 1926, under the direction of a mayor and City Council consisting of twenty-six members, each representing a ward, and six members representing the entire city; laws were authorized by ordinances passed by an majority vote of all the members of the council.



Enforcement of ordinances are under the supervision of a Safety and Service Director and their departments.

At the city election, in November, 1924, Cincinnati accepted the City Manager form of government. This went into effect January 1, 1926. The city is now really governed by a Council of nine members who appoint from their number a mayor. This office practically carries no governing power. The Council appoints a City Manager who, with the Council, governs the city.

The 1926 city officials include these: Clarence Osborn Sherrell, city manager; Murray Seasongood, mayor; vice-mayor, Stanley Matthews; solicitor, John D. Ellis; city treasurer, William J. Higgins; Louis Blackman, city clerk; city auditor, A. F. Deckebach; purchasing agent, Ernst Von Bergen; wharf-master, Jefferson Glover; examiner of weights and measures, John J. Kinney; smoke department, G. D. Rowe; judge of municipal court, Hon. Samuel W. Bell, presiding judge.

**Resumé of the City Down to 1900**—The subjoined list of important dates and events was the work of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce at the beginning of the twentieth century, since which time this generation is more familiar with the city's developments:

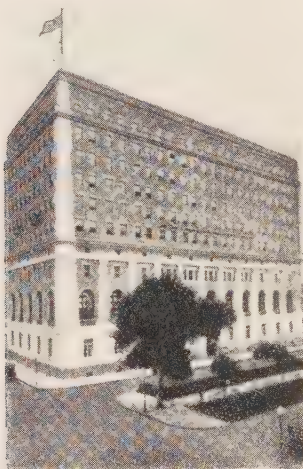
First Settlement .....	December 28, 1788
Named by St. Clair in honor of Revolutionary Society of Cincinnati.....	1790
Wm. Henry Harrison commands post.....	1795
Cincinnati Capital of Territory.....	1799
Population 750 .....	1800
First Bank Established .....	1803
Population 2,540 .....	1810
First Steamboat arrives } .....	1811
Great earthquake .....	
Public Library Established .....	1814
First Insurance Company } .....	
City Incorporated .....	1819
Manufactures \$1,059,459 } .....	
Miami Canal begun .....	1825
Cholera Epidemic .....	1832-33-34
First Industrial Exposition of Mechanics Institute } .....	
Moselle Explosion, 200 lives lost .....	1838
Abolition Riots .....	1836-1841
First Railroad ("Little Miami").....	1846
First Sængerfest, genesis of present Music Festival.....	1849
First Steam Fire Engine built here.....	1852
Martial Law, Morgan's Raid, Kirby Smith Demonstration .....	1862-63
Cincinnati Southern Railroad built.....	1875-80
Court House Riots .....	1884
Money Panics .....	1837-57-73
Floods .....	1832-47-83-84-90
Population: 1840, 46,388; 1850, 115,435; 1860, 161,044; 1870, 216,239; 1880, 255,139; 1890, 296,308; 1900, city proper, 325,000; city and suburbs, 500,000.	

**Chamber of Commerce**—This important institution, which has for long years been of so much practical value to the city's growth, was organized October 22, 1839, and at first only met once each month, and had its rooms in the Mercantile Library. Seven years later the Chamber of Commerce was merged with the "Merchants Exchange" and in 1850





NORTH CINCINNATI TURNER CLUB



BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB



REDLAND FIELD, THE NEW BASEBALL PARK



it was chartered under the title of "The Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange." The first president, after its incorporation, was Griffin Taylor.

From time to time the concern had its charter amended until it finally possesses all the rights and powers ever granted by the State to such organizations. For many years the meetings of the Chamber were held at No. 22 West Fourth Street, then moved to the Pike Building. Their next home was when they purchased the old U. S. Government corner at Fourth and Vine streets, for \$100,000 and there built a structure costing \$600,000.

The first board of officers in 1839 was as follows: Griffin Taylor, president; B. W. Hewson, treasurer; Henry Rockey, secretary, and Roland G. Mitchell, Peter Neff, S. B. Findley, John Reeves, Thomas J. Adams, and Jacob Strader as vice-presidents. The total number of members enrolled in 1903 was 986. The present location of the chamber of Commerce is No. 124 East Fourth Street. A new building on Fourth Street is being erected at this time.

Beginning away back in the sixties and seventies when local industrial Expositions were popular, everywhere, this Chamber gave much financial support to the enterprises. During the fearful Chicago fire in the early seventies this organization rendered never-to-be-forgotten assistance, as it did also in Yellow Fever Plague days and later in the times of floods and storms at home and in distant States. The same spirit still runs through the membership in time of disaster as well as in trying to boost some legitimate business enterprise.

Among important results growing out of the efforts put forth by the Chamber of Commerce may be noted that in recent years \$1,800,000 annually has been saved to the Cincinnati gas consumers through the work of the Chamber of Commerce alone, by their intervention and the mayor's veto of a proposed ordinance increasing the gas rates to the consumers of the public. The Gas Committee of the Chamber communicated with other cities and was responsible for the municipality of Cincinnati's being invited to unite in an effort to forestall a policy promoted by gas utilities, to increase the natural gas rate in the Ohio Valley cities. The city council appointed two members to attend a conference of representative Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia cities for the purpose of united action.

In 1923 the Chamber of Commerce succeeded in Cincinnati's holding its position as third in rank for convention cities in America, entertaining 239 conventions, with a total of 122,235 visitors.

**The Business Men's Club**—The report of 1924 shows the club named in this item had a resident membership of 2,500, including the representatives from leading industries, trades and professions. It has a non-resident membership of 500 with scores of names on the waiting list.

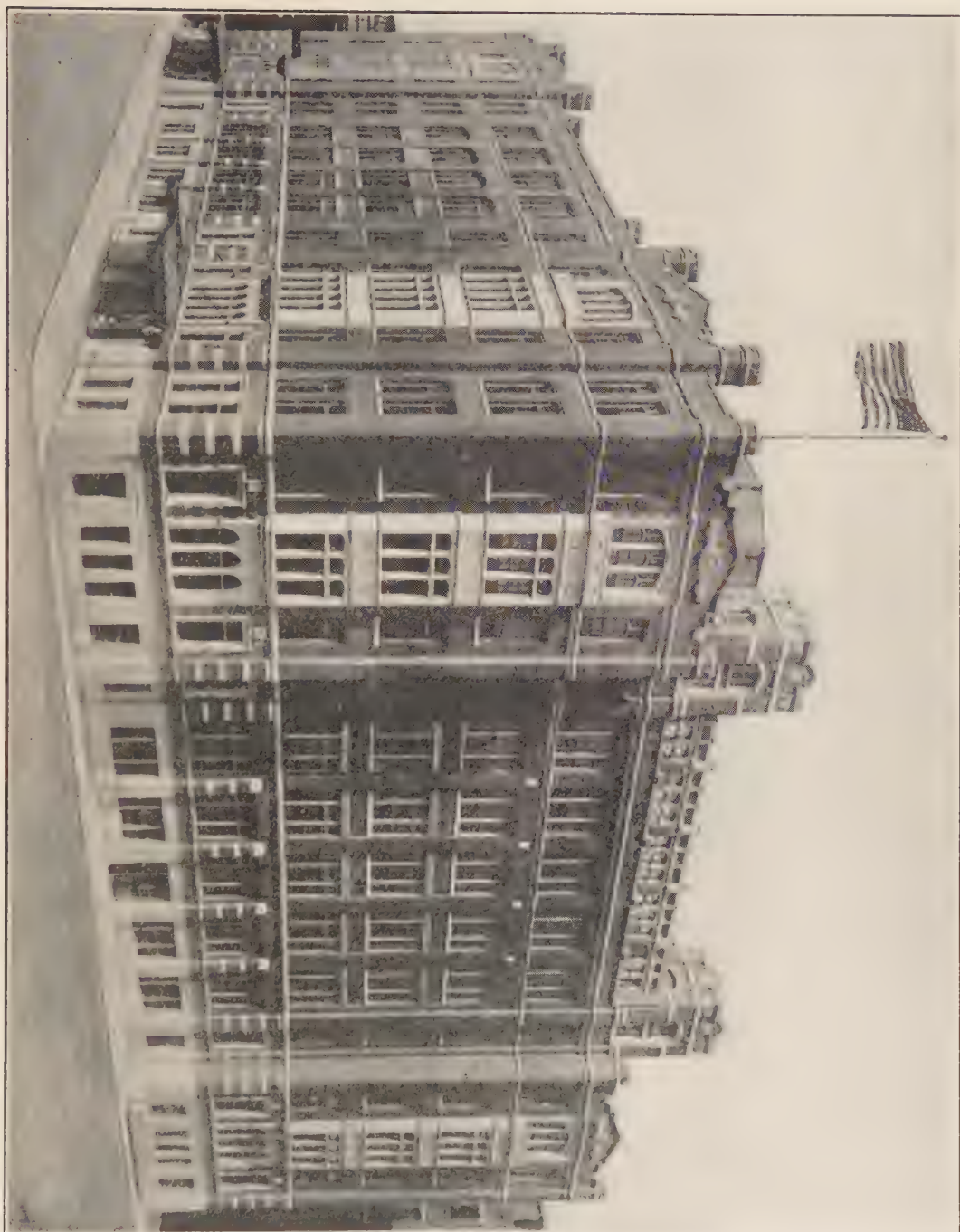
A magnificent new building has recently been dedicated for the permanent home of the club and its many activities. This is practically two clubs united. The building is a fire-proof structure, of reinforced concrete. It is thirteen stories high; occupies a frontage of 200 feet on the north side of Eighth Street, and ninety feet on Race Street. The building, including its handsome furnishings and equipment, cost over two million dollars. It is the just boast of the club and city in general, that this is the finest structure in the country.

**As Seen From an Air-ship**—In this the beginning of the air-ship period, from one of these hitherto styled "flying machines" the visitor sailing over Cincinnati will behold some of America's finest buildings; these include numerous sky-scrapers, Emery Auditorium, Music Hall, Conservatories of Music, the city-owned University, the Observatory, many modern bank structures and office buildings, etc. The Ohio River flows on its way to the sea being spanned by many wonderful bridge structures, including suspension types of construction; then the birds-eye view shows one the location of an unusual number of handsome public parks, the golf clubs, business men's clubs, women's clubs, extensive and costly Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association buildings, the Automobile Club, Country Club, the Elks' Building, Fenwick Club, the Queen City Club, Cincinnati Riding Club, University Club, etc.

Preparations are now being made for the air service that is to be second to none in America. This will include the regulation of air-plane traffic, both for freight and passenger service. There are already three landing places. One is owned by the city, the others being owned and controlled by private interests. Griswold Field, municipally owned, is already recognized by the War Department. This field contains about one hundred acres, with large facilities representing a plane capacity of ten machines. The private fields are very near to the heart of Greater Cincinnati.

**The Ohio Mechanics Institute**—This belongs to that group of institutions generally known in the United States as technical institutions. In the main, its work may be divided into three groups: (A) Post high school courses, two years in length, preparing men in industrial mechanical engineering, industrial electrical engineering, industrial art, and power laundry technical work; (B) technical high school courses preparatory to mechanical industries, electrical industries, industrial art, printing and lithography; (C) full-time and part-time courses in wood work, machine work, oxy-acetylene welding, electric arc welding, printing linotype operation, lithographic designs, lithographic art, freehand drawing, and watch repairing. Some of these courses are coöperative courses, in which the student works half time in a store, plant, or shop for wages.

OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE







These courses are offered in both day and evening classes. The institute serves about one thousand students a year, more than half of whom are in the evening classes.

In general, the instructors are selected because of their technical or craft proficiency. In the evening classes particularly, the Institute is known for the practical and technical excellence of the instruction, which is given in large measure by successful practitioners. There are about twenty-five instructors in the day classes, and about sixty in the evening classes.

In the two-year intensive post-high school courses in the day classes, the Institute endeavors to meet the need of the ambitious young man of high school training who desires technical preparation and must complete it within two years. Quite a number of the students of the Institute are mature persons who have had practical experience in the line in which they are preparing themselves, before coming to the Institute for study. A number of the students in the craft lines are also men of experience who have come to acquire additional skill. In the evening classes it is customary for every age from fifteen to forty-five to be represented.

The Institute is endowed, and, while a private institution, its Board of Directors is elected, and its general policy is one of coöperation with the existing educational institution in the city and community. Moderate fees are charged, far below the actual cost of instruction. Quite a number of students come from out of Cincinnati to attend it, though its main service is to students in Cincinnati and vicinity. Perhaps twenty states are represented in the student body of men who have come specifically for the courses offered at the Institute.

The Institute was one of the earliest to offer technical training in Cincinnati, and is widely known. Some of its courses are unique, as, for instance, the Power Laundry Coöperative Course, the first established in this country, and the only one that has maintained an uninterrupted course for the past six years. The Institution offers also the most comprehensive evening courses in lithography that are found in the country. The watch-repairing course at the Institute serves Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and West Virginia, there being no other watch-repairing course in that territory. The course in electric arc welding is believed to be the only one in this vicinity, also. It was established so that students would not have to be sent to New York State for the training.

The equipment of the Institute is unusually complete, and its shops and laboratories are excellent. The splendid building in which it is now housed was the gift of Mrs. Mary M. Emery, in memory of her husband, Thomas J. Emery, whose industry and sterling character contributed much to the material advancement of Cincinnati and other American cities. This building, which includes the Emery Auditorium, is located

on Walnut Street, between Canal and Twelfth streets. A large bronze tablet is attached to the wall, at the left as one enters the building, the same containing this inscription: "Ohio Mechanics Institute Founded 1828. Building at Sixth and Vine Streets Erected in 1848. The Present Building a Memorial to Thomas J. Emery Erected 1909."

All white students of good character, who have the qualifications for admission, are admitted, irrespective of religious, political or economic belief. While most of the courses offered at the Institute are of a character to attract young men, the Institute has for many years trained young women in its day and evening classes in free-hand drawing, lithographic design, dress-making, millinery and some of its technical high school and special courses. In the main the student body is composed of young men.

The Board of Directors of the Ohio Mechanics Institute consists of the following: Charles J. Livingood, of Thomas Emery's Sons, president; Fred A. Geier, president of the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, vice-president; James C. Hobart, president of the Triumph Electric Company, secretary; Ernest Richter, retired chief engineer of the G. A. Gray Company; Lucian Wulsin, treasurer of the Baldwin Piano Company; Dr. John C. Kunz, physician; Albert A. Merkel, wholesale merchant; Morrison R. Waite, attorney; Walter A. Draper, president of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company. Changes in the personnel of the Board occur rarely, some of the members having served for twenty years. The Board is elective, serves without compensation, and every member is active. Cincinnati owes a good deal to this faithful group of men who are working for its interests, giving of their valuable time in a position which is not spectacular, and whose routine duties often impose quite a burden.

The subjoined is a list of members of the faculty, with the exception of a few lectures. In the main, members of the faculty are selected for their technical competence. Changes in the personnel of the faculty are infrequent, and members of the faculty have wide authority over their specific departments.

Faculty—John Theodore Faig, M. E., president; George Cox McDiarmid, LL. B., head of Department of Mathematics; William John Davies, director of woodshop; Victor Emanuel Muncy, M. E., head of Department of Physics and Electricity; Charles William Boebinger, instructor in Industrial Art; Henry Northey Hooper, head of Department of Architecture; Francisco Pena, A. B., M. D., instructor in Spanish; Oscar Braun, instructor in German; George John Frey, head of Department of Mechanical Drawing and Design; Daniel Stone Bonner, head of Department of Printing; Marion Noble, A. B., acting head of Department of English; Paul Ashbrook, head of Department of Lithography; Paul Kennedy Johnston, M. E., instructor in Physics and Electricity; Paul Klenk,



A. M., acting head of Department of Chemistry; Beatrice Malvina Le Tendre, instructor in French; Carroll John Groom, acting director of machine shop; Donald Everett Tuttle, Ch. E., instructor in power laundry course; Marie Markley Johnson, instructor in household arts; Clarence Joseph Roberts, E. E., instructor in electricity; Reuter Wilhelm Brodersen, instructor in linotype operation and mechanism; Stephen Jacob Felton, Met. E., instructor in mechanics and metallurgy; Frederick Alvah Clark, instructor in watch and clock repairing; Frank Hier, A. B., assistant in English; Nelle Sprague Mullikin, A. B., librarian; Carson Hoy, instructor in gymnasium; Stella M. Yost, instructor in millinery; Herman Rudolph Isler, instructor in machine design; Francis Farnham Heyroth, M. D., instructor in chemistry; Charles Albert Joerger, M. E., instructor in steam engineering; George Emil Zugelter, M. E., instructor in mechanical drawing; Edgar Dow Gilman, B. S., C. E., instructor in civil engineering drawing; Irving Rosenberg, instructor in mathematics; George M. Enos, Ph. D., instructor in metallurgy; Clement Meade Fenker, B. E. E., instructor in heating and ventilating; Robert George Thayer, A. B., instructor in English and economics; Everett Woodruff, instructor in Mathematics; Randall Edwin Walker, C. E., instructor in estimating; Clifford Oliver Boyce, instructor in architectural drawing; Raymond W. Renn, instructor in surveying; Charles Roehm, assistant in architectural drawing; F. Van Houten Raymond, instructor in camera work, Department of Lithography; Oscar Curtis Willey, instructor in machine work; Albert Hector Maggs, M. E., instructor in mechanical drawing; John Darby Dreihls, assistant in lithographic presswork; William Hoffmann, assistant in linotype operation; Odus Raymond Taylor, instructor in mathematics; Ralph Charles Flohr, instructor in foremanship; Clinton Hiester Miller, instructor in mathematics; William W. Kidney, instructor in mechanical drawing; Edward S. Smith, instructor in mathematics; William Joseph Lyon, instructor in lithographic art work; Harry Charles Webb, instructor in proving and transferring; Lelah Hatfield, instructor in dressmaking; Edward Henry Potthast, instructor in art; Joseph Warren Surbaugh, B. S. M. E., instructor in mechanical drawing; Carl John Schroeder, assistant in physics; Allen Ferdinand Reed, assistant in art; Charlotte Muhlhauser, assistant in dressmaking.

Early History of This Institute—In the year 1828 Dr. John D. Craig delivered a course of lectures on natural and experimental philosophy which attracted much attention. At the close of his lectures he suggested the propriety of establishing a Mechanics' Institute. On the evening of October 25, 1828, in pursuance of a public notice signed by W. Disney, Luman Watson, John P. Foote, and John Locke, it was determined that such an institution should be formed in this city and the four gentlemen named, as well as J. Bonsall, were appointed a committee to report a

plan of action. At a meeting a month later, November 20, 1828, Rev. Elijah Slack in the chair, Dr. Craig delivered a discourse on the subject of "Mechanics' Institutes" and Mr. Foote read the report of the committee. As a result of this step, a charter was obtained from the Legislature on February 20, 1829, for the organization of an institution for advancing the best interests of the mechanics, manufacturers and art designers by the more general diffusion of useful knowledge in those important classes of the community. The founders of the Institute included Messrs. Foote, Craig, Watson and Disney already mentioned, and also Thomas Riley, William C. Anderson, David T. Disney, George Graham, Jr., Calvin Fletcher, Clement Dare, William Greene, Tunis Brewer, Jeffrey Seymour, Israel Schooley and Elisha Brigham. Classes were formed for instruction in chemistry, geometry and arithmetic under Drs. Cleaveland, Locke and John L. Talbot. Lectures in chemistry were delivered partly in College Hall and partly in the council chamber on Fourth Street, between Main and Walnut. Other lectures were delivered at Mr. Talbot's school. A little later the Enon Baptist Church on Walnut between Third and Fourth, was purchased and arranged for the purpose of the Institute. On the ground floor were the library, reading room and the class room. In 1831 Jephtha D. Garrard bought from Dr. Craig his valuable mathematical and philosophical apparatus and presented it to the Institute. In the hall of the Institute were given the introductory lectures of the Medical College of Ohio and some attempt was made to combine the Cincinnati College and the Institute. When the first payment of the \$4,000 purchase money came due, the Institute was unable to meet it; thereupon the property was conveyed to Messrs. Foote, Graham, Fletcher and Bonsall as trustees to raise the necessary funds. At the same time stock was issued in the sum of \$16,000 divided into \$25 shares; with this it was expected to erect a building to include stores and school rooms as well as a public hall and other necessary rooms but the public did not subscribe and the time passed within which the trustees were to have received their money. At this time (1833-34) the suggestion was made by the Cincinnati College to relinquish to the Institute the college edifice on condition that the Institute should comply with the terms of the college lease in relation to the tuition of the twenty-eight free scholars, the use of the building and the preservation of the partition walls, but for some strange reason the board of directors declined to accept the offer. During this winter Professor Stowe, of Lane Seminary, gave an introductory lecture on the history of letters, followed by Hon. James Hall on the importance of establishing a library in Cincinnati. The audiences were so small and the interest manifested so slight that the course was abandoned. In May, 1835, Dr. John D. Craig was appointed librarian and general superintendent but in November of that year, as a result of the unsatisfactory financial condition of

the institution, the building was abandoned and the large hall of the College Building and the front rooms above were procured (at a rent of \$100 per annum) to be used as a lecture and library rooms. After a year another move was made to the building on the south side of Fifth Street, just east of Vine. The Western Academy of Natural Sciences had a room in the third floor while the lectures were delivered in College Hall. Here Dr. Craig gave two lectures a week, one course of which was to a class of ladies.

Greve, in his history in 1904, says of this institution: "The history of the Institute from this time has been one of constant progress. It is now one of the most important educational factors in the city. It has at present a faculty of over thirty members and provides instruction in every phase of mechanical and scientific education, including mechanics, steam engineering, architecture, free-hand drawing and designing, mathematics, chemistry, physics, applied electricity, wood working, wood carving, metal work, clay modeling, languages (English, German, French and Spanish), history and economics, and music. There is a summer school and both day and night sessions. The enrollment for the year is about 1,500 in number. The director for some years has been John L. Shearer."

**Museums**—Cincinnati has ever been interested in the collection and preservation of rare objects and curiosities such as usually find place in first class museums. The first such institution of this city was the Western Museum established in 1818, just before the place became a real city. This museum not only had articles of interest from this part of the country but also from abroad. The price of membership to this society was fifty dollars, which admitted a person's entire family. This collection of curiosities was first placed in the Cincinnati College. Notice was given that "Decent strangers" were admitted cheerfully.

A former Cincinnati history mentions museums after this note: "The Cincinnati Museum recently commenced by Messrs. Letton and Willet occupied the upper story of the building on the corner of Main and Upper Market streets. Some old timers may recall the existence of this museum.

"There had been deposited in the Museum: Dr. Drake's cabinet of minerals, organic remains, fossil bones and Western antiquities; remains of the mammoth and Arctic elements, found at Big Bone Lick in Kentucky; the collections of James Griffith, John J. Audubon and Dr. Best of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fishes of the West; several hundred specimens of natural history collected by Consul General Condé Raguet from Rio de Janeiro; Mr. Dorfeuille's own collection of Egyptian antiquities, foreign and domestic birds and Western amphibians and the collections of the late John D. Clifford of Lexington, Kentucky, including many specimens of antiquities, fossils and minerals. This collection was in an extensive suite of rooms on the corner of Second and Main streets



where lectures were delivered to the public on matters pertaining to the various articles in the Museum.

"Letton's Museum, owned by Ralph Letton, was kept in two spacious halls in the second and third stories of the brick building at Fourth and Main streets. In the upper hall were principally wax figures. The museum contained about 200 birds, 40 animals, 2,000 minerals, 50 mammoth bones, 23 wax figures, besides Indian antiquities, shells, etc."

Another account of early public museums is found in the Centennial History by Greve, as follows:

"Included in the places of amusement must be the museums. The first suggestion of an institution of this character came from William Steele, who proposed to Dr. Drake and others, the founding of a public museum. At the very time when Drake's mind was occupied with the founding of the Lancaster Seminary, the Medical College, the Poor House and the Hospital, he took up this subject of amusement and instruction. A public meeting was held and a large sum of money subscribed. Drake's idea was that it should be a complete school for natural history in which would be concentrated the choicest natural and artificial curiosities in the Western country. An account of this institution as the Western Museum has already been given in the extracts from Drake's and Mansfield's book. In 1834, at which time it was kept at the corner of Pearl and Main streets, it included, in addition to specimens of natural history, Egyptian and American antiquities, a large number of microscopic designs, cosmoramic, optical and prismoramic views of American scenery and buildings and specimens of the fine arts such as paintings, models in wax, plaster and the like."

**The Rookwood Pottery**—The "Centennial History of Cincinnati," published in 1904, gave the subjoined account of this pottery, now so famous throughout the world:

Not far from the Art Museum, upon the brink of Mount Adams, is the Rookwood Pottery, one of the most prominent institutions of the city, and the one probably that is best known throughout the world. In 1874 and 1875 a number of women in the city were led to experiment in the decoration of ceramics and some of their work in overglaze porcelain decoration was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Afterwards they tried other processes of decoration under the glaze, tested all sorts of native clay and made experiments in the application of color to the wet clay body with the idea of producing a new pottery by applying colored decoration in the material itself before firing and then protecting and enriching this biscuit with the glaze. Prominent among these artists was Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, who in 1880 opened a pottery on Eastern Avenue which she called "Rookwood" from the name of her father's place. Here the first kiln was drawn on Thanksgiving Day and here developed an art industry that has grown to marvelous pro-

portions, whose output vies with the most beautiful products of the potter. By 1889 the works had become self-supporting; Mrs. Storer withdrew and Rookwood passed to a company under the control of William Watts Taylor, who had coöperated in the institution since 1883. In 1892 the old building, spreading out in all directions, outgrew the possibilities of its site on Eastern Avenue and a new piece of ground was purchased on the bluff of Mount Adams. Here was erected a picturesque building, which can be seen from all parts of the lower plain of the city, which in itself is one of the most striking architectural features in Cincinnati. An enlargement was made in 1899 and at present (1904) additional buildings are in process of erection. The decorators who have worked in the pottery have comprised both men and women and have been drawn mainly from the Art Academy. There has been no imitation of other wares and the constant effort has been to produce individual pieces, each an ideal in form and color. Mechanical repetition is avoided and each piece is a fresh and independent rendering of its motive. Experiments are constantly carried on in the effort to broaden the character of the work. At first the native clay inclined the color quality towards yellows, browns, and reds, and these types are regarded as the standard Rookwood. Other glaze effects are known as the "Tiger Eye," the first made in 1884, the earliest "of the class of Crystalline glazes since so extensively made at Sevres, Copenhagen and Berlin." "Gold Stone," another crystalline glaze, is more limpid in quality. Other grades are the "Iris" and "Sea Green." The development of the "mat glaze" began here in 1896 as an outgrowth of efforts at a dull finish or smear glaze.

A later feature of Rookwood is the application of metals, which are used very successfully in designs for lamps and electroliers. Faience panels, flat and in relief, are used for mantels, wall panels, fountains and architectural reliefs. The celebrated Indian heads of the design so frequent in Rookwood ware are absolutely correct portraits of Indian chiefs. Much of such work was on exhibition at the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In the last two decades great developments have crowned the success of this art pottery where the world's best wares are produced. These extensive works must be seen in order to be fully appreciated by lovers of high art in this line.

Another paragraph concerning this great industry in art-work pottery written twenty years ago, says:

"The artists employed were educated for the purpose in the Cincinnati Art Academy, with one exception, the well known Shiriyamadani, a native of Japan. Several artists of the plant, including Albert R. Valentin and Artus Van Briggles, studied in Europe, as did the analytical chemist, Stanley G. Burt. Joseph Bailey, who comes from a family of potters in Tunstall, Staffordshire, England, was superintendent of Rook-

wood until his death in 1898. The clay used is mainly found in the Ohio Valley, and includes a variety from Buena Vista, Hanging Rock, a white or cream colored clay from Missouri, and many others, all of American origin. The company is managed by fifteen shareholders, who are able and willing to uphold Rookwood in its best purposes without regard to pecuniary benefit. The officers are William Watts Taylor, president and treasurer; J. H. Gest, vice-president; and Albert G. Clark, secretary."

**Briefed Data**—The subjoined page of facts concerning Cincinnati in 1925-26 has been quoted from the Commercial Tribune and Year Book for 1926:

Settled December 28, 1788; incorporated 1819.

Population 1925, 410,674, metropolitan 650,000; rank, sixteenth; area, 72 square miles; parks, 2,660 acres; paved streets, 621.82 miles.

World's greatest producer of radio receiving sets.

Only city in the United States owning a steam railroad.

Only city in the United States owning a university.

Leads the world in the manufacture of wood-working machinery.

Has the largest soap factory in the world.

Leads the world in the manufacture of prison and ornamental iron.

Has the largest washing machine factory in the world.

Has the largest tannery under one roof in the world.

Has the largest leather supply house and largest harness factory.

Has the largest trunk factory in the United States.

Organized the first paid fire-department in the country.

The first steam fire engine was made in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati makes more playing cards than any other city in the world.

Cincinnati has the greatest May Musical Festival in the United States.

Has the leading conservatories of music in the United States.

Has one of the leading symphony orchestras in the world.

Leads in industrial training and opened the first "continuation" school in America for factory apprentices.

Ranks first in the manufacture of acids, bookcases, field musical instruments, printing inks, laundry machinery.

Greatest lithographing center in the United States.

Has the largest piano factory in the Middle West.

Has the largest manufacturers of high grade engineering specialties in the world.

Leads in the export of special pianos built in special designs for tropical and other countries.

Has the largest factory in the world for manufacturing base balls and base ball supplies.

More fruits and vegetables are shipped through the Cincinnati gateway than any other inland market.



## CHAPTER XI.

### CINCINNATI AS A CITY (Continued).

**Street Railways**—The city of Cincinnati had its first street railway traffic on and from September 14, 1859—a horse-car system from Fourth and Walnut streets to the city building at Ninth and Plum streets. This was just prior to the opening of the Civil War period. In those days there were a number of omnibus lines in operation, as well as stage coach lines, but no street car had appeared. The first authorizing of such a means of transportation was by an ordinance bearing date of July 1, 1859, which described the terms and conditions under which they could be operated. By this ordinance it was provided that the consent of the City Council must be obtained to lay down rails along any of the streets of the city. Also that the city was to purchase the omnibus line with which the street railway might come in competition at a price to be ascertained by arbitration. The cars, with all modern improvements, were to be run as often as the public conveniences might require, under the direction and regulation of the council. Tickets were to be sold in packages of twenty-five and no fare was to be more than five cents. The cars were not to run at a greater speed than six miles an hour and when turning a corner not faster than a walk. Cars going in the same direction were not permitted to approach each other nearer than three hundred feet. These restrictions seem very odd and out of place to the present generation when an auto goes racing down congested business streets at a breakneck speed and one, two and three cars follow each other up so close a man cannot pass between them. The provision requiring the purchase of omnibus lines and stages was the cause of most of the early street railway companies going into bankruptcy. The rates of fare varied widely on various 'bus lines. On the Brighton-Cumminsville line it was five cents to the corporation line on Liberty Street and ten cents to Cumminsville. By the Sedamsville line to Walker Mill road it was five cents and to Sedamsville ten cents. The fare to Liberty and Sycamore streets on the Mount Auburn and Clinton line was five cents, to Mount Auburn ten cents, and to Clifton twenty-five cents, later reduced to fifteen cents. The fare to Avondale was fifteen cents. An omnibus left for East Walnut Hills and Madisonville every day at three in the afternoon. The starting point for Walnut Hills was Fifth and Sycamore. The 'bus for the Brighton House, then an important landmark, started from Fourth and Main streets. Omnibuses ran regularly from the Miami Canal packets to all parts of the city, starting at Main and Canal and also from the Little Miami and other depots and from boats at the public landing, where as

well as at Second and Broadway there were regular omnibus and hack stands, similar to those that were common in the city down as late as in the "eighties."

The city council, in July, 1859, determined upon six street car routes as follows: Route No. 1 was granted to Rufus King, John C. Thorpe, James C. Moores, S. M. Ely, and William Keck, under the name and title of the City Passenger Street Railroad Company. The cars of this line were all painted red and displayed a signal at night of a bright red color. This line extended from Fourth and Main streets and Brighton House to Western Row and was usually styled the John Street Line. The tickets sold at twenty-five for one dollar. Route No. 2 was afterward granted to the Cincinnati Street Railroad Company and started at Fourth and Walnut and ran up to Ninth by Walnut to Baymiller, from Maple to Freeman, returning by Seventh Street to Vine and to Fourth to place of beginning. This was known as Seventh or Dark Blue line. Route No. 3 extended from Fourth and Sycamore to Liberty, to Broadway. This was never fully constructed. Route No. 4 was subsequently granted to J. P. Kilbreath, N. Headington, J. W. Donahue, Samuel N. Pike and Thomas Gaylord under the name of "The Passenger Railroad Company of Cincinnati." This commenced at Third and Lawrence and ran to Fifth and Freeman and back. These were the yellow cars and the line was usually styled the Third Street Line. Route No. 5 was later granted to John Hooker, Solomon L. Green, A. E. Jones, A. M. Scudder, O. P. Thorpe and Charles Rule under the name of "The Pendleton and Fifth Street Market Space Passenger Railroad Company" but commonly styled the "Democratic Company." This line ran from Main and Fifth to Front and Washington streets. Route No. 6, established at the same time (1859), was never built; it was to have run from Fifth and Main to Vine and Hamilton Road.

Route No. 7 was established July 25, 1860, providing for a line on Front Street from Washington to the east line of the city, and this route was soon merged with the Pendleton line and was a part of Route No. 5.

Concerning the first cars run on the streets of Cincinnati, as before mentioned, this was September 14, 1859, from the corner of Fourth and Walnut to the city building on Ninth Street. A former writer speaks of this event as follows: "A large crowd gathered at the starting point to see the car start. It was drawn by four beautiful horses of a gray color. It carried the officers of the company, the mayor, a number of the councilmen, with members of the newspaper press. At the corner of Ninth and Walnut the car was derailed, one track being laid too low; thereupon the passengers jumped out and put their shoulders to the car and put it once more on the track. As the car passed the Ninth Street District School the children joined in the procession, which numbered several thousand. Opposite the residence of Dr. J. L. Vetter, who was the president of the

company, which was on Ninth Street, the car stopped and cheers were given for the company and for the doctor and in the language of the chronicler 'he gave them that which cheers.' At the corner of Ninth and Plum streets a small negro boy, about fourteen years of age, who had been hanging to the platform, fell from the car, which passed over his left leg, making necessary its amputation. Throughout the day the car continued to make free trips and was packed with passengers anxious to have the pleasure in riding on the first street car that ever ran in the city."

Street Railway Fares—The subjoined paragraph from the pen of Charles Theodore Greve, in his 1904 History of Cincinnati, we are permitted to use in this connection:

"Consider the relative street railway fares of Cincinnati and neighboring cities. Cheap service, if efficient, tends directly to promote the city's expansion and commercial prosperity by cutting down living expenses, particularly of the laboring man. Cleveland and Columbus have practically three cent fares. Detroit has fares below five cents. Cincinnati alone in this group, in comparative stagnation, is burdened with straight five cent fares. The answer to Cincinnati's bad plight is government by the politicians in partnership with public utility companies. Evil politics in the past has kept the interurbans practically out of the heart of the city. Compared with the growing cities, such as Detroit, Indianapolis, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo, Cincinnati's interurban facilities are insignificant. How potential a factor this is in the prosperity of a city is shown by the statement of ex-Mayor Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, that more people come to that city each year on the interurbans than on all the steam cars combined. As a result of the deficiency in our interurban system, and consequent disadvantages in the quick delivery of merchandise, many small towns and farming communities naturally tributary to Cincinnati, are being taught to purchase their requirements in Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis."

President Schoepf's Farewell Dinner—One of the most impressive and unique gatherings ever held in Cincinnati was that of the farewell dinner and the presentation of five hundred and seven gold watches to the veteran employees of the traction company at the hand of their much appreciated retiring president in the autumn of 1925, when he left the presidency of the great system of Cincinnati street railway and became a retired citizen. This farewell was given at both the Business Men's Club and at Keith's theatre. At the latter place five hundred and seven (507) gold watches were presented to the veteran employees of the company. The address made by Mr. Schoepf was lengthy and replete with interesting narratives and reminiscences concerning the little army of men who had been associated with the company so many years. He brought out the fact that in the twenty-five years in which he had been in charge



there he had employed 406 men ranging in time all the way from twenty-five to fifty-eight years for this one company. These men Mr. Schoepf aptly designated "Gold Star Men." Those who served less years were classed by the speaker as "Silver Star Men." Then he called the roll of 2,454 "Bronze Star Men." Mr. Schoepf is succeeded by Walter A. Draper, who has been the senior vice-president.

This was a wonderful gathering of hard-working, faithful men and officials of a great traction system. Besides, it was also the thirty-fourth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Schoepf, making it doubly a pleasant event, never to be forgotten by all participants.

The tribute in praise of the hundreds of employees of the traction company, by the speaker, was not overdrawn, but gave the true ring in paying honor to so many fine specimens of manhood as were there before the retiring president. Each of the handsome watches presented to the five hundred and six men and one woman employee, were properly engraved with name and years of service with the company. The sole woman employee was Miss Caroline Hein, assistant secretary.

Statistics—The "Commercial Tribune Almanac" for 1926 gives these figures: Cincinnati and its suburbs are connected by surface electric railway and bus transportation. The street railway system is owned by the Cincinnati Street Railway Company and the city's interest looked after by a director of the street railways of the city of Cincinnati. There are forty-two lines—comprising approximately 237 miles of track.

Concerning the bus traffic it may be said that there are 189 busses; ninety-nine are urban lines having a seating capacity of 4,273. It is estimated that approximately 30,000 people ride the busses every day. The weekly transportation for busses, therefore, would be near 200,000. Their lines divided are as follows: twenty-two urban lines, with a possibility of an additional interurban line being added in the very near future, as well as another city line. The rates of fare range from ten cents to \$3.50 one way. These figures of course are to the end of the respective lines, the intermediate points varying between these amounts.

Retrospective—A historical volume published in 1881 gave the following, which shows the vast change and contrast between those days—forty-seven years ago—and today, in the matter of transportation and street travel in and near Cincinnati. The article is headed "Horse Railroads," and runs thus:

"These include four lines to Covington, one of them through Newport; another Newport line; the Elm Street and the Vine Street lines, connecting with the Clifton line by the inclined plane near the head of Elm Street; the Main Street line, using another incline at the head of Main Street to reach its track to the Zoological Gardens; the Baymiller Street line, connecting at the foot of Mt. Adams with an incline to the summit,

up which cars, horses and passengers are taken as they drive upon its carriage from the street, and at the top connecting with the Eden Park, Walnut Hills and Avondale line; the Eighth Street line, connecting with the inclined railway at Price's Hill; the Cumminsville and Spring Grove line, which has recently been extended to Fountain Square, furnishing the longest ride in the city, between five and six miles, for a single fare; the Walnut Hills line up Gilbert Avenue; the Third Street line; the Seventh Street line; the John Street line, and the Riverside and Sedamsville line. A recent extension on Liberty Street gives a new line to Brighton by Fourth and Main streets. The Elm Street line, at its eastern terminus in Pendleton, connects with steam dummy lines for Columbia and Mount Lookout. The direct Newport line makes connection with a dummy line for Bellevue and Dayton. All the down-town horse railways start from or near Fountain Square. Most of the lines are consolidated, so that tickets sold by one line are usable upon others."

**Cincinnati's Theatres and Opera Houses**—The following list is believed to be the principal playhouses of the city up to the beginning of the present century:

The Thespians, opened 1801; Cincinnati Theatre, opened 1801; Shellbark Theatre, opened 1814; Columbia Street Theatre, opened 1819; The Third Street Theatre, opened 1831; Lippincotts Amphitheatre, opened in 1833; Shires Theatre, opened in the thirties; National Theatre, opened 1837; Peoples Theatre, opened in the forties, burned 1856; Woods Theatre, about same as last named playhouse; The Trivolia, the first German theatre of Cincinnati, opened in fifties and burned in 1860; Palace Variety, burned in 1869; Academy of Music, burned 1870; Pikes Opera House, opened 1859; Grand Opera House, opened at commencement of Civil War period; the Music Hall, elsewhere mentioned in this work.

Cincinnati with her suburbs had, January 1, 1926, theatres as follows: Aragon, No. 4, Werner and Flora; Avenue Theatre, 122 West Fifth; Boulevard Theatre, 1012 Vine; Capitol Theatre, Seventh and Vine; Carrel Theatre, 4021 Eastern Avenue; Columbia Theatre, 2557 Vine Street; Cox Theatre, Seventh and Walnut; Emery Theatre, 497 Benson Reading; Family Theatre, Garfield Avenue; Family Theatre, 524 Vine Street; Forest Theatre, 611 Forest Avenue; Gifts Theatre, Sixth and Vine; Grand Opera House, Vine and Opera; Heucks Theatre, 1213 Vine; Hippodrome Theatre, Seventh and Washington; Hippodrome Theatre, Newport; Holliwood Theatre, 5912 Hamilton; B. F. Keith's Theatre, 519 Walnut; L. Theatre Circuit, 2621 Vine; Liberty Theatre, Spring Grove; The Liberty Theatre, Pike and Madison, Covington; Lubin Theatre, 140 West Fifth; Lyric Theatre, 508 Vine; Lyric Theatre, Covington; Metropolitan Theatre, 15th and Central Avenue; Music Hall Theatre, Newport, Kentucky; Nordland Plaza Theatre, 2621 Vine; Norwood Theatre, Main,

Norwood; The Ohio Theatre, 126 West Fifth; Olympic Theatre, 110 East Seventh; Orpheum Theatre, 945 E. McMillan; Palace Theatre, 16 East Sixth; Park Hall Theatre, 3065 Madison; Park Theatre, 4157 Hamilton; Pekin Theatre, 534 West Fifth Street; Pendrola Theatre; Plaza Theatre, 4630 Main, Norwood; Roosevelt Theatre, 425 Canal Avenue; Royal Theatre, 709 Vine; Strand Theatre, 531 Walnut Street; Strand Theatre, Newport; Temple Theatre, Newport; United Theatre Company, Walnut Street; Victor Theatre, 1112 Harrison Avenue; Walnut Theatre, 620 Walnut Street.

Amateur theatricals commenced to develop in Cincinnati about 1801. This was brought about by the officers of the little garrison or fort. For years after the fort had been abandoned by the troops, it was known that Messrs. Thomas H. Sill, Benjamin Drake, Dr. Stall, Lieutenant Totten and others of the locality were members of the band who loved the stage dearly. Their rendezvous at this time was the loft of the stable on General Findlay's premises, back of where later stood the Spencer House. Among their plays was "The Poor Gentleman." This was offered in a stone stable. General Findlay delivered an address at the opening of the entertainment and Major Ziegler, who was then president of the pioneer village, made a splendid figure as door-keeper, in knee-breeches, with cocked hat and sword, in the good old time manner.

The Cincinnati Theatre, which was situated on the south side of Columbia (now Second Street) between Main and Sycamore, erected, in 1819 by a company of thirty or forty persons on leased ground, was sold in 1825 at public sale. "Since our citizens have recovered from their various embarrassments the theatre has been more liberally attended; and the managers will doubtless soon be able to count upon sufficient patronage to justify them in frequently alluring to the West the most distinguished actors of the seaboard."

The lot was 50 by 100 feet in size, bounded by an alley over which a west wing was to be added for a saloon. The central portion was 40 by 100 feet with a 10-foot projecting wing in the rear and an Ionic portico 12 by 40 feet in front. The interior, which was tastefully finished, was equally divided between the performers and the audience. It included a pit, two tiers of boxes and a gallery with commodious lobbies, punch room, etc., and was capable of accommodating 800 persons. (This theatre was burned to the ground April 4, 1834.)

In 1814 a circus enclosure, on the west side of Main Street, below Fourth, was used by the Thespians above mentioned, as their "Shell-bark Theatre."

The first real theatre building of the place was in 1814, when a cheap frame structure was erected on the south side of Second Street, between Main and Sycamore, on the identical spot where later stood the famous old Columbia Street Theatre. Rev. Wilson, of the Presbyterian Church,



vigorously opposed this theatre custom in Cincinnati. At a Fourth-of-July celebration at that time, the following toast was offered: "The Cincinnati Theatre—May it not, like the walls of Jericho, fall at the sound of Joshua's horn." But after all opposition by the church the play-house enterprise triumphed in Cincinnati.

Of the old Columbia Street Theatre a former local writer has this:

"The building was finished in the spring of the following year. It contained a pit, two tiers of boxes and a gallery and could accommodate almost 800 people. From the pit there was a door that opened to the alley running from Second to Front streets, which was on the west side of the theatre. A proscenium arch was on each side and a panel door, from which the actor or the manager could, if he desired, address the audience. The stage itself was of good size and was furnished with foot-lights lighted by sperm oil. In the auditorium was a chandelier of lamps and there were lamps running around the balustrade of the second tier of boxes. The theatre had for its motto, placed over the green curtain: 'To Hold, As 'Twere, The Mirror Up To Nature.'

"This building was regarded as the best structure of the kind in the West and from the descriptions that have been handed down it must have been quite attractive in appearance and well adapted for its purpose. It seems to have gone by the name of the Columbia Street Theatre, although at other times it was called the Globe Theatre. The management of the theatre was under the control, as stated, of Messrs. Collins and Jones, who owned half of the stock. Several years after its erection a drop curtain containing a view of Cincinnati from Covington was painted by a man of the latter town named Lucas. This was regarded as a work of great beauty and added materially to the attractiveness of the little playhouse."

Mansfield's Memoirs tell us that the theatre was of a better character than many others. Here he heard Booth, the elder, in "Richard III," and there particularly was he delighted by Alex. Drake, who with his wife, a superior woman, was famous in the Western country. "I had seen 'Old Barnes,' as he was called, in New York, and many years after, Burton. Aleck Drake, totally unlike either, was, in the spirit of comedy, equal to them. He was superior to Barnes, but not equal to Burton, in gentlemanly bearing. In the power to make fun, without coarseness, Drake was unrivaled. His wife was superior to him—not so much on the stage as in mind and character. I once saw a little incident showing what an energetic, spirited woman she was.

"A fire broke out on Main Street, and at that time there were no fire engines, and the only mode of carrying water was by fire buckets, filled at the river, and handed from hand to hand. So a line was formed from the fire to the river. In that line, among the men, was Mrs. Aleck Drake, handling buckets vigorously. She was a person of mind and character,

and always a great favorite with the public. I saw her once in the character of 'Meg Merrilies,' which she looked and acted as thoroughly as Meg herself must have done in her wild freaks among the gypsies.

"Drake died while she was yet in her prime, and she married Captain Cutter, the poet. He was author of the 'Song of Steam,' a noted piece in its day. Cutter was very intemperate, and great efforts were made by his friends to save him, but in vain. This marriage was an unhappy one. They were separated, and in a few years both were dead."

The Third Street Theatre was built after the burning of the pioneer Columbia Theatre in 1831. It was erected by James H. Caldwell, who had playhouses in many Southern cities. It was built on the south side of Third Street, between Sycamore and Broadway. A portion, owing to the topography of the ground at that point, was five stories high, while the main building was only two high stories. It was beautifully adorned. It was opened July 4, 1832, and was burned within a period of two years—October 25, 1836. A stage carpenter lost his life in the fire.

The Lippincott Amphitheatre was a huge building at the corner of Sycamore and Second streets, intended mainly for exhibitions of the horse drama, or circus. It was built in 1833 by Mr. Lippincott, a horse dealer of much means. Its first entertainment was put on for January 31, 1834, but two nights before that time the building burned, causing the loss of many beautiful and highly trained horses. The owner went insane over the calamity and hanged himself in an outhouse.

**Shires' Theatre**—At the corner of Third and Vine streets there was erected a theatre by William Shires.

This theatre, under the energetic management of fellow-citizen Shires, proved for several years of the forties a great success, and it may be said that perhaps Cincinnati never saw better playing and acting than on the boards of Shires' Theatre. I could mention from memory a great number of the greatest legitimate stars of the country who from time to time performed there, and a still greater number of the best legitimate plays performed there. "London Assurance" was enacted there with better arrangements and stronger cast than ever elsewhere in our city, and a thousand other good plays.

This theatre, too, was burned January 8, 1848, in the evening, during a great snow fall, whose flakes were most brilliantly and beautifully illuminated by the surging flames. This fire, thus clearing the ground, although the Burnet mansion was saved, was one of the elements in the projecting and building of the magnificent Burnet House soon afterwards.

**The National Theatre**—This playhouse was commenced in 1837. A stock company was formed and a considerable block of subscriptions made. The times were perilous, however, and presently the stockholders faltered and fluctuated in the enterprise. Then came to the front Mr.

John Bates, a banker who had changed to banking from the wholesale grocery business only the year before, and single-handed built the famous "Old Drury," on the east side of Sycamore Street, between Third and Fourth. It was commenced May 10, 1837, and pushed so rapidly that, although a large and elegant building for that time, it was opened for entertainments on the ensuing third of July. It had been leased to Messrs. Scott and Thorne, the latter then a famous actor; and the opening pieces were "The Honeymoon," and "Raising the Wind," in both of which Thorne appeared. A prize address, by F. W. Thomas, was also recited by Miss Mason.

The National was built upon a lot of 100 feet front and 206 feet deep, and had an uncommonly spacious stage, exceeding in size that of Drury Lane, London, from which it finally received the affectionate title of "Old Drury" from the venerable theatre goers of Cincinnati. It is said to have been one of the most convenient and excellently arranged theatres in the country. It had a long season of prosperity, until the opening of Pike's Opera House, when its star waned, but waxed again when Pike's burned in 1866. It experienced many vicissitudes thereafter, being occupied sometimes by the variety, sometimes by the legitimate drama, until the last star performance was given there under Macauley's management in 1871, when Edwin Booth appeared in Shakespearian plays. After a long period of comparative abandonment, the "Old Drury" was finally sold, in June, 1880, for \$17,500, to be converted into a tobacco warehouse.

Historian Greve, in his "Centennial History of Cincinnati," treats other extinct theatres as follows, his work being dated 1904:

The People's theatre was built some time in the '40s, on the south-east corner of Sixth and Vine streets, and was burned June 13, 1856.

Upon the same site afterwards rose Wood's theatre (not the museum and theatre), where the last performance was given March 23, 1878, after which it was demolished to make way for the new Gazette Building.

The Trivoli Theatre is thought by Judge Carter to have been the first German institution of the kind in Cincinnati. It occupied, he says, the third story of the large brick building now standing on the corner of Syracuse and Canal streets, and was well fitted up in German order and style for lager beer and dramatic performances, and had quite a career for the entertainment of our German fellow citizens and their American friends. The theatre—that is, the upper stories of this building—was burned out August 13, 1860.

The Palace Varieties was a large frame structure on Vine Street. The Arcade now passes over its site. It is believed to have been the first variety theatre in the city. On the ninth day of July, 1869, it too fell a prey to the flames.

The Academy of Music was an elegant little theatre on the northwest corner of Fourth and Home streets. It was destroyed by fire December 8, 1870.



**Pike's Opera House**—The original opera house built by Samuel N. Pike was erected in 1859, upon the site of an ancient mound on Fourth Street, between Vine and Walnut. Its stage and auditorium were larger and finer than those of the present opera house, and their relative positions were exactly reversed. After a performance of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," March 22, 1866, about midnight, it was totally destroyed by fire. The present superb edifice speedily rose out of its ashes, and has since been steadily and generally successfully occupied for the purposes of the opera and the drama, and occasionally for great public meetings, the university commencements, Sunday afternoon lectures, and the like. It has a seating capacity of about two thousand.

**The Grand Opera House**—This is more of a modern institution, occupying the fine building of the Catholic Institute, on the west side of Vine Street, corner of Longworth. It seats 2,300. The Mozart Hall is above it.

**Public and Denominational Cemeteries**—Within the incorporate limits of Cincinnati there have been many "Cities of the Dead." From the date of platting on for many years the only public burying ground in Cincinnati was that upon the square bounded by Fourth and Fifth streets and Walnut and Main streets donated to the people by the original townsite owners. It was attached to the meeting-house of the First Presbyterian Church near the corner of Fourth and Main and was in general use for twenty-seven years until it had to yield to larger area, as it became too congested. The next cemetery was the land purchased by the Presbyterians—a four acre out-lot—between Elm and Vine streets and Eleventh and Twelfth streets. This was in 1810 and the church allowed the public to use this place for burial purposes.

Another very old burial place was that in the rear of the Wesley Chapel of the Methodist denomination on Fifth between Broadway and Sycamore streets. As time went on this tract was altogether too small and the Methodist people of the growing city, in 1842-43, purchased a beautiful tract of twenty-five acres five miles from the city's center on the east bank of the west fork of Mill Creek and the Coleman Pike. On an elevated spot within these sacred grounds was erected a receiving vault, surrounded by a circular driveway. Many laymen and early ministers were there laid to rest. Up to 1879 the records show that 25,000 interments had been made within these grounds.

**Suburban Cemeteries**—Each of the principal outlying divisions of the city, formerly suburban villages, had its own cemetery for public use. The Columbia cemetery, containing some quite ancient graves, lies along the track of the Little Miami Railroad, a little beyond the station. Somewhat further out, east of the railway track, is the old Baptist enclosure, upon which formerly stood the oldest Protestant meeting house in the





ELSINORE ENTRANCE TO EDEN PARK



ENTRANCE TO SPRING GROVE CEMETERY



Northwest Territory, and within which some of the earliest interments in the Miami country were made. The Walnut Hills cemetery is immediately south of the German Protestant, on the west border of Woodburn.

The "Potter's Field" or city cemetery, which, many years ago, occupied the tract now known as beautiful Lincoln Park, in the western part of the old city, is now in the valley of Lick Run, three miles from Cincinnati.

**Spring Grove Cemetery**—April 14, 1844, a number of men met at the residence of Robert Buchanan for the purpose of discussing the establishment of a rural cemetery more in keeping with the beautiful parks such as are used for this purpose in the eastern country. There were present at this meeting, besides Mr. Buchanan, George W. Neff, William Neff, James Hall, Griffin Taylor, Salmon P. Chase, A. H. Ernst, S. C. Parkhurst, Dr. J. A. Warder, T. H. Minor, Dr. M. Flagg, David Loring, J. B. Russell and Peter Neff. After some discussion as to the requisites for a proper site, a committee consisting of William Neff, Flagg, Minor, Loring, Buchanan, Parkhurst and Ernst was appointed to determine upon a location. Curiously enough, in addition to the requirements of proximity to the city, pleasant location and proper soil, there seemed to be a sentiment against placing the bodies of the departed in any place where there should be close companionship with fossil remains. Finally the Gerard farm, about four miles from the city, containing 166 acres, was selected and on the 4th of May, a committee consisting of Timothy Walker, George W. Neff, Nathan Guilford, Nathaniel Wright, Davis B. Lawlor, Miles Greenwood and Judge James Hall was appointed to prepare articles of association which were finally reported and published in the newspapers. A little later Salmon P. Chase, Judges Walker and Hall and Messrs. Wright, Guilford, Lawlor and E. Woodruff were instructed to prepare a charter to present to the Legislature. The charter was passed on January 21, 1845, and on the 8th of the following February the first board of directors, consisting of Messrs. Buchanan, Loring, Ernst, Wright, Taylor, William Neff, Charles Stetson, J. C. Culbertson and R. G. Mitchell, was elected. Robert Buchanan became president, Griffin Taylor, treasurer and S. C. Parkhurst, secretary. The grounds were consecrated on August 28, 1845, with appropriate ceremonies—a prayer by Rev. J. T. Brooke, an address by Justice John McLean, a hymn by W. D. Gallagher and an ode by Lewis J. Cist. The buildings, in Norman Gothic style of architecture, were erected between 1863 and 1867 from designs of James K. Wilson.

The original plan of improving the grounds was made by John Notman, of Philadelphia, the designer of Laurel Hill Cemetery. It was partly carried out by the first superintendent, Howard Daniels, and his successor, Dennis Delany, under the charge of Thomas Earnshaw, chief engineer. The adoption of the system of landscape gardening was sug-

gested in 1855 by Adolph Strauch and carried out largely by him and his assistant, Henry Earnshaw. From time to time additional tracts of land were purchased until at present the cemetery has an area of about 600 acres.—“Centennial History”—1904.

Other well known cemeteries of Cincinnati and environments are the Cathedral Cemetery (Rapid Run), the St. Mary's German Catholic and St. John's German Catholic in St. Bernard, St. Joseph's cemeteries, including one for German Catholics in the west part of Price Hill, St. Martin's Evangelical Protestant on Saffin Avenue, Calvary Catholic Cemetery on Duck Creek Road, the United Jewish Cemetery on Montgomery Pike at Walnut Hills, also the Jewish Cemetery on Ludlow Avenue, Clifton, known as Ahabath Achim, and that on Lick Run Pike known as Judah Torah; the Columbia Baptist, German Evangelical Protestant in Clifton, German Evangelical Protestant in North Fairmount, and the German Protestant Cemetery of Walnut Hills, the Colored American Cemetery on Duck Creek Road and the Cemetery of the United Baptist Church (colored) on Cleve's Pike. The Odd Fellow's cemetery is in Spring Grove Cemetery.

The Cincinnati Crematory, on Dixmyth Avenue, near Burnet Woods, was constructed in 1893 and contains a chapel and modern furnace room.

Returning to comment again on the beauties of Cincinnati's largest and most attractive burial place—Spring Grove—the writer will be content by quoting what was spoken in 1880 by Hon. Lewis F. Allen, in his dedicatory remarks at the opening of a Buffalo (N. Y.) cemetery, touching on the Cincinnati cemetery:

“Were I, of all cemeteries within my knowledge, to point you to one taking precedence as a model, it would be that of Spring Grove, near Cincinnati. Their broad undulations of green turf, stately avenues, and tasteful monuments, intermingled with noble trees and shrubbery, meet the eye, conferring a grace and dignity which no cemetery in our country has yet equaled, thus blending the elegance of a park with the pensive beauty of a burial place.”

**The Business Men's Club**—The subjoined paragraph was compiled and published several years ago with the approval of the club of which it treats, hence with additional matter, bringing it up to the present time, will inform the reader concerning its origin and usefulness:

In 1892 a number of young men organized themselves together for the purpose of informing themselves with relation to matters of public interest to citizens of Cincinnati and for the discussion of the municipal conditions. The plan involved a series of banquets at which were present prominent speakers of the city representing the business, literary and artistic interests of the community. The organization was successful for a time but afterwards languished. In 1896 it was reincorporated under the name of “The Young Men's Business Club of Cincinnati” and its purpose as given in its articles of incorporation was “to promote the best interest of Cincinnati.” Subsequently a change

of name was decided upon and by proceedings had in 1899 it became "The Business Men's Club of Cincinnati." This organization after several changes of location finally established itself in the Chamber of Commerce Building and is governed by a code of regulations adopted May 18, 1903. The club is largely social in its character and is fully equipped with dining rooms, billiard rooms and reading and lounging rooms. Its special purpose, however, is best shown by a list of its committees. These cover the subject of canals, Ohio River improvement, Ohio State Board of Commerce, taxation, park improvements, manual training, Ohio Mechanics' Institute, street improvement and cleaning, smoke prevention, fair grounds, transportation, terminal facilities, quarantine laws, legislation, street railways, conventions, processions and art. Its president is James C. Hobart, and Irwin M. Krohn is secretary.

From recent literature it is learned that twenty-four years ago The Cincinnati Club came into being. As the Business Men's Club (it was but recently renamed the Cincinnati Club) it has been a factor in the social, economic and civic life of the city. Its present magnificent home is only two years old. In the rear of the stately, high and imposing structure is housed the athletic and recreational activities. Here in these new quarters for the club one finds a three thousand volume library in which rooms one may while away many a pleasant, profitable hour. Bright and cheerful is the Ladies' Dining Room, styled the Gold Room because of its art motif. The Men's Grill is a distinctive club feature all men admire. This affords not only a place to sleep, but also a home in which to live, where there are two hundred modern sleeping rooms available to members and those they send to the club as their guests. In this building one finds today 64 rooms at \$2.50 per day; 12 rooms at \$3.00; 48 rooms at \$3.50; 4 rooms at \$4.50; 24 rooms at \$5.00; 4 rooms at \$5.50; 4 rooms at \$6.00. Each room has a private toilet and bath. The cost of this building was two million dollars. The present membership of the club is 3,500, of which 500 are non-residents. These are all cared for in a home thirteen stories high, 90 by 200 feet in size. Its location is central, being on West Eighth Street. The officers (also members of the Board of Directors) for 1926 are: President, Frederick W. Hinkle, attorney-at-law; first vice-president, Lawrence B. Herschede; treasurer, C. H. Deppe; second vice-president, Charles W. Dupuis; secretary, John G. Kidd; assistant secretary, Frank A. McGee.

**The Queen City Club**—This, the most important social club in Cincinnati, was organized in October, 1874. Its building on the southwest corner of Seventh and Elm streets was built at that time, but greatly enlarged since to make it equipped for a larger service than originally intended. Here have been held many large public gatherings of citizens to discuss big topics for the interest and welfare of Cincinnati. From 1880 on for many years the Commercial Club met here regularly, but now possess a fine large structure of their own on Eighth Street, of which mention is made elsewhere. The Queen City Club has outgrown its present quarters on Seventh and Elm streets and has purchased a large



tract of valuable land at the corner of Fourth Street and Broadway on which the numerous large buildings are now being razed with the view of erecting a mammoth club house.

The club now has a membership of 468, of which 78 are non-residents and three are of the Army or Navy, and one—Hon. William Howard Taft, is an honorary member. The only surviving charter member in April, 1926, was Walter J. Mitchell. The 1926 "Roll of Governors" is as follows: Bolton S. Armstrong, Alfred C. Cassatt, Edward B. Danson, Harry Hake, Alfred J. Jupp, Richard K. Le Blond, Charles Lewis, John Omwake, James P. Orr (president), John W. Peck, Maurice E. Pollak, George Puchta (treasurer), Frank H. Simpson, Morison R. White (secretary), and John Dee Wareham.

**The Woman's Club**—It certainly cannot be a mere coincidence that the Woman's Club came into existence so nearly at the same time as the Business Men's, but must rather be another evidence of the universal stirrings of the new life, in the soul of the city. The latter was organized in 1892; the former in 1894 at the suggestion of Mrs. T. P. Mallon, Miss Annie Laws, Mrs. J. J. Gest, Mrs. H. C. Ferguson, Mrs. H. B. Moorehead, Mrs. Fayette Smith and Miss Clara C. Newton. Miss Laws was elected president and the full limit of membership (150) was speedily attained. The meetings were held at first in the rooms of the Society of Natural History, then in the Perin Building; afterwards in the Mercantile Library and now in a beautiful building on Oak Street, the property of the club.

The origin and growth of the club are a part of that great upward movement in the evolution of womanhood which set in during the last century and is still proceeding with ever increasing momentum. It has already been pointed out that in our own city its agitations were early felt, and revealed themselves, primarily, in artistic efforts. Undoubtedly the Woman's Club was a phase of this same unfolding life. The consciousness of a new place in the world and a new value to society was certain, sooner or later, to crystallize into a desire for organization. When the critical moment arrived, the organization was quickly and easily effected. From the first meeting, almost, the club became a potent factor in the struggle for civic betterment. These serious minded women threw themselves whole heartedly into every movement which contemplated a cleaner, better, nobler city. One of their earliest efforts was to secure playgrounds for children and the enthusiasm with which they swept away all obstacles and carried out their purposes, foretold the zeal and success which were to attend their efforts in a hundred other fields of endeavor. They have kept out of politics; but in every other domain, almost, have struck the most fearless, telling blows for righteousness. Nor has their influence been confined to the club itself, for innumerable other organizations of a similar character have either sprung from the

parent stem or found their inspiration and moral support from it. In fact, the present social life of our city consists, to a great degree, of these organizations among women for literary, artistic, religious, or social purposes. What this fermentation will result in when the whole lump is leavened by the yeast of this new movement, no one is wise enough to foretell. The right to vote in the election for the school board was secured by the energy of the more aggressive advocates of woman's rights.

Whatever this tendency of women to enter into all the various spheres of human activity may lead to in the future, up to the present moment its influence has been wholly good. The life of this city has been purified and uplifted by what they have hoped and planned and achieved, and it is to the Woman's Club that much, if not most, of the recent accomplishments must be traced. For a single example, the establishment of Kindergartens in our city schools is directly and almost solely attributed to the influence of its members.

There is something astonishing (to one who has been poring in vain over the pages of past history to discover woman's influence upon public life) in stumbling upon this sudden and prodigious output of energy. An institution like this Woman's Club in the thirties or forties, would have been as anomalous as Mrs. Trollope's bazaar. And yet today it has taken its place in the scheme of things as quietly and seems as much at home in the modern world as a tree in a landscape.—From the "Queen City." (1912.)

**"Community Chest" and Social Agencies**—From the published accounts of the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, giving the origin of the movement here with its first decade of history—1914-1924—the following has been extracted for this work:

The community was and has been more alive to the financial and practical than to the social aspects of current activities. About seventeen years ago, through the work of the Associated Charities there was organized the Business Men's Benevolent Advisory Association which inquired into the merits of appeals for funds with a view to protecting the public from solicitation by unworthy agencies and individuals. Among the first manifestations of a real desire to put social work itself on a more effective basis were the discussions in the Monday Evening Club, composed of those participating in the work. This organization changed its name to the Social Workers' Club in 1909, and that year compiled the first directory of social workers, showing 104 organizations of all kinds and of all creeds active then, some of which have now passed out of existence and none of which were bound together by an organization more substantial than the Social Workers' Club itself. In the meetings of this organization were held many interesting discussions and often the long-

ing was expressed for some closer association such as came into being a few years later.

In the spring of 1911 a conference on the coördination of the charities of Cincinnati was held and an organization was formed. A committee of sixteen, of which Rev. Samuel Tyler was chairman, was appointed to formulate a plan of organization and to bring in nominations. This committee reported on the evening of April 28, 1911, at Christ Church Parish House. The plan submitted was for an organization to be known as the Conference of Charities and Philanthropies, and its objects were to promote efficiency, coöperation and economy. The membership was to consist of delegates from such charitable and benevolent institutions as were approved. A plan was included to bring all such institutions into closer practical relations.

The birth of the new day in social service in this community occurred April 4, 1913.

There had been a great flood throughout the Miami Valley, with heavy loss of life and property. With characteristic energy we had organized for flood relief and had perfected a strong, aggressive organization to handle the serious problems which confronted us. Its work done and its obligations discharged, and more than all, its vision broadened by what it had seen and accomplished, the Citizens' Flood Relief Committee availed itself of a great opportunity which came to it. Those who saw farthest, and whose understanding of the problems of the city was keenest, presented a plan, the scope and importance of which held a prophecy.

This was the beginning of the organization later to be known as the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies and of the new era in constructive social service in Cincinnati. The use in the above resolution of the name "Council of Social Agencies" was anticipatory of the actual creation of such an organization on the following day, for on April 5, 1913, the executive committee of the Conference of Charities and Philanthropies accepted the responsibilities placed upon it by the Citizens' Flood Relief Committee and assumed the task of continuing our social reconstruction.

Mr. Fred A. Geier, who had been president of the Conference of Charities and Philanthropies, was chosen to be president of the new organization, which was in later years to wield such a constructive influence. F. R. Leach was elected vice-president and W. J. Norton, secretary. A managing committee was appointed, consisting of Fred A. Geier, F. R. Leach, W. J. Norton, Chas. A. Hinsch, W. A. Draper, Boris D. Bogen, J. O. White, T. J. Edmunds, Otto Armleder and Richard Crane.

The steps mentioned above and those following were taken according to a program which had been arranged by the men who had sensed both





QUEEN CITY CLUB



CINCINNATI CLUB, WALNUT HILLS



COUNTRY CLUB



PHOENIX CLUB



the opportunities for greater service to humanity and the need for it. Having now created an organization, secured the necessary permanent offices in the Neave Building, Fourth and Race streets, and a secretarial organization, the Council of Social Agencies set itself to perform the task immediately in hand, namely, the rehabilitation of the families left destitute or broken by the great flood. It is not necessary here to go into details, except to say that the experience gained in this first venture in community coöperative work, and the results obtained through it, strengthened the conviction which was already well crystallized, that in coördination and coöperation lay golden opportunities. Reasons for this belief were further strengthened by the experience of the United Jewish Social Agencies which a number of years before had coördinated the work of all the Jewish social service organizations and had reached a high standard of efficiency under the federated plan.

*Formally Incorporated*—On May 21, 1913, the Council of Social Agencies was incorporated by Fred A. Geier, F. R. Leach, Boris D. Bogen, W. J. Norton and C. A. Hinsch, and on the same day the draft of a proposed constitution was gone over and approved by a committee. It is this constitution which has turned out to be the *Magna Charta* of social service in this community. On June 13, 1913, representatives of fifty-two social service, civic, philanthropic, charitable and benevolent organizations met for the purpose of adopting the Constitution. This document contained elastic provisions which permitted federated social service in Cincinnati and Hamilton County constantly to avail itself of the best and most progressive thought available. There was a provision for the ultimate centralization of funds, uniform accounting and for the unification of solicitation for funds in one general campaign. Membership was made inclusive of all organizations whose service reached a definite standard. The organization was made thoroughly democratic, and the agencies, the organization itself and the public were given voice in the affairs of social endeavor. Safeguards were raised against waste and extravagance. It was at this meeting that the first executive board was elected. The members were: Maurice Freiberg, J. N. Gamble, M. C. Dow, L. A. Ault, C. J. Livingood, Walter A. Knight, Dr. J. H. Landis, Walter A. Draper, H. T. Atkins, W. P. Rogers, J. O. White, Richard Crane, Rev. Samuel Tyler, T. J. Edmunds, Otto P. Geier, Boris D. Bogen, David Dunham, Wm. H. Parker, A. G. Bookwalter, Henry T. Hunt and Miss Annie Laws.

On September 27, 1920, the name Community Council was changed to Community Chest. Because of local conditions it seemed best to continue two organizations, the Community Chest to handle the finances and the Council of Social Agencies to supervise and develop the social work.



The boards overlapped and C. M. Bookman served both as secretary. By December, 1921, conditions had changed and a constitution for the consolidation of the two organizations was submitted. The two organizations united in January, 1922, under the name of the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. A five-year lease for the building at 25 East Ninth Street was negotiated and headquarters established there.

The gifts in all campaigns for funds for social service, ten in number, have reached the enormous total of a little less than \$10,500,000, not including the War Chest, while the total number of gifts is close to \$370,000. These figures tell the story without the need of further words, of the growth of the public's sense of social responsibility in this community.

In 1924 approximately 6,000 families received service, but of these only seventeen per cent required material relief, the remaining eighty-three per cent having been brought to a condition of self-support and self-reliance which rendered material relief unnecessary. They had been given, instead, education in the household arts, instruction in disease prevention and health preservation, medical care, employment and other forms of service which lifted them out of the class of dependents.

The present headquarters offices of this institution are located at No. 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati. The executive staff includes: C. M. Bookman, executive secretary; Otto W. Davis, assistant secretary; Lewis Hillhouse, secretary educational publicity; W. J. Shroder, chairman of the Executive Budget Committee.

This organization was founded in 1915, and then styled the "Council of Social Agencies." It started the movement to bring the charitable and social service agencies together into one army, organized to fight the common enemy, with one commissary department. In 1914 there were not more than 4,000 regular contributors to these agencies. The gifts were totally inadequate to do the needed work and it cost the agencies an average of fifteen cents on every dollar secured to raise the money.

Last year (1925) there were 60,000 individual subscribers and about 15,000 group subscriptions, or a total of 75,000 subscriptions to the Community Chest and its sixty-three coöperating agencies. The auditor's report to the Board of Directors on the financial operations of the Community Chest for a five year period, closing December 31, 1925, shows that the total receipts to the Chest during that period were \$10,114,536, and that nearly ninety-eight per-cent of every dollar paid over into the agencies became available—the other two cents on a dollar going as the expense connected with the raising of the vast sum.

This year the Community Chest campaign began May 1, 1926, the number of agencies is eighty-six and they are asking the public for a budget for the coming year to the amount of \$1,873,473. Their total budget for the coming year is \$4,573,381. The balance of this sum comes

from the interest on endowment, from earnings and from the various ways developed by these agencies to become self-supporting. The above report also says: "They have introduced the policy of asking each person helped to pay for the service when he can afford it. If he cannot pay anything, nothing of course is expected. These agencies believe that most men want a chance to help themselves—they do not want a 'hand-out.'"

Take for example the four hospitals that receive funds through the Community Chest. They gave last year 30,964 days of free treatment to sick persons who could not afford to pay anything for their service. In addition they gave 95,301 days of treatment to patients who could pay something, but could not afford to pay the full cost.

Nearly \$200,000 was collected last year by one agency from deserting parents and turned over to their families. \$75,000 was received by another agency from relatives of those in distress and paid to those in need.

In 1910 there were 1,025 deaths from tuberculosis. Five hundred and sixty-seven human lives actually saved yearly through this one piece of work. Deaths of infants under one year decreased from 124 per thousand births in 1910 to 77 per thousand births in 1925.

The Community Chest is as broad as humanity's needs. It recognizes all creeds, all races, all types and conditions of mankind. Its only requirement for membership is a willingness to do good to those in distress.

In the present "drive" being made to raise the annual funds, it was reported this week that one of the largest gifts was a \$7,500 subscription by B. H. Kroger, general chairman of the campaign, and another of the same amount from the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, of which he is president, making a total of \$15,000 by the Kroger interests.

The 1926 drive brought in even greater returns than those yielded in 1925.

**The Cincinnati Automobile Club**—This is the largest civic organization in the Ohio Valley, having a membership of 14,000. It is affiliated with the American Automobile Association and the Ohio State Automobile Association and the handsome club house, at the corner of Eighth and Race streets, Cincinnati, is the haven for all tourists.

The club house is the new home of the Automobile Club. The lobby occupies the first floor. On the second floor are the executive offices, touring and license departments and the headquarters for the free emergency road service given to all members. On the third floor is the great lounge and the legal department.

The Auto Club strives to develop the entire great Ohio Valley and lends its active support to both the Dixie and the Atlantic-Pacific highways. The tourists camp maintained by this club on Victory Boulevard is the mecca for hundreds of tourists.

During 1925 a legal department was added to this club. Here one

finds a competent attorney, prepared to advise auto-club members as regards violations of traffic, or other laws pertaining to motorists.

The emergency road service is given without cost to the members and special 24-hour service is maintained throughout the year. The club rooms are open every day in the whole year. A complete chain of "Official Garages" are found in the towns along roads leading through Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee, in addition to the Ohio Service Stations.

This Automobile Club has been active in bettering street traffic, and civic conditions in Cincinnati, always with the purpose of helping Cincinnati to become a bigger and better city to live in.

**Cincinnati and Hamilton County Red Cross**—The activities of this great order in 1923-24 was summed up as follows by one of their officers: "The outstanding difference between the Red Cross and some other charities, is that it draws no line of color, race or creed. The world is its field and the physically distressed everywhere, are the subjects of its beneficence.

"In spite of the length of time since the Armistice former service men still have many problems. Red Cross Home Service handling only those men with disability incurred in line of duty, in 1924 served 4,851 men and their families, assisting them in the numerous problems connected with the securing of medical treatment and compensation from the government, assisting financially where necessary, visiting hospital patients at Cincinnati General Hospital, Longview, Rock Hill and Branch, and furnishing requested histories to hospitals to aid government doctors in their treatment of patients.

"Veterans were assisted during the year in filing applications for bonus paid by nineteen States. For the Federal Bonus the American Legion and Red Cross maintained for five weeks a joint bureau where more than 20,000 Hamilton County veterans were given assistance in filing applications.

"The Chapter, always ready to serve another community in disaster, sent a worker to Lorain for two months following the tornado of July, to assist in the work of rehabilitation.

"The local disaster relief warehouse stands ready to meet every emergency.

"To meet disasters, 1,000 special-made kimonoes were shipped to Japan; clothing sent to Porto Rico; layettes to Hungary; and clothing to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

"There were conducted 38 classes in home hygiene and care of the sick, with 906 in attendance, and classes in the city high schools and county high schools; also a class in food selection and five classes in first aid, and passed 315 beginners and swimmers, 25 juniors and 12 seniors in life saving; fully equipped life saving corps; established Cin-



cinnati Gym Boat Club, and volunteer Life Saving Corps at Covington Y. M. C. A. Camp, Little Miami River; North Cincinnati Gym and Camp Edgar Friedlander. At Cincinnati Fall Festival the Chapter equipped two emergency hospitals, four nurses and two doctors on duty at all times, also two ambulances supplied.

"The Red Cross, in combination with the County Board of Health, held 201 clinics and with an attendance of 2,171; examined 2,140 school children and made 3,231 home visits; 550 dental inspections, 110 extractions, 90 fillings, 23 treatments and 32 prophylaxis. Two full-time public nurses are employed by the Red Cross and one physician and one dentist.

"The nursing service awarded ten scholarships in schools of nursing and five post-graduate Public Health Nursing Scholarships.

"The Junior Red Cross made 2,500 garments for local distribution and 2,239 toys were made and distributed to local charities. The Chapter made a \$500 contribution to the National Children's Fund; filled one thousand Christmas boxes for shipment abroad; made Christmas bags for our soldiers in Canal Zone; 355 pieces of furniture were made by Juniors and sent to Government hospitals.

**Cincinnati Business Women's Club**—Among the legion of clubs for both men and women in Cincinnati one very important one is the one named in the head of this article. It was organized in 1917; it has in operation a definite program for carrying out the slogan of the National Federation: "Better Business Women for a Better Business World." Scholarships have been established which enable girls of sixteen, who are unable to finish their high school education, to do so. A speakers' bureau has been established; this is made up of some of the members experienced along educational lines, sends out speakers to mothers' clubs and other organizations, to tell them of the advantages a girl may have when she starts on a business career, if she has a foundation of a good business education. This creates interest in the home and prepares the mother for a time when her daughter may become legally an earning member of the family.

This club also has an educational program for its own membership. Lectures in business education on such subjects as "Marketing Analysis," the "Budget an Aid to Management," etc.

An innovation that has proved very interesting and educational was that of the noonday luncheons held at the club-house every Thursday. A speaker is selected from the membership who gives a ten-minute talk on a subject of interest. This function brings together interested groups. This club has so coöperated with the University of Cincinnati in that it has employed in its Tea Room service two young ladies taking the coöperative classes of Nutrition in the College of Applied Arts. An interesting monthly publication is printed and mailed to each member

of the club. This organization has taken a definite and useful place in the community and through its activities along lines of business education, is a power in the growth of Cincinnati as a municipality.

**Clovernook Home For The Blind**—The childhood home of the well-known Cary Sisters—Alice and Phoebe—not far from the city proper, now known as "Clovernook," is utilized as a Home for the Blind. Concerning its founding Rev. Charles F. Goss, in his "Queen City," published in 1912, gives the following account of the institution down to that date about a dozen years ago:

Miss Georgia Trader possessed the beauty of sight until she was eleven years old. Then she lost it and she and her sisters, surrounded by affection and material advantages, developed a vast sympathy for the blind who were poor. In the summer of 1899 Miss Georgia was reading the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. The book made her wonder, first about the blind who have no books to read, and, second, about Franklin's ingenuity, perseverance and pluck. She consulted with her sisters and, after going to Mr. Hodges, Mr. Goss, and Dr. Robert Sattler for advice, they put a notice in the paper asking for the names and addresses of blind people in Cincinnati. Soon they had a list of one hundred and eighty-one names; then they advertised, by another notice in the paper, for people to come to read to the blind at the public library.

As the library is for the benefit of the majority and the blind are so small a minority, Mr. Hodges, the librarian, cannot buy books for them, but Misses Georgia and Florence Trader started a library which has been amassed into 13,031 volumes. It is not the largest library for the blind in the world but it is perhaps the best, for it contains many modern books and few duplicates. By an act of Congress, which permits these books to be circulated through the mails free of charge, the Traders send them all over the country, only four States in the Union having so far not availed themselves of the opportunity of borrowing. The Traders started classes to teach blind children the elementary branches of education; at last they persuaded the school board to take up the subject, though they themselves raised the money for its support. Now there is a regular department for blind children supported by the city through the school board; it is held in the Third Intermediate School building. There are two teachers, and twenty blind pupils recite their lessons with the normal children.

Through the good offices of these two young women, the Traders, much work is carried on at the public library, and Mr. Hodges gives a room and bears all the expense of caring for the books. Here there are five regular readings a week and one entertainment a month. Every Friday the Traders have a large class, teaching the blind to read, write, crochet, knit, make bead baskets and rafia work.



THE CHILDREN'S HOME



GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME  
(Deutsches Altenheim)



THE OLD UNION BETHEL ON RIVER STREET  
1895



HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS





When Clovernook, the home of Alice and Phoebe Cary, was for sale, Georgia Trader longed in her heart for it as a home for the blind. The sisters applied to Mr. Procter, but he refused them because, he said, it would be so enormous a care to them. Then they went out to see it one dripping day in spring. Clovernook stood there quietly and quaintly by the roadside, with its soft hillslopes behind. It was too altogether desirable and they went again to Mr. Procter. They were crazy for it, they told him. He turned to his real-estate man. "These little girls think they want Clovernook," he said, "so I wish you to go out and buy it for them." In May, 1903, Clovernook Home for the Blind was opened. Since then ten women and one man have lived there, though the man has recently married and moved to Mount Healthy, from where he comes every day to make the famous Clovernook brooms. The weaving shop was started through the gifts of Professor P. V. N. Myers and Mrs. Mary M. Emery. This and the broom shop are self-supporting, the home is not and never will be, says Miss Georgia Trader cheerfully. She and her sister Florence support this home and all other enterprises for the blind through the subscriptions they solicit.

Sometimes things seem to happen altogether properly. It is a thing beautifully fitting that Clovernook should now be the home for the blind conducted by these ardent-souled sisters. It would seem that Alice and Phoebe Cary, with their deep spirituality must know and smile quietly over the present use of their beloved home.



## CHAPTER XII.

### SUBURBS AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES

The suburbs of Cincinnati are its crowning glory. But few, if indeed any, city in the Republic can boast of more beautiful environments than Cincinnati. Foreigners noted this feature of the place scores of years ago. The eligible locations are almost innumerable and their capacity for development unlimited. Beginning at the brow of the hills and extending back over all of Hamilton County, is really one spacious suburb—a continuous landscape of charming beauty, once seen ever remains in the memory a vision of glory forever. Before the more recent annexations to the city proper, these surrounding villages might have been summed up by naming such places as Linwood, Westwood, Riverside, Lick Run, Pendleton, Sharonville, Newtown, California, Sedamsville, Ludlow Grove, Rensselaer, Maplewood, Park Place, Hyde Park, Fairview Heights, Mt. Airy, Fairmount, Chevoit, etc.

The proposal to annex the village of Fulton to Cincinnati was submitted to vote October, 1854, and was carried. It was erected into the seventeenth ward in January, 1855. In 1854 the area of the city was three square miles, but had increased by 1860 to seven square miles. Storrs Township was annexed to the city in 1869, all except what was within Riverside. This became the twenty-first ward of the city. Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn, and Clintonville special road districts were annexed. This formed the twenty-second ward to the east and the twenty-third to the west of Burnet Avenue. Camp Washington and Lick Run were annexed in November, 1869. In the same month and year a large part of Spencer Township was annexed and in May, 1870, this was added to the twenty-fourth ward. In 1871, Columbia was annexed and was added to the first ward.

Cumminsville became a part of Cincinnati in 1873, and also the same year Woodburn was annexed thereto. In 1893 Avondale, Riverside, Clifton, Linwood, and Westwood were added. January 18, 1898, Braggs' subdivision and Rose Hill were added to the city. Delhi Township came into Cincinnati in 1902 when all of section 6 and the east half of section 12 were added. In 1903 Winton Place, Evanston, Bond Hill, and Hyde Park were incorporated as a part of the city. A portion of Mill Creek Township was annexed March 17, 1904, while in the year 1911 many were the tracts added by annexation, including Oakley, Norwood, Pleasant Ridge, Hartwell, Elmwood, St. Bernard, Chevoit and Fernbank. In June the same year were added College Hill, Mount Washington, and Saylor Park. In July, 1911, Madisonville, Mount Airy and Carthage were made a part of Cincinnati.





BIRDSEYE VIEW OF GREATER CINCINNATI



**Greater Cincinnati Territory**—What of recent years has come to be styled "Greater Cincinnati" embraces not only lands in Hamilton County, Ohio, but also portions of the territory over the Ohio River in Kentucky, including the cities of Covington and Newport. A goodly number of people who do business in Cincinnati live across the river. Since the easy access by means of bridges and street car systems these places have been looked upon as almost a legal part of Cincinnati; however, they are not such, only in a social and business relation. Covington is the largest of these cities and the second largest is in Kentucky. It is the county seat of Kenton County. The splendid suspension bridge over the Ohio River between Cincinnati and Covington was erected in 1865-67.

Another Kentucky town closely allied with Cincinnati, Ohio, is Newport. It is the seat of justice of Campbell County, Kentucky. Its first settlement was effected in 1791 and it was incorporated in 1795 and became a city in 1850. Other Kentucky towns within the scope of this work are Bellevue, Dayton and Fort Thomas.

Norwood, another beauty spot in Hamilton County, and which place had, in 1910, a population of 20,000, but is much larger today, was incorporated as a village in 1888, and as a city in 1902. It takes in portions of Columbia and Mill Creek townships. Many immense industries have, in recent years, located at Norwood. It is divided, as shown in 1911, into South, East, West, and Central Norwood, Norwood Heights, Norwood View and Elsmere. Its churches, public schools, public library, etc, are among the most important of any suburban place of Greater Cincinnati.

As the city expanded, there arose villages lying at a distance from corporate limits. A score and more such places all had their distinct history, but with passing years is has been merged with the general history of what has come to be known as "Greater Cincinnati." Some of these communities shall here be named and briefly described:

Avondale became a village in 1866 and in 1893 was annexed to the city. It is a hill-top suburb; it is to the east of Clinton, and is among the handsomest of all the many suburbs, and has magnificent homes, charming lawns and a park-like appearance.

Clifton, to the northward of Burnet Woods, was named for the old Clifton farm, of 1200 acres of hill and dales. It was annexed to Cincinnati in 1903 and a dozen years since had in excess of twenty-five miles of avenues.

College Hill has a settlement dating back to 1855, when people from Cincinnati commenced to seek homes there. In 1866 it was incorporated. It is eight miles north from Fountain Square. Back in 1848 the Ohio Female College was located at this point. In later years this institution was changed into a sanitarium. But way back of the college was the "Carey's Academy and Farmers College" started in 1832 and subse-





KEMPER LOG CABIN

annexation to Cincinnati was effected under an ordinance of September 6, 1872, a popular vote of the two municipalities in October, and acceptance of the conditions of annexation March 12, 1873.

In 1832 the Christian people of this region were still worshipping in a log school-house. A building for educational and religious purposes was put up that year at the expense of James C. Ludlow, son of the pioneer. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built here about 1833. The Presbyterian Church was erected twenty years afterwards, and a regular organization of the society was effected in it by a committee of the Cincinnati Presbytery October 16, 1855. St. Boniface's Catholic Church, with a school of two divisions, also St. Patrick's, with a school of three departments; and the St. Peter's and St. Joseph's orphan asylum, in care of the Sisters of Charity, are located here.

**Walnut Hills**—This locality, once an independent settlement from Cincinnati proper, was first settled in 1791, by Rev. James Kemper, first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, who owned and occupied a large farm here—mainly, it is probable, for the benefit of his large family, some of whom were grown sons. Kemper Avenue, Kemper Lane, Kemper Hall, and the like, aid to perpetuate his memory. Here he built a blockhouse for defense, which was situated at the old Kemper home, on the east side of Kemper Lane, where the street has since been graded below the level. In those days the trees of the walnut variety were numerous and very beautiful to behold—hence the naming of this particular locality. The village of Walnut Hills was platted in June, 1834. It never was incorporated except for road purposes. Some years before, Lane Seminary had been located upon land given by Mr. Kemper. Some reminiscences will here be inserted concerning the most noted family of the settlement—the Beecher family, of which Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher was the head. This family occupied the residence still standing in fine condition, at the northeast corner of Gilbert Avenue and Chestnut Street. From one of Dr. Beecher's interesting biographies has been gleaned, from the writings of one of Beecher's children, the following, published sometime after his death:

"Dr. Beecher's residence on Walnut Hills was in many respects peculiarly pleasant. It was a two-story brick edifice of moderate dimensions, fronting the west, with a long L running back into the primeval forest, or grove, as it was familiarly called, which here came up to the very door. Immense trees—beech, black oak, and others—spread their arms over the back yard, affording, in summer, an almost impenetrable shade.

"An airy veranda was built in the angle formed by the L along the entire inner surface of the house, from which, during the fierce gales of autumn and winter, we used to watch the tossing of the spectral branches, and listen to the roaring of the wind through the forest. Two or three

large beeches and elms had been, with difficulty, saved from the inexorable woodman's axe by the intercessions of the doctor's daughter Catharine, on the visit already described, and, though often menaced as endangering the safety of the house from their great height, they still flourish in beauty.

"Through that beautiful grove the doctor and two of his sons, during the three years, 1834-7, passed daily to and from the seminary buildings. A rustic gate was hung between the back yard and the grove, and the path crossed a run or gully, where, for a season, an old carpenter's bench supplied the place of bridge.

"In this old grove were some immense tulip trees, so large, in some instances, that two men could scarcely clasp hands around the trunk. How often has that grove echoed to the morning and evening song of the children or the students! We can hear yet, in imagination, the fine soprano of James, then a boy, executing with the precision of an instrument *solfeggios* and favorite melodies till the forest rang again. In that grove, too, was a delightful resort of the young people from the city of Dr. Beecher's flock, who often came out to spend a social hour or enjoy a picnic in the woods.

"The doctor's study was decidedly the best room in the house—no longer, as at Litchfield, in the attic, but on the ground floor, and the first entrance to which you came on arriving from the city. Here, from its cheerful outlook, its convenience of access, and other inviting properties, soon was established the general rendezvous. Here came the students for consultation with the president; here faculty meetings were held, and here friends from the city spent many a social hour.

"On one side of the room the windows looked westward on an extensive landscape; on the opposite side a double window, coming down to the floor, opened upon the veranda, serving in summer the double purpose of window and door; between these, on the back side, were the bookcases and sundry boxes and receptacles of MSS; while opposite was the fireplace, with the door on the left and a window on the right. From said door you looked forth across the carriage drive into a garden situated between the road and the grove, where the doctor extracted stumps and solved knotty problems in divinity at the same time, and whence the table was supplied with excellent vegetables. A little barn was ensconced in the back part of the yard, just beyond the end of the L, under the shade of the big beech trees, in which Charley (a most important member of the doctor's establishment) had his stable.

"The family was large, comprising, including servants, thirteen in all, besides occasional visitors. The house was full. There was a constant high-tide of life and commotion. The old carryall was perpetually vibrating between home and the city, and the excitement of going and coming rendered anything like stagnation an impossibility. And if we take into



account the constant occurrence of matters for consultation respecting the seminary and the students, or respecting the church and the congregation in the city, or respecting presbytery, synod and general assembly as well as the numberless details of shopping, marketing and mending, which must be done in the city, it will be seen that at no period of his life was Dr. Beecher's mind more constantly on the stretch, exerted to the utmost tension of every fibre, and never, to use an expressive figure of Professor Stowe, did he wheel a greater number of heavily-laden wheelbarrows at one and the same time. Had he husbanded his energies and turned them in a single channel, the mental fire might have burned steadily on till long after three score years and ten. But this was an impossibility. Circumstances and his own constitutional temperament united to spur him on, and for more than twenty of his best years he worked under a high pressure, to use his favorite expression, to the *ne plus*—that is, to the utmost limit of physical and moral endurance. It was an exuberant and glorious life while it lasted. The atmosphere of his household was replete with moral oxygen—full charged with intellectual electricity. Nowhere else have we felt anything else resembling or equaling it."

A local historian, in 1911, wrote of this part of Cincinnati as follows:

"It now has 75,000 population, fine hotels and club houses with its active business centers. Walnut Hills is the seat of the noted Lane Theological Seminary. This suburb was the home of Dr. Lyman Beecher and his family and the place where Harriet Beecher Stowe lived while she was gathering materials for "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This handsome and flourishing community became a part of the city in 1869. East Walnut Hills and Woodburn sprang from the community of Walnut Hills proper."

Mt. Auburn, for many years, was the only real suburb to Cincinnati. It was at first styled Keys' Hill, after an old settler, but in 1837 its name was changed. In 1826 there were a number of prominent citizens residing at this point. About one-half of its territory was annexed to the city prior to 1870. It is two miles north from Fountain Square. The German Protestant Orphan Asylum, Christ's Hospital, Bodmann Widows' Home and the German Deaconess Home are all situated in Mt. Auburn.

Bond Hill was founded and chartered by men desiring suburban homes without paying fancy prices for land. It was started in 1870 as the "Coöperative Land and Building Association No. 1, of Hamilton County." The homes were added one to another with great rapidity until it became a fine flourishing village.

Pleasant Ridge was first settled by James C. Wood, in 1809. It became a post-town in 1832, and was the mustering place and drill grounds during the War with Mexico in 1846-47. In 1910 it had a population of 1,800. It was annexed to the city November 12, 1912.

Oakley, five miles from the Hamilton County Courthouse, on Madisonville Road, lies in the center of the amphitheatre formed by surrounding hills. As late as 1870 this territory was within a farming district and had crops growing there annually.

Madisonville was founded in 1866, when the railroad was built through. It was first known as Madison, named for President Madison, but changed for postal reasons, when the first office was established there. The date of establishing the postoffice was 1826. Town lots were first platted there in 1810 and in 1910 it was annexed to Cincinnati. It has upwards of six thousand inhabitants and is noted mostly for its residential features, for it is here many having commercial interests in the city proper, desire to rear their families and reside in this charming suburb.

From a history of Hamilton County published in 1894, by Nelson & Co., the subjoined well written account of Madisonville of that date the author of this volume quotes as follows:

"Madisonville is the oldest village in the township, and was, until the phenomenal expansion of Norwood, the largest. With respect to the territory of the township, its location is almost central. It is situated upon a school section; school lands did not become available until the passage of the act of January 27, 1809, and within a short time thereafter the inhabitants of Columbia took measures for the survey and disposition of Section 16, upon which the village is located. The survey was made March 30, 1809, by William Darling, assisted by Jeremiah Brand and Joseph Ward as chain carriers, and Nathaniel Ross as topographer.

"From Mr. Nelson's work on 'Suburban Homes' the following interesting extracts regarding the history of Madisonville have been taken: 'Madison was at one time noted for the number of its distilleries, which used to attract large gatherings from the surrounding country, and be the occasion of much jollity and dissipation. Men would spend their time in gaming, and with outdoor, manly and unmanly sports, until the assembly would break up in a general Donnybrook Fair. Traces of the distilleries seems to have disappeared, which was accounted for on the ground that as soon as transportation for grain and pork was opened up the corn that had been shipped in the compact form of whiskey brought higher prices in bulk and in pork. Vestiges of the tanning business remain, one of which we noticed on a piece of ground recently purchased by Col. White.

"Madison was also the home of several men who became distinguished members of the body politic. Among them we may mention Dr. Alexander Duncan, a well-known member of Congress, who disappointed his Democratic friends by stepping over to free soil. One who made his mark and his money in the insurance business, when there was money in it, was Louis W. Clason, who was well known in Cincinnati. Madison

was also the early home of James Whitcomb, who was afterwards Governor of Indiana.'

"For many years the growth of Madisonville was exceedingly slow. It was merely a country village limited to the immediate contiguous territory for the patronage of its industries and places of business. It had 285 inhabitants in 1830, and was credited with four hundred by the State Gazette of 1841. With the opening of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad (now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) an era of rapid and permanent expansion began. Few localities in the vicinity of Cincinnati possess equal advantages of accessibility, salubrity and beauty of natural scenery. The population in 1880 was 1,274; in 1890, 2,214; and during the past three years it is estimated that there has been an increase to 3,000.

"Madisonville was incorporated in 1876, and the first election resulted as follows: Mayor, L. W. Clason; clerk, John H. Cougar; marshal, George Settle; council, W. W. Peabody, T. Maphet, D. Mathis, M. Buckle, William Settle, L. Cornuelle. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1876-82, L. W. Clason; 1882-84, J. O. Marsh; 1884-86, L. W. Clason; 1886-88, J. O. Marsh; 1888-92, James Julien; 1892—, W. G. Hier. There is a volunteer fire department. The town hall, at the corner of Central Avenue and Julien Street, is a commodious and substantial structure, combining public hall, municipal offices, free reading room, and a large storeroom. The water works system was dedicated October 15, 1892, and represents a bonded indebtedness of \$30,343.49."

Montgomery is one of the oldest settlements in Hamilton County—almost as old as Columbia. A log tavern was the first building in the community. Here rested many of the pioneer teamsters and travelers. At that day all taverns kept liquors for sale and in this instance the business must have been excellent, for it is recorded that in 1809 fifty barrels of whiskey was not sufficient to supply the demand. It was in 1806-07 that a number of Montgomery County, New York, families located here. A classical school, known as an academy, was founded here and flourished many years.

Madeira is eighteen miles from the courthouse on the Madisonville road. A part of the village was platted in 1871. Before that the place was known only as a post-town, and was called for John Madeira, a large land-owner of the country. Madeira is three miles from Madisonville.

Loveland lies on the Little Miami River and is situated on land owned in 1848 by Colonel William Ramsey. One of its first settlers was Thomas Paxton, who settled in 1794. His son, Samuel Paxton, made numerous trips to New Orleans, sometimes bringing back his flat-boat. One trip he cleared a profit of \$7,000. A number of immigrants came here from New Jersey in 1806, and built homes for themselves in the "green glad solitude."



North Bend is fifteen miles west of Cincinnati. It was the home of General William Henry Harrison, whose remains still repose there. This village had a population of 550 in 1910 which has probably not increased since that time.

Glendale, fifteen miles out from the heart of Cincinnati, has been looked upon as "one of the most delightful suburban villages in the United States." It is the seat of Glendale Woman's College. For years it was the home of Robert Clarke, Samuel J. Thompson and other men of note in their day and generation. Here may be found the Presbyterian, Catholic, Swedenborgian, Methodist and Episcopal denominations.

Corryville, named for the Corry heirs, is on lands once owned by Jacob Burnet and William McMillen. William Corry was the first to hold the office of mayor of Cincinnati.

Cleves, sixteen miles from the city, has long since been a prosperous community.

Springdale, in 1820, was the most wealthy and important village in Hamilton County. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, built in 1851, about two miles distant, drew trade and travel to other villages. The result of the railroad going "so near and yet so far" killed its commercial chances. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural section and Springdale was the birthplace of several celebrated men, including the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Captain John Brownson, U. S. A., Caleb Crane, and Dr. John R. Hunt. A Presbyterian Church was organized there in 1796.

What was originally called Delhi, was annexed to Cincinnati in 1910. The files of the "Times Star," June 20, 1910, said of this place: "Delhi, the pretty suburban village just annexed to Cincinnati, came very close to being a city of celebrity. It was in the territory now divided into Delhi, Sayler Park, Fernbank and Addyston, that John Cleves Symmes, in 1789, projected the city of South Bend and predicted a glorious future for the infant hamlet. It flourished for a few years and then Uncle Sam selected Cincinnati as a better site for a military post, and South Bend relapsed into "innocuous desuetude." Later, the name was given to what is now that sprightly city of South Bend, Indiana. Delhi was platted in 1866 by Peter Zinn, and was incorporated as a hamlet July 29, 1885, James S. Wise being elected as its first president. It had its first village government in 1890 when John Wentzel became mayor.

The first to locate at Brighton was Colonel John Riddle, a New Jersey immigrant. Early in 1790 he secured employment shoeing horses in the garrison at old Fort Washington. Later that year he bought of Judge Symmes a section of land two miles northwest of the village. In 1793 Riddle erected a house on what came to be known later as Alfred Street. Brighton proper was located at the intersection of Colerain and Harrison avenues. In the early forties was the beginning, in a crude

manner, what later developed into the great pork packing industry that thrived in this locality. Brighton gave the name to Cincinnati "porkopolis." It was really the little Clearwater Creek that gave opportunity for this section to become famous as the greatest hog and cattle killing industry in all the country up to the time when western packing houses were located at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. It was here at Brighton that Cincinnati's first waterwork system was installed. Another important historic feature of this locality was the activity of the religious sect known as Millerites, who in the forties declared the world was to come to its final destruction. About 1850 Brighton had four of the largest distilleries in the United States. Most of the corn used in these distilleries was shipped by canal boat. The "Brighton stock-yards" were established in 1855. All has changed since then and today industry flourishes in the place.

**Village of Harrison**—This place is situated in both Ohio and Indiana, State Street being the dividing line between the two States. The founder of the village was Jonas Crane, the first plat being surveyed in 1810. That part of the town situated in Indiana was laid off by William Hand and a Mr. Allen, and antedated Crane's plat. Crane was a farmer, and resided half a mile south of the town site, which, at the time of the survey, was covered with forest. The first improvements were rude log cabins, built for temporary occupancy by frontiersmen who vacated them and removed further west when civilization began to encroach upon this region. The oldest house now standing is on the northwest corner of State and Broadway; it was originally erected in 1812 and is partially incorporated in the present structure upon this site. The first frame building on the Ohio side was built by Thomas Breckenridge and William Pursel in 1816 as a hotel. These gentlemen were proprietors of a sawmill on Whitewater, the first in this locality. The first hotel keeper at this place was Isaac Morgan, who, in 1818, built a brick house diagonally opposite (at the site of Tebb's store) and opened therein a dry-goods store, one of the first in the village. Mr. Morgan was father-in-law to Hendricks, vice-Presidential candidate with Tilden. Other early residents were James Wilson, who resided in a frame house on State Street and was in the mercantile business prior to 1818; ——— Jones, a gentleman of means, well advanced in years when he located here, whose principal business was buying and selling real estate, and whose residence was frame building on State Street; Henry Lincoln, a farmer, who lived in Broadway; John D. Moore, a merchant on Market Street, at the frame house still standing, in which Tunis' Bank was conducted in 1820-21, and where Uwehlan Fuller opened the first drug store in the village; Fritz Juerles, a baker on Broadway, where he occupied a brick house; William Hale, a saddler on Broadway; Joseph

Barben, a blacksmith opposite Juerles; ——— Lockwood, who lived in a frame house adjoining the town-hall; William Keene, a shoemaker on Market Street; Joseph Goff, a hatter on State Street; John Moore, wagon-maker; Richard Penny, undertaker on State Street; Jesse Dochterman, cigar-maker; Washington Ferris, farmer on Market Street; George Waldorf, hotel and store keeper, site of "Central Hotel"; Harrison Seften, wagonmaker and subsequently sawmiller; Henry Wiles, hotel keeper on State Street, now the corner of Water, at a frame building that was one of the first in the village; David Jarrett, a successor of Morgan at the Breckenridge and Pursel Hotel; Hamilton Ashby, merchant on State Street; Dr. Cruikshank, the first resident physician.

The growth of Harrison in population and business importance has been parallel with the agricultural development of the surrounding region and the opening of trade and transportation facilities. The turnpike from Harrison to Cincinnati was opened in 1836. This well-known thoroughfare passes through Miamitown and Cheviot, and is one of the most important in the county. The Whitewater Canal was constructed in 1836-40. This was originally an Indiana enterprise; it was found impossible, however, to reach the Ohio River without entering the territory of Ohio, and the Legislature of that State granted this privilege only upon condition that permission be granted to tap the canal and construct a branch to Cincinnati. This was reluctantly granted; its effect was to deflect traffic to Cincinnati almost to the utter exclusion of Lawrenceburg, the Indiana terminus. The canal was opened to Lawrenceburg in 1840 and to Cincinnati in 1842. A daily omnibus line to Cincinnati, and to North Bend, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, were among the conveniences of the place prior to the opening of the Whitewater Valley Railroad, which occurred January 1, 1864.

A third of a century ago Harrison had churches as follows: Methodist Episcopal, St. John's Roman Catholic, German United Brethren, Christian and Presbyterian. Its churches today (1926) are: The Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Evangelical Lutheran, United Brethren, Christian, Christian Alliance, Christian Science. The present estimated population of the village is 1,891. The corporation owns a good two-story brick town hall, in which the public library and postoffice are kept.

The Harrison town hall has an interesting history. The site was reserved for this purpose by Jabez C. Tunis, by whom this part of the town was platted in 1817, but the deed was never recorded. Joseph Barben subsequently purchased it and obtained a deed. The ownership now depended upon priority in having the deed recorded. Frank Looker was commissioned to take the deed to the village of Cincinnati and have it recorded, while Barben intrusted his deed to Daniel H. Hartpence for a similar purpose. Looker and Hartpence left Harrison on the same night,



but the latter had the best horse and reached Cincinnati at 3 A. M., roused the recorder, and had the deed entered, thus securing Barben in his title. When this intelligence reached Harrison a meeting of citizens was at once called, and after a thorough discussion of the matter it was decided to reimburse Barben for the amount of his purchase, which was accordingly done. This occurred in 1841. The erection of a market house was agitated at different times, but no effort to erect a town hall was made until 1849, when Uwehlan Fuller, George Keene, Sr., James Campbell and Allison Looker took the matter in hand, secured subscriptions, and began the erection of the building. It was a frame structure, supported by pillars, the ground floor subserving the purposes of a market place. Considerable difficulty was experienced in effecting its completion, however, and this led to the incorporation of the village in 1850. In 1877 this structure was replaced by the present substantial brick building, which contains a public hall, public reading room, municipal and township offices, and offices of the building association and school board. A tragic event occurred here March 8, 1878, when several persons were killed, and others severely injured, by a gas explosion.

There are now two local newspapers at Harrison—the “News,” and the “Press.”

The first local paper at Harrison was the “Advocate,” established in 1870 by James Fairchild. Walter and William R. Hartpence founded the “News” in 1871; the latter withdrew several years later, and the paper has since been conducted by the former. It is a seven-column folio, independent in politics, and enjoys an extensive local circulation. The first issue of the “Harrison Democrat” appeared August 21, 1891. D. B. Sherwood is editor and proprietor. This journal supports the political principles indicated by its title, and has already attained a large measure of prosperity.

Since 1899 the public library has been a branch of the Cincinnati Public Library and weekly delivery of books are made from the main library in the city for the use of the people around Harrison. They now have about three thousand books of their own on hand. The present efficient librarian, Nellie Curran, has served since 1892, and is the only person holding the position.

Of the present schools (on the Ohio side of the village) it may be said that there are the centralized high school of the township, the grade school and a Roman Catholic parochial school.

The banking interests are well cared for by the First National Bank and the Citizens’ Bank of Harrison.

The business interests include the old pioneer pottery, a flour and feed mill (on the Indiana side of the place), also a large foundry.

The present village has for its mayor Thomas P. Pierce. The marshal is now Ferdinand Doerman.

The following lodges are here represented successfully: Free Masons, in various degrees, including an Eastern Star Chapter; Odd Fellows Lodge, with auxiliary Rebekah Lodge, which orders own a fine large brick hall, a portion being leased for business uses. There is also a lodge of Daughters of Isabella, Daughters of the Revolution and Modern Woodman lodges.

**The Morgan Raid**—The great event in the brief history of this, the youngest township of Hamilton County, was the John Morgan raid, which occurred ten years after the creation of the township, or in July, 1863. The invading force crossed it on the main roads, but entered it on but one—that through Harrison Village. The advent of Morgan and his horde at that place was a thorough surprise. It was known by the people that he was somewhere to the westward in Indiana; but his direction of march was unknown, and there was no special reason to expect him at Harrison. Morgan's forces were, indeed, considerably scattered in southeastern Indiana, on the 12th of July, and it was exceedingly difficult to divine the leader's intentions; but on that day and the forepart of the next they moved rapidly by converging roads upon Harrison, at which one point they struck Ohio. About one o'clock in the afternoon of the thirteenth the advance of the rebel command was seen streaming down the hillsides on the west side of the valley, and the alarm was at once given in the streets of Harrison. Citizens hastened at once to secrete valuables and run off their horses; but in a very few moments the enemy was swarming all over the town. The raiders generally behaved pretty well, however, offering few insults to the people, and maltreating no women or other person. They secured what horses they could, and thronged the stores, taking whatever they fancied. The eccentric character of the stealing, as described by Colonel Duke in our chapter on the Morgan Raid through Ohio, was manifest here. One gentleman who kept a drug and notion store was despoiled of nothing but soap and perfumery. He had a large stock of albums, which were popular then, and expected to see them go rapidly; but not one was taken. Similar incidents are related of other shops in the village; and from one and another a large amount of goods in the aggregate was taken. But there was no robbery from house to house, or from the person; and after a very few hours stay, having refreshed themselves and their horses, and gained all desired information, the head of the column began to file out of the village in the direction of Cincinnati, on the Harrison Turnpike. Reaching the junction of the New Haven Road, a third of a mile out, part of the force took to that thoroughfare, and proceeded eastward through Crosby township, crossing the Great Miami at New Baltimore. The remainder kept down the Harrison Pike, through Whitewater Township, crossing the river at Miamitown. Their passage on both roads was attended by no special incident, and was of course entirely unopposed.

That same night found the invading force abreast of Cincinnati, and the next day out of the county, after a tremendous midsummer march of thirty hours. But the thrilling story has been related elsewhere, and need not be further dwelt upon here.

**Mariemont Village**—This is among the more recent plattings of suburban villages for Cincinnati. It is the result of the operations of a company headed by Mrs. Mary M. Emery, a life-time resident of the "Queen City," and it will ever stand as a beautiful monument to her good taste and business sagacity, as well as a blessing to future generations who shall improve and enjoy its beauty. It stands on the grounds formerly occupied by the Indian tribes, but just what tribe is not certain. It was a famous Indian burying ground and hundreds of skeletons have been taken from the place and placed in various museums. Geographically it is situated in Columbia Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, just outside the Cincinnati city lines, and to the north of Madisonville. At this point General Washington located a claim of 10,000 acres, which in his will he instructed his executors not to sell in a hurry, "as it will doubtless be the site of a city of greatness." Mariemont was primarily selected for the new suburb on account of its rare beauty, near a great city, yet out far enough to be away from the noise and dirt of factories. It was designed by its founders as a place for handsome residences. Through her personal representative, Mr. Charles J. Livingood, Mrs. Emery has wrought out a great work for posterity. With the start already made in this beauty spot, it will not be many years before the scenes in that vicinity will have wonderfully changed and the owner of property will indeed be fortunate in his possessions.





## CHAPTER XIII.

### COURTS AND LAWYERS.

**First Courts of Justice**—On January 5, 1790, the Governor issued a proclamation directing that "the justices of the peace hold their Courts of General Quarter Session of the Peace at the town of Cincinnati, on the first Tuesdays in February, May, August, and November; and the judges of the Court of Common Pleas hold their courts at the same place on the first Thursdays of May and November." After having established the county, named the city and appointed the officials to administer the affairs of the place, Governor St. Clair left on the 5th for the Illinois country not to return to the Symmes purchase for some months.

The first session of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace seems to have been held on the ensuing 2d of February. There attended at this court the three judges presided over by William McMillan; Justice Jacob Tapping (Topping); Sheriff John Brown, Levi Woodward and Robert Wheelan, constables.

At this session Justice Jacob Tapping complained of Josiah White, saying that he had slandered him. White offered his excuses and apologies and was released. The grand jury failed to bring in any bills and was discharged. This was very fortunate as it appeared by a protest of the sheriff that there was as yet no jail and for that reason he did not wish to be held responsible for prisoners. At the May term the session was more exciting.

The matter of discharging firearms seems to have disturbed the community a great deal and a number of cases are with reference to this offense. We find in William McMillan's original docket preserved in the files of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio that Abraham Garrison was arrested on April 9th for discharging firearms on Saturday night, the 7th, but as he was able to show that the discharge was an unavoidable accident he was discharged. Three weeks later Uriah Gates celebrated Saturday night by discharging firearms twice. Each shot cost him two and a half dollars.

The first civil case tried by the County Court consisting of Judges William Goforth and William McMillan, assisted by Justices John S. Gano, Benjamin Stites and Jacob Tapping, with John Brown as sheriff and Israel Ludlow, clerk, is that of Henry Reed against Joseph White. It was for a debt of three dollars which was settled by mutual consent, as White had already been in jail for a month and agreed to work for Reed for another term. A later case is that of Peter Clark against Mary Simpson. Mary had been Clark's servant and owed him three dollars but concluded to get married without paying her debt. She finally agreed to



POSTOFFICE AND FEDERAL COURTS



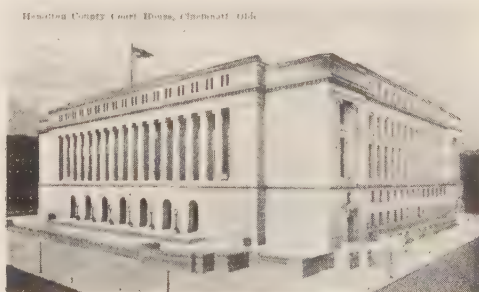
HAMILTON COUNTY'S FIRST  
COURT HOUSE  
(Built about 1819 at Court and  
Main Streets)



WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE  
BUILDING



THE COURT HOUSE



Hamilton County Court House, Cincinnati 1854

HAMILTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE





go to jail until her husband could make enough money to pay her pre-nuptial debt.

The first criminal jury included John Scott, Isaac Bates, Jonathan Fitts, James Dement, John Van Cleff, Scott Traverse, Ziba Stebbins, Henry McLaughlin, Asa Peck, Thaddeus Bruen, Daniel Seward and Cornelius Miller. They found Catherine Fortie guilty of stealing an iron kettle. She was ordered to receive twenty-five lashes on her bare back, but as her husband had been a soldier and she had served as a nurse during the entire Continental War and for other reasons the punishment was modified to ten lashes. On the back of the writ was the return: "Agreeably to the order of the court the within mentioned Catherine Fortie was taken and tied to a public whipping post, her back bared and ten stripes well administered with a stout hickory gad."

At this term of court Thomas Goudy was admitted to practice, the first admitted in the county.

Ensign William Henry Harrison (later President Harrison), took it upon himself to chastise one Daniel Rian, a recently discharged soldier. Rian had a warrant sworn out for Harrison but the sheriff was not permitted by the commandant, Gen., James Wilkinson, to serve the same; thereupon Judge Goforth instructed the officers of the court to arrest Harrison whenever they found him outside of the fort. This a young deputy sheriff attempted to do and Harrison knocked him down with a walking stick. He subsequently delivered himself up to the court, received a lecture and was discharged.

The court records disclose such items as the following from 1793 on to 1798:

James Ferguson sued John LeCount for a debt of one dollar and a half for beer and cakes. On the trial LeCount spoke disrespectfully to the court and consequently received twenty-five lashes at the public whipping post.

Mary Thomas, wife of Casper Thomas, was prosecuted as a common scold and on May 2, 1796, having been convicted on testimony of her husband, she received twenty-one stripes on her bare back and was sent to jail for thirty days.

A discharged soldier, Peter Kerrigan, married Mary Murphy without publishing the banns; thereupon William Maxwell, the owner of the "Spy," who felt that he was entitled to the advertisement, caused him to be arrested and Peter received ten stripes on the bare back and stood four hours in the public pillory and went to jail for three months.

In those days the protective tariff was thoroughly enforced and no foreign competition was permitted. James Ferguson, a well-known merchant, sold an English-made penknife for which he was obliged to pay a fine of \$100. Harvey James ferried a neighbor across the river for a pound of tobacco. As this competed with the regular ferryman, James

was arrested for ferrying without license. His tobacco cost him ten stripes on the back and \$20.

The collector called upon Ebenezer Ayres for taxes, whereupon Ayres kicked him out of his shop. This little exploit cost him \$100 and a week in jail.

Another well known merchant, Capt. Hugh Moore, of the "Brick House," sold an old flint-lock French musket, forgetting its foreign origin. Fined \$100. Another veteran, Capt. John Mercer, started a billiard saloon without complying with the law and paid several fines of \$25 each before he concluded to give up the business.

Rev. Joab Monters concluded that he was a Savior and so announced himself on the street corners. After being incarcerated in jail, he delivered his addresses from the window each morning at ten o'clock and on the trial offered to prove his divine character by performing miracles. This undoubtedly insane man received fifty lashes. He subsequently traveled throughout the country in the same character and was finally killed while endeavoring to carry his religious doctrines to the savages.

Judge Burnet wrote as follows: "The General Court consisted of three judges, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; each of whom received a salary of eight hundred dollars from the Treasury of the United States. It had power to revise and reverse the decisions of all other tribunals in the Territory; yet its own proceedings could not be reversed or set aside, even by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was held at Cincinnati in March; at Marietta in October; at Detroit and in the western counties at such time in each year as the judges saw proper to designate.

"A reference to the map of the Territory, showing the relative position of the seats of justice of the different counties, as they were at that time, separated from each other by extensive tracts of uninhabited wilderness, stretching from a hundred and fifty to two hundred miles, without roads, bridges or ferries, would lead to the opinion that the legal business of each county was done exclusively by the professional men who resided at its seat of justice. That, however, was not the case. From the year 1796 till the formation of the State Government in 1803, the bar of Hamilton County occasionally attended the General Court at Marietta, and at Detroit, and during the whole of that time Mr. St. Clair, Mr. Symmes and Mr. Burnet never missed a term in either of those counties."

"The journeys of the Court and Bar to those remote places, through a country in its primitive state, were unavoidably attended with fatigue and exposure. They generally traveled with five or six in a company, and with a pack-horse to transport such necessities as their own horses could not conveniently carry because no dependence could be placed on obtaining supplies on the route; although they frequently passed through Indian camps and villages, it was not safe to rely on them for assistance.

"In passing from one county seat to another they were generally from six to eight, and sometimes ten days in the wilderness; and at all seasons of the year were compelled to swim every water course in their way, which was too deep to be forded. . . . That fact made it common, when purchasing a horse, to ask if he was a good swimmer."

William McMillan, the first presiding judge in Hamilton County, was of the Denman party which stepped ashore at Yeatman's Cove, near the foot of what is now Sycamore Street, in December, 1788. He is one of the outstanding figures in the early days of the Hamilton County bench and bar. Born in Virginia, he was educated at William and Mary College. His qualities of determination and fearlessness were well adapted for the pioneer life which he chose. In 1799 he was the leader of the first delegation from Hamilton County to the Territorial Legislature, and later was a representative in Congress. The beautiful thoroughfare, skirting the top of the hill overlooking the business district of Cincinnati and named in his honor, "McMillan Street," is a just tribute to the memory of the first presiding judge of the county.

All too few Hamilton County residents realize how neglected is the memory of the County's first occupant of the White House—William Henry Harrison. Few citizens of the County have been more closely identified with its growth, as well as of the State, than William Henry Harrison before he was called to the Nation's Capital. He was a son-in-law of John Cleves Symmes.

The late Judge Hiram D. Peck, in a review of the accomplishments of the bench and bar of this county, says of the former President:

"The still more important figure (than Judge McMillan) to make its appearance in that era is a slender, erect, dark-eyed, military figure, which appeared as commandant at Fort Washington after the conclusion of General Wayne's campaign in the Northwest. It was then that Captain William Henry Harrison was put in command of the forces at Fort Washington, where he remained for some time, and from that time forward played a great part in the history of Cincinnati, the Northwest Territory, and the State of Ohio. A few years afterward he became Secretary of the Northwest Territory. He was a member of the General Assembly, a representative in Congress, a member of the Senate of the United States from Ohio, Commanding General of the troops of the Northwest Territory and finally conqueror of the Indians, and had the honor and glory of forever putting an end to the Indian raids and disturbances which had been going on in the territory for nearly a generation."

It was when he returned to comparative private life, and after he had been appointed and was serving as clerk of the courts of this county, that he was elected President of the United States.

When the first courthouse, on the site of the present new structure,



was erected in 1819, the bar of the county numbered twenty-seven members, including these whose name and fame have survived until this day: Jacob Burnet, William Henry Harrison, William Corry, Nathaniel Wright, Nicholas Longworth and Nathaniel G. Pendleton.

By 1825 the bar had increased to thirty-nine members, and to fifty-seven in 1831, including such men as Salmon P. Chase, finally chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Bachel Worthington, a Kentuckian who settled in Cincinnati in 1824, renowned in legal history of the city for his legal attainments and for his tutoring of youths who later were to distinguish themselves at this bar, such as William S. Gresbeck, Stanley Matthews, and Samuel S. S. Cox; and Timothy Walker, a distinguished lawyer, but more commonly known as one of the founders of the Cincinnati Law School, in 1833, and for years the sole instructor in the entire institution.

George Hoadly was the last incumbent of the old single-judge bench in Superior Court. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1883, his term including the unfortunate year of 1884, when the mob of rioters fired the courthouse building. He is credited with calling out the State Militia promptly, and saving the city from possibly a greater disgrace. He removed to New York City and practiced there until his death in 1902.

Judge Alphonso Taft, one time judge of the Superior Court, diplomatic representative of the United States in two European capitals, and attorney general under U. S. Grant, should best be known in Cincinnati as savior of the Cincinnati University, then the McMicken University. There was a question as to the validity of the bequest of a large amount of property by Charles McMicken to the city of Cincinnati for educational purposes. Judge Taft, arguing the case finally in the Supreme Court of the United States, won his contention and laid the foundation of the institution which has given Cincinnati a world-wide name as not only the first city in America to own a railroad, but probably the first to provide free education for its youth from the kindergarten on through a university. His sons, Charles P. Taft and William H. Taft, were associated with him in the practice of the law, later adding luster to the family name and to the name of Cincinnati. William H. Taft is Cincinnati's most recent but not her least addition to the list of her sons to occupy the White House.

Of Judge Stanley Matthews, whose distinguished career is familiar to all Cincinnati lawyers, Judge Peck made this estimate: "Of all the men of the Cincinnati Bar of ante-bellum era, perhaps the man who produced the most profound impression as a lawyer was Stanley Matthews. He had a logical power which enabled him to follow out a chain of reasoning with perfect accuracy to its conclusion, and at the same time, a breadth of imagination which enabled him to delineate and place in relation all of the facts and personages connected with the case, each of its true per-

spective. He was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, from 1881 to his death in 1889.

"The first State Legislature in 1803 provided for a Supreme Court and for courts of Common Pleas—one session of the former and three sessions of the latter to be held in each county every year. The State was divided into three circuits of which Hamilton, Clermont, Butler, Montgomery, Greene and Warren counties constituted the first. The Supreme Court judges were elected on joint ballot by the General Assembly and held their offices for terms of seven years. The Common Pleas Court was composed of one presiding and three associate judges, the latter chosen by the people at large, presumably for their general good sense, but were not lawyers."

By the constitution of 1852 Hamilton County was made one judicial circuit, with its own judges of Court of Common Pleas. This provided for three judges of the Common Pleas Court in this county, which number has since been increased by Legislative act to nine at present.

The old court appointed its own clerk, the public prosecutor and commissioner of insolvents, the commissioner of chancery, and the county surveyor. The associate judges appointed the recorder, and in the event of the death or removal of a county commissioner, named his successor. It sat three times each year.

The Circuit courts of Ohio were created by an act of the General Assembly, passed October 9, 1883. The first judges took their seats February 9, 1885. This county was in the first circuit, which included also Clermont, Butler, Warren and Clinton counties. The designation of this court was changed to the Court of Appeals on January 1, 1913. The following judges sat in these courts since their organization:

Joseph Cox, of Cincinnati, 1885-99; James M. Smith, of Lebanon, 1885-1901; Peter F. Swing, of Batavia, 1885-1915; William S. Giffin, of Cincinnati, 1899-1905; Ferdinand Jelke, Jr., of Cincinnati, 1901-07; Samuel W. Smith, Jr., 1907-13; Edward H. Jones, 1911-17; Frank M. Gorman, 1915-18; Oliver B. Jones, 1913-19; Gideon C. Wilson, 1918; Francis M. Hamilton, Wade Cushing, Walter M. Shohl, presiding judge; R. Z. Buchwalter, 1921.

The judges of the Common Pleas Court in Hamilton County since the 1851 constitution, arranged alphabetically, with their terms of office, have been as follows:

William L. Avery, 1871 to 1884; Clement Bates, 1888 to 1898; James H. Bromwell, 1907 to 1913; M. L. Buchwalter, 1882 to 1897; Robert Z. Buchwalter, 1916-21; Jacob B. Burnet, 1871 to 1882; John A. Caldwell, 1902 to 1922; A. G. W. Carter, 1852 to 1862; Isaac Collins, 1859 to 1862; John S. Connor, 1882 to 1887; Otway J. Cosgrove, 1913 to 1921; Joseph Cox, 1867 to 1882; Nelson Cross, May to October, 1854; Wade Cushing, 1909 to 1919; Thomas H. Darby, 1919 (presiding 1921); David Davis,

1897 to 1902; William L. Dickson, 1907 to 1914; Edward T. Dixon, 1919 incumbent—re-elected; Charles Evans, 1887 to 1897; Manning M. Force, 1867 to 1877; Frank M. Gorman, 1908 to 1915; Wm. A. Geoghegan, 1913 to 1919; Judson Harmon, 1877; Nicholas Headington, 1862 to 1867; Charles W. Hoffman, 1915-1922; Frederick L. Hoffman, 1913-22; Howard C. Hollister, 1893 to 1903; Charles J. Hunt, 1905 to 1912; Alexander B. Huston, 1884 to 1887; Ferdinand Jelke, Jr., 1897 to 1901; Robert A. Johnston, 1876 to 1886; Phil H. Kumler, 1887 to 1897; Robert A. La Blond, 1921 to 1927; William Littleford, 1901 to 1907; Nicholas Longworth, 1877 to 1882; Patrick Mallon, 1857; Stanley R. Matthews, 1884; Stanley Matthews, 1852, 1883, 1888; Stanley Matthews, 1919-22; Samuel N. Maxwell, 1882 to 1892; Max B. May, 1913 to 1919; Fred W. Moore, 1878 to 1883; Charles C. Murdock, 1862 to 1877; John P. Murphy, 1897 to 1907; Alfred K. Nippert, 1913 to 1919; John G. O'Connell, 1907 to 1913-1920; Melanchton W. Oliver, 1857 to 1862; Miller Outcalt, 1888 to 1893; James Parker, 1854; Otto Pfleger, 1898 to 1909; Donn Piatt, April to October, 1853; C. D. Robertson, 1883 to 1888; Stanley C. Roettinger, 1921 to 1927; John R. Sayler, 1892 to 1897; Jacob Schroder, 1887 to 1892; Fayette Smith, 1878 to 1883; Samuel Smith, Jr., 1897 to 1907; Fred S. Spiegel, 1896 to 1906; Stanley Struble, 1919 elected; John B. Stallo, 1852 to 1854; James B. Swing, 1903 to 1912; Washington Van Horn, 1854; Robert B. Warden, February to April, 1852; Moses F. Wilson, 1892 to 1897; D. D. Woodmansee, 1907 to 1913; Edward Woodruff, 1852 to 1854; D. Thew Wright, Jr., 1893 to 1898.

**Superior Court of Cincinnati**—The Superior Court of Cincinnati was created in 1838, and continued as a single judge court until the adoption of the Ohio Constitution in 1851. Its judges, in order, were: David K. Este, Charles D. Coffin, William Johnston, Charles P. James, and George Hoadly. The present Superior Court was not instituted until 1854, with its territorial jurisdiction limited to the city of Cincinnati boundaries and limited as to subject matter so that neither criminal, divorce nor appellate cases could be heard by it. It was intended to be especially designed to give speedy trials in the important business litigation which grew out of the city's commanding position as a pork-packing center.

The first judges elected (May, 1854) were William Y. Gholson, Oliver M. Spencer and Bellamy Storer, for five, four and three years respectively, the term lengths being drawn by lot.

The complete list of incumbents of that bench from 1854 to 1922 is as follows:

William Y. Gholson, 1854-1859; George Hoadly, 1859-1864; Alphonso Taft, 1864-1872; J. Walker Bryant, 1872; Alfred Yapple, 1872-1879; Joseph B. Foraker, 1879-1882; William Worthington, 1882-1883; Hiram D. Peck, 1883-1889; Edward F. Noyes, 1889-1890; John R. Sayler, 1890-1891;



Rufus B. Smith, 1891-1904; Harry M. Hoffheimer, 1904-1912; Benton S. Oppenheimer, 1912-1916; Frank R. Gusweiler.

Oliver M. Spencer, 1854-1861; Charles D. Coffin, 1861-1862; Stanley Matthews, 1862-1863; Charles Fox, 1863-1868; Marcellus B. Hagans, 1868-1873; Myron H. Tilden, 1873-1878; Judson Harmon, 1878-1887; William H. Taft, 1887-1890; Samuel F. Hunt, 1890-1898; Edward J. Dempsey, 1898-1903; Lewis M. Hosea, 1903-1908; Alberto C. Shattuck, 1908-1912; Prescott Smith, January 1, 1912-April 1, 1918; Robert C. Pugh, April 15, 1912-January 1, 1918; Smith Hickenlooper, 1918.

Bellamy Storer, 1854-1872; John L. Miner, 1872; Timothy A. O'Connor, 1872-1877; Manning F. Force, 1877-1887; Frederick W. Moore, 1887-1897; William H. Jackson, 1897-1902; Frederick S. Spiegel, 1902-September 1, 1913; Stanley W. Merrell, September 1, 1913-November 1, 1913; Dudley V. Sutphin, November 1, 1913-January 1, 1914; Stanley W. Merrell, January 1, 1914; Robert S. Marx, still in office in 1922.

The Probate Court of Hamilton County was established and the first judge, J. B. Warren, took office February 9, 1852. He has had fourteen successors in office in this important tribunal. William H. Lueders incumbent in 1922.

Prior to the establishment of this court, matters since handled there were under the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas. In the intervening years this court has grown in size and importance with the country until now, without question, the probate judge is the busiest judge in the county. While the number of judges in the Common Pleas Court has been increased to nine, as at present, the increasing work in the Probate Court has been handled by one judge, who also is the ex-officio clerk of his court.

The complete list of judges of the Probate Court, with their terms of service, follows:

J. B. Warren, February 9, 1852 to February 13, 1855; John Burgoyne, February 13, 1855, to February 9, 1858; George H. Hilton, February 9, 1858, to February 9, 1861; Alex. Paddock, February 9, 1861, to February 9, 1864; Edw. Woodruff, February 9, 1864, to February 9, 1867; Edw. F. Noyes, February 9, 1867, to February 9, 1870; Geo. F. Hoeffler, February 9, 1870, to February 9, 1873; Wm. Tilden, February 9, 1873, to August 20, 1873; Albert Paddock, August 20, 1873, to November 1, 1873; Isaac B. Matson, November 1, 1873, to February 9, 1885; Herman Goebel, February 9, 1885, to February 9, 1891; Howard Ferris, February 9, 1891, to May 9, 1902; Carl L. Nippert, May 9, 1902, to September 5, 1904; Aaron McNeill, September 5, 1904, to September 19, 1904; Chas. F. Malsbary, September 19, 1904, to February 8, 1909; Wm. H. Lueders, February 9, 1909, incumbent, in 1922.

The Court of Insolvency was established by the Legislature in 1895 and was a favorite court in divorce cases and alimony proceedings until

that jurisdiction was taken entirely from it on the establishment of the Domestic Relations Division of the Court of Common Pleas in 1915. The judges who served from the first in the Court of Insolvency were: Aaron A. McNeill, 1895 to 1905; Frederick C. Ampt, 1905 to 1910; A. M. Warner, 1910 to 1915; Joseph B. Kelley, from 1915 to the present.

Among the well-known, highly appreciated judges of the "Domestic Relations" court, handling divorce, alimony and juvenile court matters, may be named Judges Charles W. Hoffman and John A. Caldwell.

At the present date (1926) the various courts of Hamilton County are presided over by the following judges: Common Pleas Court: Charles W. Hoffman (domestic relations); Fred L. Hoffman, John A. Caldwell, R. A. Le Blond, Stanley Struble, Stanley C. Roettinger, Thomas H. Darbey, Dennis Ryan, Edward M. Hurley.

Judges of Court of Appeals: Robert Z. Buchwalter, Frank M. Hamilton, Wade Cushing.

Judge of Probate: William Lueders.

What was known as the Commercial Court was organized in February, 1848. It was held by a single judge, the court having concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas of all civil cases at law, founded contract and of all cases in chancery. Judge D. Thew Wright in giving reminiscences on the bench and bar of Hamilton County, gives the following:

"This court, during the period of its existence, was presided over by Judge Thomas M. Key, an eccentric but able man. He was a Kentuckian by birth, but came to this State early in life. During the Rebellion he was judge advocate on the staff of that military 'puss in boots,' George B. McClellan. In the latter part of 1861 the writer visited the city of Washington as it was all "quiet on the Potomac." At that time, it will be remembered, Mr. Lincoln was President. But there was a greater than Lincoln, and his name was McClellan, and when we happened to encounter the judge advocate, it occurred to us, that now was the opportunity of discovering how the problem of war was to be solved, and we, therefore, ventured a leading question as to the existing status. Those who knew Key will remember how solemn and portentous his manner always was. But now his manner was more solemn and more portentous than ever. In the profoundest depths of a melancholy confidence, and speaking unutterable thoughts in a terrible whisper, he said: 'If you have no business imperatively detaining you here, I advise you to get out of this town as fast as you can. Beauregard is lying over the river with 125,000 men, and he can walk into this city whenever he chooses.' The awful gravity of the statement, enhanced as it was by the blood-curdling way of putting it was overwhelming. After events disclosed the fact that the rebel army consisted of some twenty or thirty thousand ragged cavalry.

They were, however, backed up by a supply of Quaker guns, and the young Napoleon was terrified in his heart.

"Key was the reputed author of the celebrated Harrison's Landing letter, in which McClellan undertakes to instruct Mr. Lincoln as to his military and civil rights, duties and obligations. As a specimen of pure unadulterated impudence, there never was anything like it in the world, and Key had an ability of impudence, which was a talent amounting to genius, and if he did not write the paper in question, he was quite equal to doing it.

"Early in 1861 McClellan sent Key to interview Gen. W. T. Sherman, to see if Sherman really was crazy, it having been authoritatively stated that such was the fact. Key performed his mission and reported to the effect that there was a screw loose somewhere and that, in his judgment, General Sherman was not fit to be entrusted with the command of a large army. The keenness of this witticism can only be discovered as the light of history falls upon the army of the West moving from Chattanooga by way of Atlanta, Georgia, and the sea, to the downfall of the Rebellion and the final triumph of the Flag."

**Court Houses and Jails**—Hamilton County's magnificent present courthouse is the fifth erected for holding courts in the county. The first structure was a log affair, erected by volunteers, and cost practically nothing. It was built in 1790 on what is now Government Square, and facing the north where the postoffice building now stands. It really occupied land dotted and encircled by swamps and frog ponds. In front of this courthouse, which was thirty feet wide by forty deep, stood the public whipping post, then used as a method of meeting out justice to petty offenders, and a return to which many persons advocate even now, for certain offenses. The building was surrounded by a four-rail fence and was provided with a large fire-place and huge outside chimney, and not far away stood the old-fashioned well-sweep and well, wherein hung "The Old Oaken Bucket," long before it had passed into poetry.

The second courthouse was built in 1802 upon the site of the first, and its cost was \$3,000. This building had a cupola eighty feet high and balustrades across in front. During the war of 1812 it was used as a barracks, and was destroyed by fire in 1813. The fire was supposed to have been started by soldiers.

The third courthouse was built where stands the present Temple of Justice, facing Main Street. It was built in 1819 at a cost of \$15,000. The land for the site of the new building was donated to the county by Jesse Hunt, grandfather of Attorney Elliott Hunt Pendleton. This building was burned in 1849. A new structure was immediately started and, during its construction, court was held in a large pork-packing establishment on Court Street. This, the county's fourth courthouse, was com-



pleted in 1853 at a total cost of \$695,253. It was this building which was swept by fire during the 1884 mob, as a result of the populace becoming excited over the trial of a negro named Palmer, and a white man named Berner, charged with murdering an aged man. During the rioting many persons were killed. The militia, under command of Captain John J. Desmond, a prominent young lawyer, finally dispersed the mob, but the captain lost his life, some believe, by being shot accidentally by one of his own men.

Practically the entire structure was destroyed, although its well-built walls withstood the intense heat. But almost all of the invaluable records of Hamilton County, Ohio, were burned in this fire. It cost the county many thousands of dollars to try to replace or restore the public records, but only a small proportion could be replaced, as there were hundreds and thousands of documents and valuable papers lost forever.

The State Legislature passed a bill creating a board of trustees, to be appointed by the governor, to rebuild the courthouse, and Governor George Hoadly appointed Henry C. Urner, John L. Stettinius, Wesley M. Cameron and William Worthington as trustees. The building was completed January 15, 1887, and the Hamilton County Bar gave a banquet in honor of the trustees who had generously served without compensation.

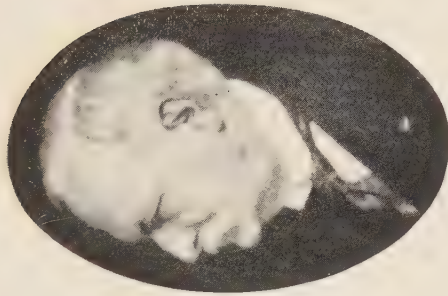
As time went on the courthouse again became inadequate for the demands of the county, and the old jail was a disgrace to the people and considered by other parts of the commonwealth as a joke. With the first years of this century it was decided the county ought, by right, to provide an addition to the old courthouse and rebuild the jail. The people voted bonds amounting to \$250,000, with which it was intended to add one or more stories upon the old structure. But better judgment obtained and the project of patching up a court building fell through. Inconvenience was endured until October 2, 1908, when the Board of County Commissioners took action and passed a resolution providing for the erection of a new jail, and for levying a tax to take care of a bond issue for that purpose. The commission appointed to oversee the construction of the new jail was as follows: John E. Bruce and Michael Devanney, Democrats, and William Griffith and George Schott, Republicans. Their appointment was made January 13, 1911, and immediately they began looking over plans and specifications. On this same date, however, Judge Stanley Struble, then a member of the board of county commissioners, introduced a resolution calling for a greater and wiser proposition of not only building a new jail but also a new courthouse, or at least the enlargement of the old one. One account of the situation reads as follows: "It was not wholly the congested conditions in the old courthouse which called forth the proposition to erect a new courthouse. At this time the abandonment of the canal as a waterway, and the acquiring of its right-



JUDGE JACOB BURNETT



NICHOLAS LONGWORTH



JOSEPH B. FORAKER



JUDGE V. WORTHINGTON





of-way by the city for a boulevard was assuming concrete form, and it was desired to have the new jail and courthouse conform to the ideas being set forward for the 'canal parkway.' To this end the resolution was offered by commissioner Struble provided for acquiring the property between North Court Street and the canal and between an alley east of Main Street and Sycamore Street, a frontage of about four hundred feet on each street being thereby provided. The abandonment of North Court Street and of the alley going through to Canal Street, also was provided for by the resolution."

On September 6, 1911, a meeting was held at which Glen Brown represented the Business Men's Club; H. F. Woods, the Municipal Art League; Harry Hake, the Chamber of Commerce, and William A. Hopkins, the Federated Improvement Association of Hamilton County. All advocated the acquiring of the additional property and the erection of a new courthouse and jail combined. September 26, 1911, the county commissioners passed a resolution to submit the issuance of \$2,500,000 bonds for a new courthouse and jail, to the voters at the November election. The project carried, and it was then decided that the former commission, having been appointed to build a new jail only, could not act under its appointment for the new project, and on February 21, 1912, the Common Pleas Court, in joint session, named a new commission to act in conjunction with the county commissioners by appointing James Albert Green, Thomas W. Allen, George F. Dieterle and Braxton W. Campbell.

April 1, 1915, the contract for the work was signed up with the Charles McCaul Company, a Pittsburgh corporation, and work was begun the same day, ground being broken for the basement, on the site between North Court Street and Canal Street, where the old buildings had been razed. In 1919 the present magnificent courthouse was finished and first occupied for its intended uses.

**The First Jail**—The first jail in the county was built in 1793. It was a mere log cabin, one and a half stories high and only sixteen feet square. The ground in its neighborhood was cleared out and it was distinctly visible from the river. Most of its occupants were debtors and were not treated with great strictness. The erection of the jail was a matter of some considerable discussion as is shown by a letter from Symmes to McMillan, written December 8, 1792. From this we learn that the jail had been begun and was going on briskly but that the people of Cincinnati were voting on the question whether the jail should be built on the first or second bottom bank. Symmes wanted it built on the second bank where the soil was much more dry, and where at no time would the prisoners be drowned like pigs in a sty and great expense would be saved in carting the timber, and this was already more in the center of the town. Water could there be had by digging a well, which ought to be within the

liberties of the prison and if it stood on the bank of the Ohio a well would be necessary that privileged prisoners for debt might draw for themselves. In time the increase in population resulted in an increase of prisoners and a new jail of hewn logs with a lapped shingled roof two stories high and much larger than its predecessor was erected within two years, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. Its size was fifteen by twenty feet. Late in 1795 this building was moved by the public teams of eight yoked oxen in charge of Captain John Thorpe, the quartermaster, who was aided by John Richardson, to the lot at the corner of Church Alley (now Church Place ) and Walnut Street. But let the reader remember that the first jail in Cincinnati was on Water Street, west of Main Street. There the debtors and criminals were all shut up together; but in daylight the jailer allowed them the liberty of the neighborhood, they taking care, whenever the sheriff was about, to make tracks to the jail as rats do to their holes. There was a whipping post, one hundred feet west of Main, and fifty feet south of Fifth Street. The jailer did the whipping. One writer of those times speaks of seeing a woman whipped for stealing. The same man writes of jailer McClean getting drunk and amusing himself by whipping, with a cowhide, the prisoners in jail, all round debtors, as well as criminals.

A new brick jail was built at the head of Sycamore Street, where later years was the canal district. It contained seven rooms for criminals and debtors and about the same number for the use of the jailer. It was in and around this jail building that occurred the terrible riot of 1884, mentioned elsewhere in this publication.

The present jail is situated on the sixth floor of the new courthouse.

**The Cincinnati Bar Association**—This organization was formed on January 24, 1872, and at later meetings perfected. The first meeting was held in the old College Building; John W. Herron was made temporary chairman, and it was decided to have a meeting called as soon as seventy-five lawyers had signed the charter membership roll, which was but a short time thereafter. February 27, 1872, the association held its first regular meeting and adopted its constitution and by-laws. The committee's report on these was presented by Judge Nicholas Longworth, father of the present speaker of the United States House of Representatives. At this meeting the cost of membership in the Bar Association was fixed at ten dollars. The late Alphonso Taft, father of ex-President William Howard Taft, was elected the first president of the association. Rufus King, George Hoadly, John W. Herron, George R. Sage, and Thomas B. Paxton were chosen vice-presidents; Israel Ludlow, recording secretary; S. Dana Horton, corresponding secretary, and Lewis E. Mills, treasurer.

This Bar Association is one of the strongest in the entire United States and has had numbered on its roll some of the Nation's foremost

citizens. As a parent legal organization it mothered every county judge elected to the Cincinnati courts, besides scores of Federal judges, and many of the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress. In addition, one President of the United States, the Hon. William Howard Taft, was and is still a member of the Cincinnati Bar Association.

Among the hardest workers in this Association have been George Hoadly, for a number of years president, and Ben B. Nelson, recording secretary.

The report of the membership in 1919-20 showed resident members, 413; non-resident members, 20; honorary members, 9; total membership, 442.

**Law Library Association**—The Cincinnati Law Library Association was incorporated June 5, 1847, its object being, as shown by its constitution, "the improvement of its members, the cultivation of the Science of the Law, and the foundation of a law library."

For many years in the history of the county, the bar had needed the use and benefit of a good law library in the courthouse. At an early day few lawyers had much of a collection of law books and standard law reports by States, and their offices were far apart and away from the courthouse. Often trials were delayed while a messenger was sent to a Third Street office after a book, and many were the altercations between counsel and effect of authorities cited but not produced. As early as 1834 a special charter was obtained from the Legislature for the incorporation of the "Cincinnati Law Library." No organization, however, was perfected. In 1846 the matter was revived and headed by leading members of the bar, and at a date when the city had a population of 85,000, with not less than 125 members of the bar. A subscription paper was circulated for raising funds and in the end it was seen that 105 names had been secured. At that date the bar was made up of many strong attorneys including such men as George E. Pugh, Alphonso Taft, Salmon P. Chase, W. S. Groesbeck, George H. Pendleton, Stanley Matthews, William Y. Gholson, Bellamy Storer, Timothy Walker, and others of their stamp of ability.

Within three months after the organization of the association \$1,500 worth of well selected law books had been secured, and in the transaction they had run in debt \$725, for which they gave their personal notes. In the spring of 1847 the association was incorporated, and its earliest meeting under its charter was held June 5, 1847. Despite its excellent beginning, the library suffered in common with other such institutions in their infancy. The amount received as dues dropped from \$1,150 in 1848 to only \$420 in 1852, and only 34 had paid in to the treasury their full dues. But in addition to paying current expenses, \$3,200 had been expended for books, and the number of volumes on the shelf in the autumn of 1852 was 1830. In 1855 Rufus King was elected president and



continued to hold the office more than thirty-six years. To him, more than to any other one man, was due the success of the old library but also of the new library which rose phoenix-like from its ashes. In his lifetime Mr. King gave liberally to its support and before death made provisions for an endowment of \$20,000 to the library.

In June, 1874, the library contained 9,151 volumes, and at the time of the destruction of the courthouse, ten years later, this number had been increased to 17,000, and represented a cash outlay of \$45,000, now not so large a sum as it was considered at that date. On its walls hung the portraits of early and distinguished jurists of Ohio, as well as many another highly prized article associated with the State.

The courthouse was destroyed on the night of March 29, 1884, and with it perished the law library and all of its contents. Only three badly charred volumes, of little or no interest or value in themselves, and treasured now only as relics of the old library, were preserved. But be it said that while the hard-earned books were destroyed, the spirit that had once fostered and maintained the collection of law books was not in the least impaired. Two days after the conflagration the board of trustees, composed of Rufus King, George Hoadly, Thornton M. Hinkle, John C. Healy and Isaac M. Jordan, met to consider the situation and plan for a new law library. The insurance companies had taken advantage of the riot clause in their policies and no insurance was paid the association. They also owed almost \$4,000 which had to be met soon. But all went to work and on the morning of April 3d the association opened up its library while the smoke was still rising from the ruins of the building. The new library then contained only nine volumes. April 4th the association held a large meeting at College Hall. There the following resolutions were offered: "Whereas, in the loss to its members and the Bench and Bar of this county, by the destruction of our library, which cannot be overstated, this Association recognizes that the greatness of the disaster is commensurate with the complete success which had crowned the zeal, intelligence and energy of its management, and is confident, so long as the same qualities are employed in the restoration of what is lost, no misfortune can be irreparable.

"Resolved, that the support and coöperation of every member is hereby pledged to the officers of this Association in every attempt and step to replace what we have lost as speedily as possible."

The loyal membership voted an assessment of one hundred dollars against each stockholder, while many members of the bar—not content with doing only this—made large additional donations. The largest of these gifts was that assumed by Mr. King, who paid the entire indebtedness on the old library, amounting to over \$3,800. The services of M. W. Myers, librarian at that date, were also beyond estimate. Within ten years after the fire the number of books contained in the new library

was fully as many as the number destroyed, and at the time of Mr. Myers' death in 1899—fifteen years after the fire—the total number of volumes was in excess of 20,000.

The presidents of the Library Association have been as follows: William R. Morris, 1847-51; A. E. Gwynne, 1851-52; George Hoadly, 1852-53; Rufus King, 1855-1891; and Judson Harmon, who succeeded Mr. King in 1891 was still in office in 1921.

The librarians have been as follows: Bernard Bradley, 1847-48; Amzi A. Pruden, 1848-49; Joseph McDougall, 1849-52; John Bradley, 1852-61; M. W. Myers, 1861-1899; Edwin Gholson, appointed in 1899, still serving in 1921.

The list of worthy trustees holding in 1921 were these: Thornton M. Hinkle, appointed in 1876; John C. Healy, 1878; Judson Harmon, 1885; William Worthington, 1887; John W. Warrington, 1897; Simeon M. Johnson, 1913; John R. Schindel, 1915; Oscar Stoehr, clerk.

**Pioneer Lawyers**—The first lawyer to locate in what is now Cincinnati was a passenger on the first boat load of voyagers who landed at Losantiville, on the "twenty-eighth day of December, 1788," the most prominent lawyer and magistrate of Cincinnati during its first decade—William McMillan—was a native of Virginia, of Irish stock, a graduate of William and Mary College, removed with the pioneer band to the Miami Purchase country, dividing his time between intellectual and agricultural pursuits. He was the first justice of the "court of general quarter sessions of the peace," commissioned by Governor St. Clair for Hamilton County, in 1790, and was active in his good citizenship from the start. In 1799 he was elected territorial representative and was chosen delegate of the Territory in Congress after the resignation of General Harrison. He died at Cincinnati in May, 1804. He had been a most zealous worker in the Free and Accepted Masonic Lodge, Harmony, No. 2, and a quarter of a century later, October 28, 1837, his lodge dedicated a monument to his memory. The front rank of the law, then, as much as now, was inaccessible to the weak or the idle, and offices of gift went to the deserving, instead of the dishonest.

The first man to tack up his sign announcing to the public that he had opened a law office in Cincinnati was Thomas Goudy, who arrived in the late autumn of 1789, becoming one of the first settlers who formed Ludlow Station, now North Cumminsville. Originally he had his law office on the corner of an out-lot, between Seventh and Eighth streets, but it was too far removed from the business portion of the place. The lots on which it was built were surrounded by a Virginia "worm" fence.

At about the same time as just mentioned above, came the third attorney to Cincinnati. He was Ezra Fitz Freeman, of whom Judge Carter wrote a third of a century ago: "He was an intelligent man and

a good lawyer ; but he became fonder of politics than law and engaged in them most earnestly and successfully ; he was sent to Congress from the Hamilton district one or more terms in the twenties. He was a first rate man in every sense. He had, even as a youth, the mien and manners of a finished gentleman."

Daniel Symmes, another early member of the Hamilton County bar, was a nephew of Judge Symmes. His father was Tymothy Symmes, only full brother of the hero of the Miami Purchase, with himself judge of the inferior court of common pleas in Sussex County, New Jersey, but came West and became a pioneer at South Bend, where he died in 1797. Daniel was born at the old homestead, graduated at Princeton College and came West with his father ; was made clerk of the Territorial Court ; studied law and practiced some years ; after Ohio was admitted as a State, was Senator from Hamilton County and speaker of the Senate ; was made judge of the Supreme bench in 1804, and later made registrar of the Cincinnati Land Office, dying May 10, 1817.

Jacob Burnet was born in 1770, a son of Dr. Burnet, of New Jersey, who distinguished himself in the Revolutionary War. Young Burnet followed his brother, Dr. William Burnet, to the then wilderness hamlet opposite the mouth of the Licking where he made his start as lawyer and magistrate. After two years he was at the head of the legislative council of the Northwest territory, although not yet twenty-nine years of age. His long and eventful, useful career ended by his death in 1853, having retired from active practice in 1825. When the helpless Blennerhasset was to be tried as accessory to the high treason of Aaron Burr, he was advised by the latter to retain as his attorneys, Judge Burnet and Richard Baldwin, of Chillicothe, and on this event he wrote his wife: "I have retained Burnet and Baldwin. The former will be a host with the decent part of the citizens of Ohio, and the latter a giant of influence with the rabble, whom he properly styles 'blood hounds'."

In his "Pioneer Biography" James McBride, noted the Cincinnati lawyers who are wont to attend the Butler County courts during those years as these: Judge Burnet, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., (son of General St. Clair), Ethan Stone, Nicholas Stone, Nicholas Longworth, George P. Torrence and Elias Glover. He adds: "The bar was a very able one, and important cases were advocated in an elaborate manner and masterly fashion."

**St. Clair and Harrison**—Arthur St. Clair, Jr., nephew of the General, was a man of some ability, who came within two votes of defeating General Harrison at his first election, by the Territorial Legislature, of a delegate to Congress. Harrison was also a lawyer, as well as doctor, farmer, soldier, and public officer, and sometimes appeared in a law case. He won no distinction, however, as a lawyer at the bar. He was simply clerk



of the Hamilton County courts of Common Pleas, from which position he was elected at one bound to the Presidency of the United States.

Harrison was, it should be noted, one of the very few temperate lawyers and public men of his time. Judge Burnet recorded in his notes many years afterwards that, of the nine lawyers that were contemporaries with him in his earlier days in Cincinnati, all but one went to drunkard's graves. It was an age, as we have seen elsewhere, of high conviviality and destructive good fellowship. Harrison's own son, it is said—the junior William Henry Harrison, a young lawyer of brilliant talents, eloquent and witty—fell an early victim to intoxicants. Apropos of the morality of the bar in the olden day, there is a tradition that two of the lawyers, named Clark and Glover, made full preparations to fight a duel over some personal or professional difference. The affair was settled without bloodshed, but not until one of them had pulled off his shoes, to fight the more conveniently in his stocking feet.

In an address given by Hon. A. H. Dunlevy, before the Cincinnati Pioneer Society, April, 1875, he gave the following on the bench and bar of 1804-05:

"Among these early judges, besides my father, then the presiding judge, were Luke Foster, James Silver, I think, and Dr. Stephen Wood. Judge Goforth was also on the bench, but lived in the city. Here, too, I frequently met Judge John Cleves Symmes. In the early part of court he was always thronged with purchasers of his lands, and I have seen him while supping his tea, of which he was excessively fond, writing deeds or contracts, and talking with his friends and those who had business with him, all at the same time.

**Other Early Lawyers**—John S. Will, a native of Virginia, born in 1773, and admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years, in 1798 went to Chillicothe and attended the first session of the common pleas court of the Territory there. He was not an eminently successful attorney, but frequently appeared in cases for debt in which he would rather be the defendant. He died in 1829.

Moses Brooks came to Cincinnati in 1811, was at first an inn-keeper, but studied law and was admitted to practice. He left the profession in 1830 from ill health, and became a successful merchant.

Nicholas Longworth came from New Jersey and soon became a Cincinnati lawyer, but more for wealth than fame, and did not remain permanently at the bar. It was written of him by Judge Carter in 1881:

"He came to Cincinnati from Jersey in very early times and commenced operations as a shoemaker, and afterwards studied law and was admitted to practice law at the earliest bar, but he did not practice law very much, though he was very capable and possessed an acute and astute mentality, and he was always a good and clever gentleman, as singular

and eccentric as he was sometimes. His position as a lawyer affording him great facilities, he became mostly engaged in property speculations, and eventually became by far the largest real estate holder in this city and in the Western country, and the richest man. He was, in a sense, the Cræsus of the West, for his wealth increased and increased so much in the great growth of Cincinnati that he hardly knew what to do with it, and certainly did not know all he owned. . . . For a rich man, though peculiar, particular and eccentric, he was a good and clever man, in both the American and English sense."

Mr. Longworth was reputed to have died worth twelve millions. He was the father of Joseph Longworth, of the court of common pleas, who has had a long and honorable career as a lawyer and judge in Hamilton County.

**Lawyers of 1819**—Farnsworth's Directory of Cincinnati, published in 1819, gave the following list of active attorneys at that date who were practicing at the Cincinnati bar: Thomas Clark, David Shepherd, William Corry, Elisha Hotchkiss, Samuel Q. Richardson, James W. Gazlay, Chauncey Whittlesey, Richard S. Wheatley, Joseph F. Benham, David Wade, Hugh McDougal, Nathan Guilford, Wm. M. Worthington, Francis A. Blake, Nathan Wright, Nicholas Longworth, Samuel Todd, Nathaniel G. Pendleton, Benjamin M. Piatt, David K. Este, Thomas P. Eskridge, John Lee Williams, Stephen Sedgwick, Daniel Roe, Bellamy Storer, Judge Burnet, Wm. Henry Harrison.

William Corry was accounted a fine lawyer and was elected the first mayor of the village of Cincinnati, remaining in the office until the village became a city. He was the father of the Hon. William M. Corry, who was an attorney of brilliant talents and a fine orator.

Mr. Benham was one of the most striking figures at the early bar in Cincinnati. He was the father of Mrs. George D. Prentice. "He was an orator, and few men were more imperial in power and manner." He was cut down while yet in the prime of his best manhood.

Benjamin F. Powers, brother of Hiram Powers, the sculptor, began law practice in Cincinnati hopefully, but was soon diverted into journalism as a co-proprietor and principal editor of the "Liberty Hall" and Cincinnati "Gazette," winning far more distinction from his connection with the press than with the bar.

In looking over the records of the bar, names such as these appear frequently: William Greene, E. D. Mansfield, Benjamin Drake, Judge Chase, Judge Walker, Hawes & Strait, John M. Goodenow, the Wrights, father and sons, James H. Perkins, all long since snatched from earth's shining circle, with but a memory of their careers left.

A former history of this city has the subjoined concerning Salmon P. Chase, and it should be reproduced in this chapter:

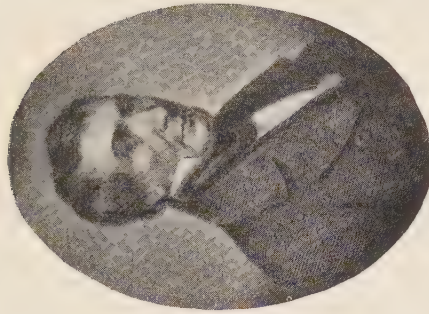
In the spring of 1830 young Salmon P. Chase made his advent in



JUDSON HARMON



SALMON P. CHASE



W. H. HARRISON



D. T. DISNEY





Cincinnati, from Washington, where he had kept a classical school for boys. He began a profitable practice at once, and by and by published his edition of the statutes of Ohio, which gave him wide repute and brought him a large practice. In 1834 he became solicitor of the Branch Bank of the United States, and soon after of another city bank, which proved to be lucrative connections. In 1837 he added materially to his fame by his eloquent and able defense of a colored woman, claimed as a slave under the Fugitive law of 1793. The same year he made a famous argument in behalf of James G. Birney, editor of the "Philanthropist," for harboring a runaway slave. His strong anti-slavery bent early took him into politics, and his subsequent career as Governor, United States Senator, secretary of the treasury and chief justice of the Federal Supreme Court is well known to the world.

Chase was in Lincoln's cabinet during the Civil War period and was a strong financial adviser in those dark days, and to him the people owe very much.

Lawyers whose names should, above others, be mentioned in this work, include these:

Joseph Cox, the son of one of Cincinnati's pioneer physicians, Hiram Cox, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1822, coming to this city with his parents when he was eight years of age. After being excellently educated in law, he entered upon his professional career in Cincinnati, enjoying a rapid rise to success. He was for fifteen years judge of the common pleas court, and for fourteen years judge of the First Judicial circuit of Ohio. He was married, in 1848, to Mary A. Curtis, a Virginian by birth, and the union was blessed by four sons and two daughters. After a long and useful life, during which he won the esteem and respect of his fellow men, Judge Cox died October 13, 1900.

George H. Pendleton, or "Gentleman George," as he was popularly known, was the son of Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, and grandson of Nathaniel Pendleton, both of whom were among the foremost men of the country during the times in which they lived. The last named was prominent in political life in Virginia, and held public office for over fifty years dating from 1752. Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, the father of George H., numbered the great men of the nation among his friends, and he was Alexander Hamilton's second in the unfortunate duel which took place between him and Aaron Burr. George Pendleton's maternal grandfather was Jesse Hunt, one of the pioneers of Cincinnati, and the man who gave to the city the site for the courthouse. George H. Pendleton was born July 19, 1825, in Cincinnati, and began the practice of law at the age of twenty-one years in the city of his birth. But the call of politics was too strong upon him, and he entered public life in 1853 never again to return to his professional career. In that year he was elected to the Senate. In 1857, he was elected to Congress as the representative

from Hamilton County, and continued in this office until 1865. When General William B. McClellan was nominated by the Democrats for the Presidency, Pendleton was nominated as Vice-President on the same ticket, and four years later he narrowly missed the nomination for the Presidency, being defeated at the last moment by a few votes. His next public office was that of United States Senator from Ohio, which office he held from 1878 to 1884, and at the conclusion of his term he was appointed United States minister to Germany. He died in Brussels, Belgium, in 1885, one of the most popular statesmen of all times.

Alphonso Taft, until the time of his death, on May 28, 1891, one of the prominent members of the Cincinnati bar and bench, was born at Townsend, Vermont, November 5, 1810. Until he was sixteen years of age he lived upon his father's farm, teaching schools in the winter months, until he had sufficient money to pay for a course at Amherst Academy. Having completed this course, he entered Yale College. He was nineteen when he was matriculated, and was graduated in 1833 with high honors. But deciding to take up the study of law, he continued in the law department of Yale, serving as a tutor to defray his expenses. In 1839 he came to Cincinnati and began the practice of law in which he was eminently successful. He was identified with the development of the railroad system of Cincinnati, was for years a director of the Little Miami Railway, was one of the incorporators of the Ohio & Mississippi, and one of the first directors of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. He was an advocate of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and as a judge of the Superior Court sustained the constitutionality of the act authorizing the city to expend the first \$10,000,000 in construction of the road. He was a trustee of this road from 1875 until 1876, when he entered the United States cabinet as Secretary of War. In 1865 he was appointed to the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and was elected to the office the following term. He was candidate for nomination of Governor in 1875 and in 1879.

William Howard Taft was born in Cincinnati, September 15, 1857. He has been so prominently in the public eye for the major part of his life, that it is unnecessary to make further mention of his activities than to give a mere outline of the important offices which he has held during his life. He is the son of the Hon. Alphonso and Louise M. (Torrey) Taft. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and in 1878 was graduated from Yale, being salutatorian and class orator, as he had finished second in his class of 120. Two years later he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and during the time he was in attendance at this institution he studied law in the office of his father. Admitted to the bar in 1880, for one year he held the position as law reporter of the "Cincinnati Commercial," giving up this work when he was appointed by Miller Outcalt as assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County. In 1882, President Arthur appointed him to



the position of collector of the internal revenue for the first district of Ohio. In the following year, however, he resigned this position to take up the practice of his profession in partnership with Major Harlan Page Lloyd, under the firm name of Lloyd & Taft. But his services were too much in demand in public life, and he gave up this practice in 1887 when Governor Foraker nominated him as Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Harmon's resignation. When this partial term ran out, he was elected for the full term to the position. But he was destined never to complete this term, for in 1890 President Harrison appointed him solicitor general of the United States.

Other lawyers who had a good standing in Cincinnati in the last half of the last century include these: The Anderson brothers, Charles T. Telford, of whom it was written "in no way a common person." He was an instructor in the Cincinnati College in 1835, but later became a law partner of W. S. Groesbeck; he died in middle age. Others of about his time were William W. Fosdick, Adam Hodge, Peter Zinn, once a partner of Charles H. Brough and with Judge Alexander Paddack; was a major in the 55th Ohio Regiment during the Civil War and took part in what was styled the "Siege of Cincinnati." After an operation he died of lock-jaw.

The Hon. Rufus King, of New York, is well known in American history as a distinguished minister of the United States Government at the Court of St. James, a United States Senator, and candidate of the Federal party for the Presidency in 1804, 1808 and 1816. Edward King, his fourth son, was born at Albany, March 13, 1795, and came to Ohio twenty years afterward, making his home first in Chillicothe, then the capital of the State. He had followed his graduation at Columbia College with a course at the celebrated Litchfield Law School, was admitted to practice the year after his removal to Ohio, and by his talents and popular qualities soon acquired a large practice. At Chillicothe he married Sarah, the second daughter of Governor Thomas Worthington. Returning to Cincinnati in 1831, he practiced here with eminent success until his death, February 6, 1836. He was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Law School. He served four times in the Ohio Legislature from Chillicothe, two terms as speaker. His son, Rufus King, became an eminent member of the bar here and did good service in educational and other lines.

Allen Latham, a native of New Hampshire, came to Cincinnati in 1854, and practiced law until his death in 1871, then being seventy-eight years old.

In an account of the members of the Cincinnati bar, published in 1881, appeared this notice concerning Rutherford B. Hayes: "Hayes was a young legal immigrant of 1849. He became partner with Richard M. Corwine, forming the firm of Corwine & Hayes, to which William D. Rogers was presently added, the partnership then becoming Corwine,

Hayes & Rogers. The firm soon commanded a large business. Hayes became prosecuting attorney, went to the War of the Rebellion as a major, was elected to represent the second district in Congress while still in the field, and subsequently Governor for three terms and later President of the United States. His great case here was that of Nancy Farrar, the poisoner, in whose defense he labored with great assiduity and ability, and finally with success."

Charles D. Coffin came to this city about 1842, and remained until his death, which occurred when he was aged seventy-six. He served as judge of both the old and new Superior courts of Cincinnati.

Donn Piatt, the eccentric Washington editor, a member of the famous Piatt family of Cincinnati and the Miami Valley, was a lawyer here many years ago. After the resignation of Judge Robert Windom from the bench of the common pleas, Piatt was appointed by the Governor to the vacant place. His professional brethren thereupon said of him that, as he knew nothing of law, he would go to the bench without any legal prejudices. Judge Carter, however, testifies that he was a good lawyer and made a good judge.

The limitations of this chapter and book itself compel us to deal almost exclusively with the past; but we must spare sufficient space in this connection to give this remarkable incident given on attorney George E. Pugh, by Judge Carter in his notes on the Cincinnati bar, more than a third of a century ago:

On one occasion he was all alone, engaged in the defense of a celebrated case involving a great part of the Elmore Williams estate; and on the plaintiff's side, against him, were those two distinguished lawyers, Thomas Ewing and Henry Stanberry. The long table before the bench was filled with a hundred law books, placed there by the plaintiff's lawyers; and from them, taking each one up and reading, Mr. Stanberry cited his cases, and occupied several hours in so doing. Mr. Pugh replied to Mr. Stanberry, and, without brief or notes, or taking up or reading from a single law book, he cited from his own memory all that Mr. Stanberry had quoted, and then, in addition, cited more than thirty different law books—cases, principles, and points, and names of cases, and pages of books, where they were to be found on his own side of the case, without a single instance using books, notes, or briefs. It was truly a most unique and remarkable mental performance; and after he got through the presiding judge of the court called Mr. Pugh to him to the bench and asked him "how in the world he did it." Pugh modestly replied: "Oh, for these matters I always trust to my memory; and while that serves me, I want no books nor briefs before me." What a valuable memory! By it, too, Pugh won his case, as he did many others.

Forty-five years ago the Cincinnati bar had a membership of six hundred lawyers in active practice. The list, of course is all too lengthy to appear here. Among them are many men of National reputation. In closing the chapters of his well compiled account of the Cincinnati bar, Judge Carter, in 1881, gives the following paragraphs worthy of a place in this volume:

It has furnished two Presidents of the United States—Harrison and Hayes.

It has furnished two justices of the supreme court of the United States—McLean and Chase—and one of them Chief Justice.

It has furnished two attorney generals of the United States—Stanberry and Taft.

It has furnished Burnet, Hayward, Wright, Goodenow, Read, Caldwell, Warden, Gholson, Okey, and Wright, as supreme judges of our own State, and quite a great number of the judges of our own numerous courts at home. It would make a big catalogue to name them.

It has furnished, I believe, one judge of the superior court of the city of New York, even.

It has furnished two Secretaries of the Treasury of the United States—Corwin and Chase.

It has furnished several governors of our State—Corwin, Bebb, Dennison, Brough, Hayes, Anderson, and Young.

It has furnished several United States Senators, and any quantity of congressmen, and legislators innumerable.

We have had, too, from our bar, divers ministers and consuls abroad; and we have now a minister at the court of France.

Since the above was written Cincinnati bar has furnished a third President for the United States—William Howard Taft, now of the United States Supreme Court.

Many of the present day attorneys have furnished biographical sketches and these will be found in the biographical section of this work—see index. At present (1926) there are over one thousand lawyers in practice in Cincinnati.





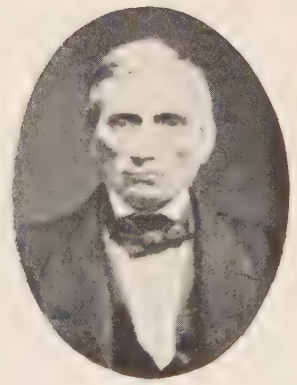
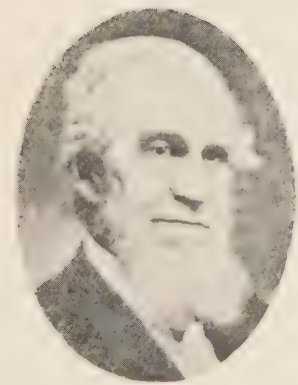
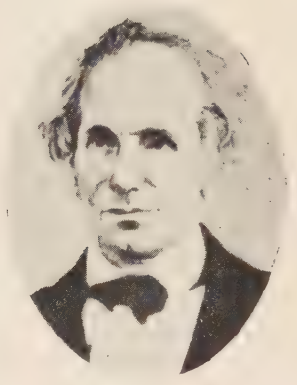
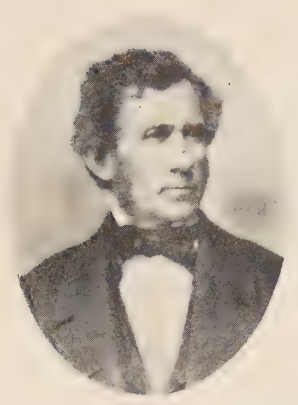
## CHAPTER XIV.

### PHYSICIANS PAST AND PRESENT—MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In the settlement of every new country there are always men and women of intellectual and daring spirit, both in and outside the various professions, and especially has this been true in the medical fraternity. Who, of the older generation, does not well recall the "old family doctor" who came on with about the first pioneer band to seek a home and to build up a medical practice in an untried country, where all appeared to be a "green glad solitude." First the cabin-builder, then came the land seekers, the mill builders, the country store, the school teacher, and the traveling preacher and the doctor. These all have found their place in new countries.

Many of the doctors in the first settlements were men of excellent education, men who were capable of holding various public offices as well as practicing medicine, and are frequently called upon to do so. As all round community builders these physicians of the past generations were of untold service to the county and State, and in many instances they were poorly remunerated for the invaluable services they rendered. From out the medical profession in Hamilton County and the city of Cincinnati have been selected numerous town, city, county and State officers, who have aided in the establishment of good local governments which ought to be appreciated by the present day population. Indeed many of these physicians have "builded better than they knew."

**The First Physicians of Cincinnati**—The first settlement of what is now Cincinnati was December 28, 1738. The town site owners gave away lots to many of the settlers who agreed to cultivate the soil and build a house. Among the first eighty settlers who thus became land-owners in Cincinnati, was a physician, Dr. John Hole, who can therefore be considered the father of the local medical profession here. He was counted among the first settlers in 1789. He was a native of Virginia, born 1754 and responded to the first call for troops, when the Colonies' struggle commenced. He was commissioned a surgeon's mate in the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Colonel Robert McGraw, of Carlisle, and continued in active service until the end of the war. He fought at Bunker Hill and was present when Washington assumed command of the army. Dr. Hole served on the staff of General Montgomery and was at the battle of Quebec. After the war he settled in New Jersey and in 1789 came to Cincinnati and began to practice his profession. He introduced cow-pox inoculation in Cincinnati. That this pioneer physician had, just like his successors, his troubles in collecting outstanding accounts, appears from an advertisement in the "Sentinel of the North-



DR. GEORGE C. BLACKMAN  
DR. JOHN M. SCUDDER

DR. DANIEL DRAKE  
DR. JOSEPH H. PULTE  
DR. W. S. MERRELL

DR. JOHN LOCKE  
DR. R. D. MUSSEY





west Territory," wherein he announces that he will no longer grant indulgence to anyone owing him money. In 1797 he bought 1,440 acres of land on Silver Creek, Washington Township, paying for the same with Revolutionary warrants; built a cabin there and to it removed his family to what was then a wilderness. By church faith he was a Baptist and he was the first person immersed in Silver Creek, the name of which was changed in honor of him to "Hole's Creek."

Doctor Drake was of the opinion that he was not a very well educated man nor stood high in social ranks, but that his long experience in the army certainly indicated that he had come to be a good practitioner in both surgery and medicine. Besides attending to his big medical practice, he also found time to oversee his saw-mills and to look after various other business undertakings.

At the outset of the War of 1812 he was tendered a position on the medical staff of the army, but on account of failing health he was forced to decline the position. Dr. Hole passed from earth's shining circle January 6, 1813, but some declare he died a few years prior to that.

The next year after the settlement was effected came two other physicians, one of whom was Dr. William Burnet, an older brother of Judge David Burnet, who was for many years a prominent lawyer and wide-awake citizen of Cincinnati. William Burnet was born in New Jersey, a graduate of Princeton. He was a man of fine classical learning, but not a graduate of medicine. He served in the Revolutionary War as surgeon's mate and came to Cincinnati in 1789, bringing with him his books and medicine chest. He divided his time between Cincinnati and North Bend, where his friend, John Cleves Symmes, resided. He it was who founded the first Masonic Lodge in Cincinnati, obtaining the charter from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. After residing in Cincinnati two years he returned to New Jersey and died there near Newark. When he came West he brought with him Calvin Morell, a brother Mason, who also came from New Jersey. Dr. Morell did not remain long, but joined the Shakers, and later died near Lebanon, Ohio.

Dr. Peter Smith, who preached the Gospel and practiced medicine near Cincinnati, from 1794 to 1804, was among the pioneer band of physicians.

The earliest mid-wife in these parts was Mrs. McKnight, and her first case—an interesting event—was within an humble log cabin on Vine Street, opposite where later was erected the Burnet House.

In 1792 Dr. Robert McClure, a Pennsylvanian, opened an office on Sycamore Street, between Third and Fourth. It has been stated that his good wife's popularity in this community made up for any lack of her husband's skill as a medical man. He left for his native State in 1801. The "Sentinel" of those days contained an advertisement of "fine

bitters prepared by Dr. McClure." One later issue asks the return of empty bottles and for the settlement of outstanding accounts.

Dr. John Cranmer, born in Pittsburgh, practiced in Cincinnati from 1798 to 1832 when he died.

Dr. John Adams, of Massachusetts, remained in Cincinnati for a short period and returned to the East.

Fort Washington was established in 1789 and demolished in 1808. The medical officers of the troops stationed there did not confine their practice to soldiers, but often gratuitously attended the sick of the village and supplied them with medicines from the hospital chests. The surgeons of Fort Washington are therefore closely identified with the early medical history of Cincinnati. Two of them, Richard Allison and John Sellman, remained here after they left the army, and rose to eminence. The surgeons of Fort Washington, according to Drake, were: Richard Allison, born in Goshen, New York, in 1757. He was not a graduate, but had served as surgeon's mate. He reëntered the army and acted in the capacity of surgeon-general. He was with Generals Harmar and St. Clair as well as with General Wayne. In 1799 he moved from Peach Grove (Fourth and Lawrence streets) to a farm on the Little Miami. In 1805 he returned to Cincinnati and kept an office at the southwest corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets. In 1816 he died, aged fifty-nine years. He was buried in Wesleyan Cemetery, Cumminsville, and his monument contained these significant words: "He was an ornament to his profession, a liberal benefactor to the poor and a tender parent to the orphan. In his bounty the distressed found relief and in his generosity unfortunate merit obtained refuge: Weed his grave clean, ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman; tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of feeling, for he was your brother."

Dr. Sellman, born in Annapolis, Maryland, in 1764, became a surgeon's mate in the army and arrived at Fort Washington with General Wayne in 1793. A year later he resigned and opened an office on Front Street, Cincinnati. He practiced until released by death in 1827.

Dr. John Carmichael, of New Jersey, another surgeon's mate, arrived at Fort Washington, 1789, and remained until he resigned in 1802. After the government purchased the Louisiana Tract, he located in the South, became a cotton planter and acquired great wealth. He lived to an advanced age.

Dr. Joseph Phillips was born in New Jersey, in 1766, came to Fort Washington in 1793 as surgeon's mate, returned East in 1795, retired in 1802 with the rank of surgeon. He died in 1846. Doctor Drake, in his work, refers to him as a physician of great skill and a gentleman of culture. He was a close friend to William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States.

Other doctors who had been attached to the army during the Revolu-

tionary War were Drs. John Eliott, of New York State, and Joseph Strong, of Connecticut, born in 1769, a graduate of Yale College. The latter was a man of culture, a writer of both prose and poetry, as well as a high-minded devotee of medicine.

Among the officers at Fort Washington was ensign William H. Harrison, born in Virginia, 1773, who had attended medical lectures at the University of Virginia, also in Pennsylvania University. He entered the army as an officer of the line instead of the medical staff. Drake says General Harrison's medical knowledge enabled him frequently to afford relief to those who could not at the moment command the services of a physician, and also inspired him with an abiding interest in the progress of the profession. This he successfully displayed more than twenty-five years afterwards, when a member of the Senate of Ohio. The bill for establishing the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio met with much opposition, against which he exerted himself with great force. Harrison afterwards was the first president of the board of the Medical College of Ohio. His record as a statesman and as a soldier ("Old Tippecanoe") is a part of the history of his country.

The above mentioned physicians were the only ones that arrived in Cincinnati before 1800. In the first year of the nineteenth century the medical profession of the city proper consisted of Drs. John Sellman, John Cranmer and William Goforth. In 1802 a fourth member was added to the profession, John Stites, of New York, born 1780, attended the University of Pennsylvania but did not graduate. He brought with him his medicines, books, especially the writings of Rush and his associates. Dr. Stites became a partner of Dr. Goforth for one year, then moved to Kentucky, where he died of tuberculosis in 1807.

Just before the first decade in the nineteenth century ended, two more physicians arrived at Cincinnati, both coming in from Pennsylvania. Dr. John Bradburn (Blackburn), born in 1778, came here with a body of militia to ward off the Indian attacks. After two weeks the danger was passed and Blackburn was released and settled here. He came in 1805 and remained four years. He became a scientific farmer in Kentucky in 1809 and returned to Cincinnati, opening an office on Sycamore Street, above Third Street. He tired of the medical practice after three years, and for the remainder of his lifetime lived on a farm in Indiana, dying in 1835. Although not a graduate he was among the most scholarly of the early-day physicians.

Dr. Ramsey, born in 1781, arrived here in 1808 and became a partner of Dr. Allison. The first of the early doctors in Cincinnati to die was Dr. Allison, in 1815. He was followed one year later by Dr. Goforth.

**Foreign Practitioners**—As late as 1815 all Cincinnati physicians were native born Americans and educated here. The first foreigner to locate



at Cincinnati as a doctor of medicine was Dr. Wm. Mundhenk, who came from Germany in 1815 and remained two years and a few months. He retired to farm life in northern Ohio where he spent the remainder of his years. In 1819 Franz Oberdorf joined the local profession. He was born in 1776 in a village near Heidelberg. He began his medical studies in France and at the outbreak of the French Revolution he was appointed assistant surgeon and had ample opportunity to make up in a practical way what he lacked in theoretical knowledge. Later he became a regular surgeon in Napoleon's army, and accompanied him on many of his historic campaigns. After the great warrior was finally defeated Oberdorf quit the life of a soldier and emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore in 1816. In 1818 he visited Mexico, but while there fell in love with a young widow from Lancaster, Pennsylvania; married her and located in Cincinnati where the young wife had relatives. Here he had many things to overcome. The American speaking doctors did not take kindly to him, but the common people seemed to be attracted toward him. The first years he had to teach French and German and music in order to get sufficient to live on. By the end of the first ten years practice he was indeed a very busy, much sought after doctor. His rough, blunt manners, yet his candid, honest way of talking to his patients and his acts of kindness to his suffering fellow men established him firmly in the hearts of the people. He practiced here thirty-seven years and after his wife died in 1844, he removed to Kentucky where he died in 1860. His son, born in Cincinnati, was also a doctor and a partner with his father. He died in 1880 in Kentucky. Both were fine surgeons.

Dr. John Moorhead (sometimes spelled Morehead) was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1784. He attended the University of Edinburgh, and after finishing his medical course, passed the examination for the medical service in the English army. Through the influence of his American students at Edinburgh, Moorhead was induced to come to America, which he did in 1820, locating at Cincinnati, where he had two brothers residing. Perhaps no better biographical account of this pioneer physician in Cincinnati can now be had than a personal reminiscence of an old Ohio student, published in the "Clinic" of 1873, at the date of Dr. Moorhead's death, a portion of which runs thus:

"I first saw Dr. Moorhead forty-three years ago, and heard his course of lectures then upon the practice of medicine. Very well do I remember the first Monday in November, 1830. I then entered the Medical College of Ohio as a student. All the professors, that morning, at nine o'clock, were sitting around a long wide table. Commencing at one, paying fee and taking ticket, every student continued until he had made the entire line. To the best of my recollection, every professor that morning got about \$600. I remember to have thought it quite a princely business, and looked upon those grave philosophers, as I took everyone to be, with

absolute awe, wondering if they had not descended from the Gods, to have attained such wonderful distinction. I stopped one of them on the street the next day, to beg of him a prescription to relieve a poor man in my neighborhood of a hemiplegia, and I had not a doubt but what a few cabalistic hieroglyphics of his, on a scrap of paper, would confer on me the power of making my poor friend whole—that he might leap, with recreated energy, and go on his way rejoicing.

"And now the lectures began. With the exception of Cobb, each of them sat down on a chair and read his lecture straight along from one end to the other, when, saying 'good morning, gentlemen,' he left to make way for another.

"Moorhead wore black buckskin boots, drawn on over his pantaloons, which were a black plush. I had no doubt that such boots were only for those in the highest walks of philosophy, and wondered if it were possible for any of his colleagues, or of the students before him, to even attain to so sublime a height as to be entitled to such boots as those. I had never seen any like them before, nor have I since. All the other professors trudged about on foot to their patients, if at any time they had any; but Moorhead, who always had plenty of them, rode an old gray mare, heavy in foal.

"Moorhead had his lectures written on small note paper, and carried the one selected for the day in a thick and rather greasy-looking pocket-book, which he would extract from his side pocket, after taking his seat, untie its fastenings, and, lifting sheet by sheet, read them as one might read a letter aloud at his own fireside. His brogue was terrible, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could comprehend him. I believe a large majority of the class never tried. I never saw him make but one gesture. He was talking of salivation, and said: 'Some of your patients, hereafter, upon a morning visit, will' (and here he carried his forefinger and thumb to his upper right canine, and motioned, as if extracting it), reproachfully say, "See here, Doctor!"'"

"He had a large collection of pills, plasters and things, in an old frame building fronting the levee, and a brother, as I understood, who was a 'surgeon,' and who was pretty generally on hand here, and who, I remember, prescribed 'searching cathartics,' so popular with his brother. I did not hear that he did any other surgery." (Dr. Robert Moorhead, who had been a surgeon in the British army, died in Cincinnati in 1845.)

"Dr. Moorhead always said that he would prescribe for no one who did not have on a flannel shirt. He would prescribe for a roommate of mine until he got one, which was not an easy thing, in the absence of a subscription, for the poor fellow to do.

"Doctor Moorhead got married, for the first time, during this winter, and, on the night of his wedding the students had a meeting and appointed an 'orator' to congratulate him next day, at his lecture hour.

Sure enough, next day, just as the doctor was taking his seat, at a pre-concerted signal, the whole class arose, as one man, when our orator, a very tall, gaunt man, with enormous porterhouse steak whiskers, as red as blazes, fired away, and in hot haste was up among the stars, and walking the milky-way as fearlessly as a conjurer dances on a tightrope. When he was through, we all sat down, and so did the doctor, and leisurely taking out his old leather pocketbook, he untied the string, took out a sheet and commenced reading, as if nothing in the world had happened.

"When he went to see a patient, of whose financial rank he was ignorant, he no sooner entered the room than he asked, pencil and paper in hand: 'Who pays this bill?' Moorhead had the habit of carrying his money, preferably silver, with him, tied up in a red bandana handkerchief."

Moorhead was a man of ability, although lacking in brilliancy. He was a slow and pedantic lecturer, full of dignity and importance. In stature he was clumsy and ponderous. He was in no sense of the word a match for the wiry, agile, active, seductively eloquent and brilliant Drake. The latter loved a good chance for the display of his mettle. In 1826, when Samuel Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonian system, came to Cincinnati and made many converts to his new creed, Drake challenged him to a public debate. In 1828 the students of the Medical College of Ohio started a debating society and frequently asked invited guests to take part in the discussions. Drake was invited and simply electrified his audience by an extemporaneous address on medical education. He was at that time a bitter enemy of the Ohio faculty, and attended the students' meeting without any one of the professors knowing about it. In spite of the existing feud, he did not hesitate to invade the camp of the enemy and appear before the students of the hostile college. Moorhead was particularly bitter in his denunciation of Drake. Being a good, conscientious practitioner, he had many friends in Cincinnati who sided with him against Drake. The enmity of the two men lasted fully twenty years, and only ceased when Drake left Cincinnati for Louisville, in 1839, and had no more occasion to worry about his old antagonist who held the professorship of practice until 1849, when he, upon his father's death, permanently settled on his estate in Ireland, became Sir John Moorhead and led the life of a gentleman of wealth and leisure. Moorhead was made professor of practice in the Medical College of Ohio in 1825. He held this chair for six years, when he was transferred to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. After nine sessions he again became professor of practice. He left in 1849 and he was followed in his chair by his old enemy, Daniel Drake.

After a successful and eventful life Dr. Moorhead died in Ireland in 1873. He was one year older than his antagonist Dr. Drake.



In 1827 Dr. Frederick Bunte, a learned German physician came to the city fresh from the University of Wurzburg. He remained here a few years and took up teaching, but later drifted to Brookville, Indiana. Another early German physician was Dr. Theodor A. Tellkamp, whose brother became an eminent lawyer of national fame. Cincinnati has had many German physicians who wielded a vast influence in the community. Some of these men studied medicine in Europe while others obtained their knowledge in this country. Without entering into the details of the biographies of these German physicians who have from the early days successfully practiced in Cincinnati, it is but just to recall at least their names in this connection.

Jacob Conrad Homburg, born in Germany in 1798, while studying, was watched by government detectives on account of his liberal views. To avoid arrest he made his escape and continued his studies in Switzerland, graduating in 1824 and went direct to America. For a few years he practiced in Cincinnati, locating in Indianapolis in 1840 and there rose to a man of great prominence as a physician. He died in 1841.

Dr. M. W. Paul, born in Germany in 1807, first studied for a priest, but later changed and became a doctor, graduating from medicine at Bonn; coming to Cincinnati in 1834, but on account of not knowing our language could not get a foot hold and had to work as a day laborer in order to not starve. He worked in a rope factory in Covington for a while. He was introduced one day by his foreman to Dr. Schneider, of Cincinnati, who took great interest in the young German who ere long built up a fine medical practice in the community. He was a fine classical scholar and an accomplished musician. He died of apoplexy in 1847.

Other German physicians who "made good," as we say today, as physicians in Cincinnati, included Dr. Frederick Roelker, born in 1809, came to Cincinnati in 1835 and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1841. In 1867 he was appointed professor of pathology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He died in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1883.

Dr. D. S. Gans came to America in 1835 and practiced medicine in Dayton, New Orleans and Havana, Cuba, finally settling in Cincinnati where he died in 1863.

Dr. Joseph S. Unzicker, born in Germany in 1813, when a small boy came to America. At the age of sixteen he came to Cincinnati to become an apothecary, and later took up the study of medicine. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1839 and soon ranked well among other physicians of the young city. He died in 1876, having practiced for thirty-two years.

Dr. Carl August Schneider, born in Palatinate in 1804, received his medical degree in Heidelberg in 1828, came to this country in 1832 and settled in Cincinnati, having made the romantic trip down the Ohio River

in a flat-boat. For forty years Schneider practiced medicine in this city and had a very large German clientele. He retired in 1878 and spent the remainder of his days in his beautiful semi-rural home on Clifton Heights. He died aged ninety-two years. He was really a quaint and curious character. It is stated that the doctor never rode in a street car nor on a passenger train but once.

Other physicians of the German stock were J. T. Frank, came in 1855, died 1887; Franz Anton Joseph Grewe, arrived 1839, graduated in 1849 from the Medical College of Ohio; he died in 1881. Gustav Bruehl, born on the Rhine 1826, studied medicine in Berlin, emigrated to Cincinnati in 1848. He was among the most learned and successful doctors of the city; he died in 1903. He was a great traveler, having seen most every portion of the globe. He spent many years in Central America investigating the remnants of prehistoric races. His book of travels profusely illustrated was a great publication, showing as it did the pictures of men and animals as well as natural scenery in every part he traveled over.

Adolph Zipperlen, born in Germany in 1818, graduated in medicine in 1841. He came to this country in 1848 and began practice at Akron and Canal Dover, Ohio. In Civil War days he was appointed by Governor Todd as surgeon of the 108th Regiment Ohio Volunteers. After the close of the war he settled in Cincinnati where he ever afterward practiced his chosen profession. He passed from earth in 1905. But above all, this physician won a place in history because of his love of animals and the interest he took for many years in the "Zoo" of this city. The savage beasts seemed to read his thoughts and would allow him to handle them and ever delighted with the gentle stroke of his hands, even the tiger and the leopard.

Cyrus D. Fishburn, born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1832, was in reality a typical "Pennsylvania Dutchman." His grandfather fought under Washington. He had his struggles to gain an education on account of his people being very poor. But finally in 1854 he graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and practiced in Elizabethtown until 1856 when he went West to Detroit and Cleveland, arriving in Cincinnati in 1858 with a ten dollar bill in his pocket. Here he became the ideal German people's doctor and built himself up in a lucrative practice. He died in 1889.

Dr. Thomas Hinde, an Englishman by birth, whose life reads like a romance, is considered the patriarch of the American profession. Dr. Hinde had a large following in the Miami Country although he preferred to reside in Newport, Kentucky, where he had a beautiful country home. According to Drake's account, Thomas Hinde was born in Oxfordshire, England, on the 10th of July, 1737. After receiving a classical education he was sent to London to study physic and surgery. His principal tutor was Dr. Thomas Brooke, one of the physicians of St. Thomas' Hospital.

The practice of this physician was analyzed and the results published by his brother, Dr. Robert Brooke, in two volumes, which were popular books of reference a hundred years ago.

In the year 1757, at the early age of twenty, Mr. Hinde had made such progress, that his master presented him to the Royal College of Surgeons for a license. Passing a satisfactory examination, he immediately afterwards received the commission of surgeon's mate in the navy and sailed for America with the forces under command of General Amherst.

He landed at New York on the 10th of June, 1757, and was afterwards during the same year, with the squadron at Louisburg. The following winter he spent at Halifax; and in 1758 assisted in the reduction of Louisburg by Amherst. A new conquest was now meditated and our young surgeon proceeded with the celebrated General Wolfe in his memorable expedition against Quebec. It was his good fortune to be attached to the ship which bore the commander-in-chief where he had ample opportunities of seeing much of that distinguished man and observing his operations. His reminiscences of these events were among the most cherished of his life. Down to the day of his death he was accustomed to describe the General as "a tall robust person with fair complexion and sandy hair; possessing a countenance calm, resolute, confident, and beaming with intelligence."

Dr. Hinde was near the General at the moment of his fall, and when an aid exclaimed: "They run, they run," the doctor heard the expiring chief articulate the question: "Who run?" He was answered: "The French, sir; they are running away in all directions." "Then," said he, "I die contented," and, sinking into the arms of the officer who supported him, he expired. This celebrated death scene has often been painted, and in some of the pictures Dr. Hinde is represented as being present and feeling the pulse of the wounded general.

Dr. Hinde remained in the service until 1763 when he was induced, by a relative, to come to the United States and locate in Virginia. Here he rose to great eminence. He became the friend and physician of Patrick Henry, of Samuel Davis, afterwards president of Princeton; of Lord Dunmore, Colonial Governor of Virginia, and other prominent people. In 1776 he was serving the cause of his adopted country against his mother country.

In 1797 Dr. Hinde located on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River and became a very popular physician. He died in 1829, rich in honor and in the fullness of his years.

**Dr. Daniel Drake**—In giving a brief history of the medical profession in Cincinnati it is impossible to omit giving some small account, at least, of the life and work of Dr. Daniel Drake. He was one of the pioneers of the city, and did much toward spreading the news and giving to the world the advantages afforded here to other parts of the country. He



was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, October 20, 1785, and soon came to Kentucky with his parents. Deciding to become a physician he came to Cincinnati to study with Dr. William Goforth. He commenced his actual practice of medicine in 1807, and early became one of the distinguished figures of the county. He published a book known as "Picture of Cincinnati" in 1815, the same containing information about the early history of the city and the surrounding country, used as the very base and cornerstone for all other county histories written since. He was the founder of the Medical College of Cincinnati. He was closely connected in all the great public undertakings of the city where he lived and labored so long and which he loved so dearly. His death occurred November 6, 1852. Dr. Drake wrote thus of his beginnings:

"My first assigned duties," he narrates, "were to read Quincy's dispensatory and grind quicksilver into unguentum mercuriale; the latter of which, from previous practice on a Kentucky handmill, I found much the easier of the two. But few of you have seen the genuine, old doctor's shop of the last century, or regaled your olfactory nerves in the mingled odors which, like incense to the God of Physic, rose from brown paper bundles, bottles stopped with worm-eaten corks, and open jars of ointment, not a whit behind those of the apothecary in the days of Solomon; yet such a place is very well for a student. However idle, he will be always absorbing a little medicine; especially if he sleeps beneath the greasy counter. It was my allotted task to commit to memory Chessel-den on the bones, and Innes on the muscles, without specimens of the former or plates of the latter; and afterwards to meander the currents of the humoral pathology of Boerhaave and Vansweiten; without having studied the chemistry of Chaptal, the physiology of Haller or the *Materia Medica* of Cullen."

While thus busily engaged, he often wrote to his parents, telling them of his progress and prospects. From his letters it would appear that he seriously thought of returning home after finishing his course of study. With a happy anticipation he looked forward to the time when he could again live in the old home, practicing his profession and comforting his parents in their old age. His life, while in Cincinnati, was exemplary in every respect.

Through Dr. Stites, a bright young physician who came from New York to Cincinnati, and in 1802 became Dr. Goforth's partner, Drake became acquainted with the writings of Benjamin Rush, whom his preceptor, Dr. Goforth, heartily despised. Drake studied the forbidden books and indirectly won Dr. Goforth over to the new teachings of Rush. Dr. Goforth thought so much of his talented pupil that in 1804, when Drake was hardly nineteen years of age, he made him a full-fledged partner. Drake now assumed his share in the hardships and responsibilities of practice. That the practice of medicine in those early days in Cincinnati

was not an unalloyed boon, would appear from Drake's graphic description of the hardships of practice in those early times:

"Every physician was then a country practitioner, and often rode twelve or fifteen miles on bridle paths to some isolated cabin. Occasional rides of twenty and even thirty miles were performed on horseback, on roads which no kind of carriage could travel over. I recollect that my preceptor started early, on a freezing night, to visit a patient eleven miles in the country. The road was rough, the night dark, and the horse brought for him not (as he thought) gentle, whereupon he dismounted after he got out of the village, and putting the bridle into the hands of the messenger, reached his patient before day on foot. The ordinary charge was twenty-five cents a mile, one-half being deducted, and the other being paid in provender for his horse, or produce for his family. These pioneers, moreover, were their own bleeders and cuppers, and practiced dentistry, not less, certainly, than physic, charged a quarter of a dollar for extracting a tooth, with an understood deduction if two or more were drawn at the same time. In plugging teeth, tinfoil was used instead of gold leaf, and had the advantage of not showing so conspicuously. Still, further, for the first twelve or fifteen years, every physician was his own apothecary, and ordered little importations of cheap and inferior medicines by the dry goods merchants once a year, taking care to move in the matter long before they were needed."

Dr. Goforth, in the summer of 1805, presented young Drake with a diploma, setting forth the young man's zeal and ability in the various branches of medical practice. The diploma and its duplicate are shown in the accompanying illustrations, which were made from the still existing originals. Dr. Goforth signed the diploma as "Surgeon General of the First Division of the Ohio Militia," a position which he really held, although the responsibilities of the task was by no means as great as the full-sounding title would lead us to believe. This diploma was the first ever conferred on a Cincinnati student and the first issued west of the Alleghanies on any student of medicine. Drake held this diploma in high esteem and practiced by its authority. The granting of it was prompted by Dr. Goforth's great confidence in Drake's ability and splendid character. Equipped with his diploma and lots of enthusiasm, but painfully little money, Drake started for Philadelphia, arriving there November 9, 1805, after an irksome and tedious journey. His trip to and stay in Philadelphia were of incalculable benefit to him.

Dr. Drake was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, and his monument bears this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Daniel Drake, a learned and distinguished physician, an able and philosophic writer, an eminent teacher of the medical art, a citizen of exemplary virtue and public spirit, a man rarely equalled in all the gentler qualities which adorn social and domestic life.

His fame is indelibly written in the records of his country. His good deeds, impressed on beneficent public institutions, endure forever. He lived in the fear of God and died in the hope of salvation.

"He who rests here was an early inhabitant and untiring friend of the City of Cincinnati with whose prosperity his fame was inseparably connected."

In 1819 Cincinnati numbered twenty-two physicians and the list of their names, as published in the directory of that year, is as follows: Drs. John Selman, Daniel Drake, John Cranmer, Coleman Rogers, Daniel Dyer, William Barnes, Oliver B. Baldwin, Thomas Morehead, Daniel Slayback, John A. Hallam, Josiah Whitman, Samuel Ramsay, Isaac Hough, Edward Y. Kemper, John Douglass, Ithiel Smead, John Woolley, Trueman Bishop, Ebenezer H. Pierson, Jonathan Easton, Charles V. Barbour, and Vincent C. Marshall. These men's names appear frequently outside of their professional duties in this city in the earlier years of the place, for be it remembered that they were about the only persons possessed of good education, hence it was but logical that they should be called upon to hold places and offices of public trust.

In 1825 there were twenty-six, only ten of whom (the first ten named below) were here in 1819:

"John Selman, Lic., John Cranmer, Wm. Barnes, Josiah Whitman, Saml. Ramsay, Lic., Isaac Hough, John Woolley, Trueman Bishop, Ebenezer H. Pierson, Lic., Vincent C. Marshall, John E. Bush, Lic., Jedediah Cobb, Addison Dashiell, George W. Dashiell, Oliver Fairchild, Lic., Lorenzo Lawrence, Jas. M. Ludlum, John Moorhead, Saml. Nixon, Geo. T. Ratrie, Abel Slayback, Lic., Jesse Smith, Ed. H. Stall, Michael Wolf, Guy W. Wright, Danl. P. Robbins." (Directory of 1825.)

Edward Mead was a native of England, but came to this country at an early age. He took up his residence in Columbus, Ohio, where he began to study medicine under the direction of the distinguished Robert Thompson, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the early struggles of the Medical College of Ohio. Mead finally matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio and graduated in 1841. He moved to Chicago where he had charge of an asylum for the insane and lectured in the Medical Department of Illinois College. In 1851 he returned to Cincinnati to assume the chair of obstetrics in the newly founded Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. During the second term he lectured on mental diseases and medical jurisprudence. He started the "American Psychological Journal" in 1853 and issued five numbers of it. It bears eloquent testimony to his ability and erudition. He resigned at the end of the second winter term, thoroughly convinced that medical teaching is not always an unalloyed boon. Mead was a man of high ideals in medicine. This probably accounts for some of his troubles during his association with A. H. Barker. He remained in Cincinnati until 1869.



He conducted a sanitarium ("Retreat for the Insane") beyond College Hill and later on in S. Mt. Auburn. He moved to Boston and devoted his time to practice and literary work. While on a vacation trip in 1893, the steamer was wrecked in the Azores and he was drowned. Mead was the author of the report on medical education published by the Illinois State Convention in 1844, and contributed to the report on preliminary education adopted by the National Medical Convention which met in New York in 1846. A significant utterance occurred in his farewell address to the students of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery:

"Quacks may vaunt—they may increase and multiply upon the face of the earth. Colleges may vacillate—become iniquitous, engender dissent, pander to prejudice, feed vanity, seek pelf; but the true science of medicine stands forth in its spotless purity, a beautiful superstructure, enduring as the rocky sea-girt isle that has through ages withstood the lashing billows of the foaming ocean in its maddened fury."

Charles Woodward was born in Philadelphia, in 1803. He attended Princeton University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1825, and matriculated as a student of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1828 and began the practice of medicine in Cincinnati. He lived here until the time of his death in 1874. In 1857 he was elected president of the Ohio State Medical Society. For a short time he was the incumbent of the chair of physiology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Considering the quiet and comparatively uneventful life of a man like Charles Woodward who was naturally of a modest and retiring disposition, it is difficult to estimate the influence of his professional activity on the trend of medical affairs during his life. He gave tone, dignity and high respectability to medical practice and impersonated in all his dealings the type of the perfect professional gentleman. He was immensely popular in the profession and exercised a wholesome influence because of his tactful and conciliatory temperament. For many years he commanded what was considered the largest general practice in Cincinnati. P. S. Conner spoke of Charles Woodward as the best type of physician in Cincinnati.

Marmaduke Burr Wright, M. D., was sketched as follows, in 1879, by Dr. A. G. Drury, in a paper before the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine: He was born at Pemberton, New Jersey, November 10, 1803, the son of Barzilla Wright and soon after his birth the family moved to Trenton, New Jersey. The education of young Wright began in the school at Lanesville, New Jersey, but was principally obtained at the Trenton Academy under the guidance of Dr. Elijah Slack, who was subsequently professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio. When only sixteen years old he began the study of medicine with Dr. John McKelway of Trenton, a graduate of Edinburgh. Wright attended lectures three

sessions at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated there in the spring of 1823. In 1822 his father moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he died in the spring of 1823. Dr. Wright began practice on the day he was twenty-one years of age. He was a man well fitted by nature to succeed, and soon acquired a practice. During the earlier years his taste ran to surgery. He joined early the local and State medical societies, and often held positions of honor in these. Dr. Wright was married, February 4, 1835, to Miss Mary L. Olmstead, daughter of Col. P. H. Olmstead, of Columbus. In 1838 Dr. Wright was made Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati. His associates were Drs. Morehead, R. D. Mussey, J. P. Kirtland. In 1840 Dr. Morehead resigned the chair of obstetrics, and Dr. Wright was transferred to it. This position he held until 1850 when dissention occurred in the Board of Trustees of the College and Dr. Wright, with others, was removed. In 1852 he went to Europe, where he spent some time visiting hospitals of England and France. He was a prolific writer and at different times contributed to the Medical journals and occasionally to the daily press. In 1860 he was reappointed to the chair of Obstetrics, and retained it until 1868, when he retired on account of advancing age and failing health. After his resignation he was made Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics. On account of his position as a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, he was a member of the staff of the Commercial (now Cincinnati) Hospital. He was a member of its staff for more than thirty years. In 1876 he resigned this position. He was health officer of the city in 1861. For many years he was a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and at one time its president. For many years he was a member of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, and its president in 1874. He was a member of the American Medical Association, corresponding member of the American Society of Physicians of Paris; honorary member of the American Gynecological Society of the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society; and of the Academy of Medicine. He was for many years Dean of the College, and Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics. For fifty-six years Dr. Wright was actively engaged in the practice and teaching of medicine. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." He died August 15, 1879.

Dr. Charles S. Muscroft was born in Cincinnati August 17, 1852, a son of the celebrated Dr. C. S. Muscroft. Young Muscroft studied in the old Miami Medical College where he graduated with honors. Throughout his life he sacrificed much for the good of the general public. In 1878-79, during the yellow fever epidemic in Cincinnati he was quarantine physician and was one of the medical heroes of that period. In 1880 he became Cincinnati's first police surgeon, and the next year was elected coroner and his term was the busiest one of any in the history of the city, as it was during the flood and riot seasons, including the courthouse riot.

He next became surgeon of the Chesapeake & Northern Railway, the Big Four Railroad and the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railroad. He also became surgeon for the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, and the Suburban Telegraphic Association. During Governor Asa Bushnell's administration Dr. Muscroft was a member of the Board of Managers of the Ohio Penitentiary, and for fifteen years was on the surgical staff of St. Mary's Hospital. He was indeed a many-sided man and very popular. Death claimed him in his home at Walnut Hill, Friday, September 14, 1923, heart disease being the immediate cause of his death.

Dr. Samuel T. Allen, whose home was East Walnut Hills, died suddenly, January 14, 1925, of pneumonia. He was born in Glendale in 1864, attended Yale Scientific School and then Columbia College, from which he graduated. He married, in 1886, Harriet Collins, daughter of Judge Collins. He first practiced medicine at Delaware, Ohio. After a few years general practice he specialized in eye, ear, nose and throat. In preparing for his great work he attended clinics at Vienna, Berlin and London. For many years he was on the staff of the General Hospital, in Cincinnati, but resigned. He remained, however, on the staff of the Jewish hospitals and also lectured at the Presbyterian Hospital. He was health officer for his home city in 1908-10. He was an honored member of the Business Men's Club and the Literary Club. He died at the age of sixty years, a well known, highly respected medical man and excellent citizen.

Dr. Charles Sumner Rockhill, nationally known physician and authority on tuberculosis, died March 10, 1925, at the Jewish Hospital, following an acute attack of heart disease. Dr. Rockhill, who was sixty-two years old, was considered a national authority on tuberculosis, in the study of which he had passed the greater part of his life. During the World War and the period following, Dr. Rockhill performed invaluable service among army men, giving up nearly every private case that he might devote his entire abilities in the restoration of tubercular soldiers. He was born in Lebanon, Ohio, February 13, 1863. Dr. Rockhill went through the high school and university of that city. He then attended what is now the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati, being graduated from the institution with honors. He was the founder of the Rockhill Sanatorium on Indian Hill, overlooking the Little Miami Valley. Dr. Rockhill was superintendent for five years at one time, of the Cincinnati Tuberculosis Sanatorium known as the City Branch Hospital, on Lick Run Road. The hospital is now operated by the county. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, the Ohio State Sanatorium Association, of which he was president, and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

Dr. A. G. Kreidler, widely known Cincinnati physician and former



editor of the "Lancet Clinic," a medical publication, died at his home, 936 York Street, March 10, 1925, of blood poisoning. He was sixty years old. Through his various connections with the medical publication and hospital staffs and as a medical lecturer Dr. Kreidler became widely known in the medical profession of the city, with which he was associated for more than thirty years. Born in Cincinnati February 1, 1865, early in life he became editor and publisher of a country newspaper, the "Pink," Muncie, Indiana, and later the "Muncie Populist." In 1890 he abandoned the newspaper field and took a course in medicine at the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1892. He took a post-graduate course at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and began the practice of medicine in the East End section of Cincinnati. Not long afterwards he transferred his office to the West End section of the city, where he practiced his profession for more than twenty-five years. In 1910 Dr. Kreidler entered the field of medical journalism as editor of the "Lancet Clinic." For twenty-five years he was a member of the staff of St. Francis Hospital. During the last seven years he was a lecturer at the Eclectic Medical College on physical diagnosis.

Dr. Lawrence C. Carr, for many years listed among the leading physicians of Cincinnati, was born March 10, 1855, in Cincinnati. He died suddenly December 5, 1921, in a room at the Hotel Browne, Sixth and Elm streets, Cincinnati, due to heart disease, as stated by the coroner. The doctor attended the Ohio Medical College, now a part of the University of Cincinnati. He worked his way through college by acting as a reporter on the "Enquirer," graduating in 1878. Many years he had his office in the Berkshire Building. In the autumn of 1888, during the awful yellow fever epidemic which spread through Jacksonville, Florida, Dr. Carr was one of five physicians who volunteered their services to the government and the city officials of Jacksonville to check the disease. He remained there a number of years until his service was no longer needed, then returned to Cincinnati and resumed his practice. When a tug-boat came up the river with every member of the crew suffering from yellow fever he went into voluntary quarantine on the boat which was not permitted to land in Cincinnati, but he aided those on board until cured. Dr. Carr was appointed major during the War with Spain in 1898, being chief surgeon at San Diego. There he met General Pershing when he was yet but a captain in his rank. In the Philippine Islands the two men became fast friends. The doctor was a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club and was at one time its president. He was never married or never held public office. He was the last surviving member of one of the most prominent families in Cincinnati. His father was Colonel John Carr, who was killed at the battle of Perryville, in Kentucky, in 1862. At the request of the doctor his remains were cremated.

Dr. Stephen Cooper Ayers, eye and ear specialist in Cincinnati, was

born in Troy, Ohio, June 5, 1840, graduated from Miami University, Oxford, in 1861, just in time to enlist in the 20th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. On account of typhoid fever he was invalided home. During 1862-63 he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and during the latter portion of the Civil War served as assistant surgeon, having charge of the State Barracks Hospital at New Orleans. After the end of the conflict he returned to Cincinnati and studied under Dr. Elkanah Williams, with whom he formed a partnership later. He served on the staff at St. Mary's Hospital, and taught in the Medical College of Ohio. He was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. At the time of his death he was eighty-one years old.

Dr. Louis Domhoff, aged fifty-six years, died on August 5, 1924, as the result of receiving an electric shock from a high tension wire that had fallen to the street in front of his home on Elmore Street. The accident occurred more than a year prior to his death. The doctor was a half brother of the late Charles H. Domhoff. He was a successful physician and was taken from the medical circles just in the prime of his manhood.

Dr. William Henry Dunham, aged seventy-nine years, died at his home on Auburn Avenue after a short illness, on October 27, 1925. He came to Cincinnati to engage in medical practice forty-six years ago. The doctor was a member of the Academy of Medicine, Cincinnati, and the American Medical Association. He was graduated from the old Cincinnati Medical School in 1880, after which he engaged in practice at once in Cincinnati. He was born in Clairsville, Ohio.

Dr. Leo J. Fogel, of Cincinnati, collapsed August 15, 1923, at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets at nine o'clock at night and was removed to the General Hospital where he died of heart disease. The doctor had been in ill health for four years before he died and had retired from his active practice. He was a member of the Board of Education for many years. He had practiced medicine here in Cincinnati for fifty years. In the early nineties he was editor of the "Random Notes" department of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," hence well known to newspaper men. He had been district physician in his ward for fifteen years and during the World War was chairman of the local Draft Board No. 6. He counted his friends by the thousands and was greatly missed from many a home circle.

Dr. Isaac F. Tunison, a widely known and highly esteemed physician of Cincinnati, passed from earth on December 7, 1925, after an illness of eight months. His funeral was held at Wesley Methodist Chapel and was conducted under the rites of the Methodist Church and the Knights Templar fraternity. The doctor had practiced his profession in Cincinnati for thirty-one years. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He held many memberships in medical and fraternal societies. Prior to his entering the profession the doctor had

been manager and traveling salesman for a large map-publishing house. During the construction of the Panama Canal Dr. Tunison was appointed examining officer for the Cincinnati district, and passed on numbers of applicants who later assisted in building the canal. Both within and without the profession this member of the medical fraternity became very popular and his death was much mourned in the community.

Dr. J. C. Cadwallader, a member of Bethesda Hospital staff, aged fifty-eight years, died in a Michigan hospital on August 16, 1923, as the result of cerebral hemorrhage. He had practiced medicine in Cincinnati for thirty years and by reason of his fine personality and skill as a physician he was highly esteemed both in and outside of his profession.

Dr. Sigmar Stark, Cincinnati's noted specialist, died at a European watering place, at Carlsbad, on July 15, 1925, aged sixty-three years. He was the director of the gynecological service at the Jewish Hospital, also of the College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati as well as a member of the staff at the General Hospital of the city. Dr. Stark was born in Lowenberg, Saxony, and came from Germany to Cincinnati as an infant with his parents. He attended Bellevue Medical Hospital in New York City. He then continued his studies at Dresden, Breslau, Berlin and Vienna. In 1887 he returned to Cincinnati to engage in general medical practice. In 1901 he discarded the general practice to specialize in gynecology, in which field he won a national reputation. He was affiliated with the General Hospital and the College of Medicine for about twenty years. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, of the American Medical Association, of the Cincinnati Gynecological Association and the Gynecological and Obstetrical Association. His was a busy life and the scientific work he investigated for his chosen field was appreciated by his fellow surgeons and doctors who will ever profit by his experiences.

Dr. E. Gustav Zinke, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, Medical College University of Cincinnati, was found dead in bed at his winter home at Palm Beach, Florida, in 1922. It was stated by near friends that the doctor "died of grief." He mourned the loss of his wife who died six weeks in advance of himself. The end came January 16, 1922, probably caused by heart disease. He had been associated with the Medical College since 1876, a year following his graduation from the Medical College. He was born in Brandenburg, Germany, in 1846, and attended the public school until he was fourteen years of age. Later he joined the Prussian Navy, serving eight years, then came to the United States and began work on the farm. He taught school and in 1872 began the study of medicine. Two months before he was able to take out his citizenship papers he graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, now the University, and a year later became a member of the junior faculty of his *alma mater*. For forty years he was an instructor and in 1896 became



full professor of obstetrics. Dr. Zinke's professional attainments were repeatedly recognized by his professional brothers in bestowing upon him the highest honor of his calling. He was a member of many high grade societies and a worthy Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In Kansas City he was a member of the largest medical society east of the Rocky Mountains. The doctor was cremated and burial was in Spring Grove Cemetery. "Peace to his ashes."

Dr. John W. Murphy, noted Cincinnati eye specialist and one of the most celebrated medical men in America, died suddenly at his summer home on Pickerel Lake, Michigan, August 3, 1923. The doctor was sixty-seven years of age, and was seemingly in the best of robust health when he left on his summer vacation for the North. He was a graduate of the old Miami Medical College and his entire professional career was spent in Cincinnati. He specialized in the treatment of the eye diseases and soon rose to great eminence in that branch. He was a former president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and also president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. For twenty years he served on the staff of the General Hospital, specializing "in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat" says one of his obituary writers.

Dr. George A. Fackler, a noted practitioner and president of the Cincinnati Board of Health died in a private room at the General Hospital in Cincinnati March 26, 1923, due to a general organic breakdown. He lived in the Verona Apartments, Walnut Hills, and was survived by his wife only. The doctor was born in Cincinnati in 1861 and received his education in the public schools, graduating from Woodward High School at the age of seventeen. In the autumn of the same year he entered the Ohio Medical College from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. three years later. He at once entered the practice of his profession, with his office on West Seventh Street. In 1893 he took a post-graduate course in London, England, and later in Strassburg, Germany. Upon returning to America he specialized in internal medicines. In 1885 he was appointed assistant in the chair of Materia Medica in the Ohio Medical College. He was also made professor in the Women's Medical College of Cincinnati, which institution has gone out of existence. He was one of the chief workers in the movement that finally resulted in the establishment of the independent Board of Health in 1909, and was appointed to a membership on that board. Later he became president of such board and was holding the position at the time of his death. He was elected president of Academy of Medicine, 1892, when only thirty-one years old. He also served as secretary of the American Medical Association and president of the Ohio State Medical Association.

Dr. William Jordan Taylor, a noted physician and one of the first in the country to make use of the X-ray in treatment of cancer, died at his

home on Madison Road recently. This doctor was the son of Dr. W. H. Taylor, who practiced in Hamilton County so many years. Dr. William Jordon Taylor never fully recovered from an operation for a tumor, and he realized fully his condition several days before he was released by death. He was one of the original twelve members of the American Roentgen Ray Society and it was through his efforts and those of Dr. W. H. Crane, that a Roentgen ray department was installed in the General Hospital of Cincinnati. He was also known for the wonderful success he had in treating seven hundred cases of influenza in one year and not one died.

Dr. Taylor was a graduate of Hughes High School, Harvard College and the University of Cincinnati Medical College. He was an active member of the University Club, the Cincinnati Country Club, Sons of the Revolution and the Academy of Science, besides the State and National societies. Three generations of this Taylor family have left their good records in Cincinnati and vicinity, and their lives were not spent in vain.

Dr. William A. Gillespie, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, died at Bethesda Hospital in June, 1925. Dr. Gillespie was born in Rising Sun, Indiana, April 28, 1868, the son of Dr. William Gillespie, a prominent physician, also the grandson of Dr. Robert Gillespie, Master of Surgery in Edinburgh University, Scotland. The latter Gillespie came to the United States in 1819. Dr. William A. Gillespie graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1890, and was a partner with his father a number of years. He came to Cincinnati to specialize in obstetrics in 1896. He progressed so well that in 1916 he was made professor in obstetrics at the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati. At the opening of the World War he volunteered in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, receiving the rank of major. In 1918 he was promoted to Lieutenant-colonel, with Base Hospital 25, located at Allier, France. The outfit was composed largely of men from Cincinnati and vicinity. When the conflict had ended Dr. Gillespie returned to Cincinnati and resumed his practice. He also was a member of the Loyal Legion.

Dr. Edward W. Walker, eminent surgeon and president of the Board of Health for Cincinnati, died October 7, 1925, after a long illness at his home on Observatory Avenue. He was a son of Judge Timothy Walker, born in Cincinnati, September 3, 1853. He was an uncle of Hon. Nicholas Longworth, present Speaker of the House of United States Representatives. Dr. Walker was the product of the public schools of Cincinnati and Chickering Institute; he received his A. B. degree from Harvard in 1874 and his Medical College degree from the Medical College of Ohio in 1877. He began his practice in 1880 and soon established his fame as a surgeon. He became professor of surgery at the Ohio Miami Medical College, now a part of the University of Cincinnati. For many years Dr. Walker was on the staff of the Cincinnati General and the German

Deaconess Hospitals. He was a past president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and held membership in the various State and National medical associations. His charming personality won for him the esteem of his colleagues.

Dr. John C. Mackenzie, distinguished diagnostician, once professor at Miami and City Hospital superintendent, passed from earthly scenes on September 20, 1923, after an illness of only two days. He resided in East Walnut Hills. He had not been in active practice for nearly twenty years prior to his death. He was born in 1842 in Scotland, coming to Cincinnati when seven years old. He received his education at Herron's Academy, then a leading school of Cincinnati for boys. He was graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1865 and began practice in the following year with Dr. John A. Murphy, with whom he was in all, associated for twenty years. In 1873 he was elected professor of physiology at the old Miami Medical College, on Twelfth Street. He was secretary of the college faculty many years and in addition to his teaching duties he served as a physician at the City Hospital for almost twenty-five years. At the height of his professional career he became a martyr to his profession through an infection which eventually disqualified him for work and forced him to retire. Dr. Mackenzie never married, but made his home with his brother Robert and sister Miss Lottie Mackenzie. He rests in Spring Grove Cemetery. He died at the age of eighty-one years.

Dr. Byron Stanton, noted physician and surgeon and Civil War veteran, died December 23, 1923, aged eighty-nine years. He was the only medical man to ever hold the position of Commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. His illness was brief. Dr. Stanton was born in Salem, Ohio, August 14, 1834, son of the late Dr. Benjamin Stanton and wife. He attended the public schools and the Friend's Academy of Salem, and for a short time followed civil engineering. He studied medicine eighteen months with his father and entered Miami Medical College, graduating in 1857. He began practice with his father at Salem in 1859. In October, 1861, he joined the ranks of the Union Army as assistant surgeon of the 1st Regiment, Ohio Light Artillery; became surgeon, in 1863, of the 120th Ohio Volunteer Regiment. From May, 1865, on he was a prisoner of war for two months, and for four months acting surgeon of the 11th New York Regiment. In 1865 he was made assistant surgeon of the United States Volunteers and assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital at Cleveland. Later was sent to the Harper Hospital at Detroit. After the close of the war he was appointed superintendent of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum at Cleveland, remaining four years. Since 1869 he practiced in Cincinnati. He was consulting obstetrician to Christ Hospital since 1889. He held numerous city offices, including that of health officer from 1886 to 1890; was also member of the State Board of Health. He had been twice married—



first in 1862 and the second time in 1866, both companions being deceased before his death.

Dr. George Mantell Allen, aged seventy-four years, of Mt. Auburn, died Friday, March 3, 1922, due to a stroke of apoplexy. He had just returned from making three professional calls at the Christ Hospital when death claimed him. Dr. Allen was born at Oberlin, Ohio. He attended the public schools and graduated from Oberlin College. After leaving college he went to Cleveland, where he entered the employ of a wholesale drug company. Four years later he came to Cincinnati and entered the Miami Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1881. After one year as interne at the Cincinnati Hospital Dr. Allen took up active medical practice. He served many years as instructor in Chemistry at the Miami Medical College and was member of the board of directors of that college until its merger with the Medical College of Ohio. He was also obstetrician at Christ Hospital and a member of the staff of the Episcopal Hospital for Children.

Dr. Violetta Gilman Shelton, born in Chicago, Illinois; graduate registered nurse; graduated from University of Cincinnati class 1922, with degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine. She was associated with Dr. Samuel Iglauer two years and three months; now specializing in the diseases of the ear, nose and throat and plastic surgery of the face, with offices in Groton Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Shelton is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; Cincinnati Medical Women's Association; Ohio State Medical Society; American Medical Association; National Medical Women's Association; Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity; Cincinnati Business and Professional Women's Club; Cincinnati Women's City Club; Covington Art Club; and is a member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, of Clifton, Cincinnati.

Dr. Prescott Tallman Mitchell, deceased, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17, 1894, son of Edwin Waterman Mitchell, born in 1854. The father is a physician and surgeon of much note in Cincinnati, a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio in 1882; professor of Materia Medica and therapeutics, Miami Medical College, 1894-99; professor of medicine, medical department of University of Cincinnati 1914-16; member medical staff of Cincinnati General Hospital 1914-18. His wife's maiden name was Annie Roe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roe.

Prescott Tallman Mitchell, the son and of whom this sketch treats, was educated at the public schools of Cincinnati; University of Cincinnati; Mercersburg Academy pre-medical course, two years, University of Wisconsin. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, 1923; took the degree of B. S. from University of Cincinnati, 1922; was an interne at University Hospital, Chicago, 1923-24, after which he engaged in active medical practice with his father, from June 19, 1924, to April, 1926. He was an instructor in medicine in the

medical department of the University of Cincinnati in 1925. Was also assistant medical director of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, 1926. The date of his death, which was very sudden, was April 1, 1926. He had been in medical practice only two years when death claimed him. He gave every promise of a highly successful career. Dr. Mitchell enlisted in the hospital service of the United States Navy, June, 1917; served in hospital at the Great Lakes Training Station; was assigned to transport "De Kalb" and made eight sea crossings, serving as pharmacist's mate. He was a member of Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, Ohio State Medical Association; American Medical Association. Was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church and in his personal traits was scholarly, deeply interested in literature, wrote with facility; was a lover of his fellow men. He was married, in Covington, Kentucky, March 17, 1926, to Pauline Sailer.

**Dr. Alexander Greer Drury**, of Cincinnati, who has kindly furnished the data for much of this chapter, including the biographies of many members of the medical fraternity of the long ago, as well as more recent years, has failed to give the author anything concerning his own long, eventful career, hence we have taken the liberty to draw from the pages of the well-known work entitled "Daniel Drake and His Followers," portions of the biography of Dr. Drury, the same having been written in 1909. It should be understood that Dr. Drury did not write this chapter, but consented to supervise the work and furnish the historian with many sketches and histories from which we have compiled the chapter.

Dr. Drury is the son of Rev. Asa Drury, and was born in Covington, Kentucky, February 3, 1844. After attending the public and high school of his native town, he entered Center College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1861 and took his baccalaureate degree in the arts in 1865. In 1865 he also began his medical studies in the Medical College of Ohio. After two courses of lectures he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1868. After a year and a half in Europe he entered the general practice in Cincinnati. In 1878 he received the *ad eundem* degree from the Medical College of Ohio. In 1901 he was appointed lecturer on hygiene in the latter institution, in 1906 professor of hygiene. From 1891 to 1900 he was professor of dermatology in the Laura Memorial Medical College and dermatologist to the Presbyterian Hospital. In 1880 he was elected president of the Academy of Medicine.

Otto Juettner, A. M., M. D., author of "Drake and His Followers," remarks:

Drury, owing to his modesty and retiring disposition, has never given the profession a large chance to know much of the splendid work which he has done in gathering and preserving historical material pertaining to medicine in the Ohio Valley. If it had not been for him, a large portion of the historical records of medical schools and affairs

in Cincinnati would have been irreparably lost. Whittaker's well known "History of the Chair of Practice in the Medical College of Ohio" was largely Drury's work, inasmuch as he furnished the material contained in Whittaker's paper. Drury's erudition and scholarship have made him a useful and productive member of the American Folk Lore Society. He has written many short historical sketches pertaining to medicine, and quite a few biographies, most of which appeared in the medical journals. He is a master of the art of biography. He is accurate and concise and draws the lines of a sketch with a firm hand. "The Story of the Apple" and other productions attest to his splendid literary ability. A good sample of painstaking and critical literary labor is his "Dante—Physician."

Drury's pure devotion to the subject of historical research was beautifully shown by the many fine descriptions furnished the author, some of which had appeared before in sundry other compilations, while many were from his original writings. The superiority of Dr. Drury's work, both as a medical man and excellent writer, seems admitted on every hand. He has now passed his four score years and resides in the city, where he has spent so much of his life, surrounded by a vast multitude of friends, all of whom have been enriched, in a measure, by his splendid career in their midst.

**Present Physicians**—At present the city and medical directories show that Hamilton County and Cincinnati now have more than one thousand physicians and surgeons. Some have been residents but a short period while others have grown old in the duties devolving upon them as medical men of the great municipality. The biographical sketches of a goodly number appear in the biographical section of this publication but the list of all is by far too lengthy to undertake to mention even briefly. They are here in practice and for the most part are an honor to the schools from which they graduated. They are modern-day medical men of whom the world has seen none superior.

**Women in Medicine**—The Cincinnati "Enquirer" of February, 1926, in an article of Medical Societies and Physicians of the city gave statements from Dr. Bachmeyer from which we are at liberty to quote freely. Regarding to women in medicine he said:

America, beginning with the graduation of Elizabeth Blackwell in 1849, was the pioneer in medical education for women. In 1850, the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, was organized. The London School of Medicine for Women was opened in 1874, and on the continent, the Swiss universities granted them admission to medical courses in 1876. Women are admitted to medical colleges in the United States and Canada now upon the same terms as men.

The Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati, founded in 1887, graduated its first class in 1888, and its last class in 1895, when it joined with the Presbyterian Hospital and Woman's Medical College to form the Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College. The Presbyterian Hospital and Woman's Medical College was founded in 1891 and graduated classes each year until 1895, when it amalgamated with the Woman's College.

The Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College, organized in 1895, graduated stud-



ents from 1896 to 1903, inclusive, when it became extinct. Subsequent to the latter date women were admitted to the Ohio and the Miami Colleges, and after their amalgamation to the College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati.

At the present time there are fifteen women enrolled as students in the College of Medicine, five of whom will in all probability graduate this year.

Women's opportunities in the field of medicine are the same as those of men. At the commencement exercises last June the university recognized the exceptional work of a woman physician when an honorary degree was conferred upon Dr. Gladys Dick, who, with her husband, Dr. George F. Dick, is responsible for the development of a positive method of immunizing against scarlet fever. Women may be found in every medical specialty, though more of them probably choose to restrict their practice to the diseases of children and women.

Inasmuch as women are admitted to medical colleges upon the same basis as are men, it naturally follows that their preliminary preparation must be the same. Colleges of medicine now require that the students must have at least two years of college training following graduation from high school before they can enter upon their medical studies. These years, devoted to study of cultural subjects, should include primarily attention to such subjects as chemistry, physics, and biology.

When admitted to the College of Medicine the woman student is required to participate in all class work. Following the work in college, one year of internship is required before the degree of doctor of medicine is conferred and before a license to practice can be obtained from the state.

The number of women who actually practice medicine is said to be much smaller than the number that graduate from medical colleges. This condition is in all probability entirely due to the fact that many marry, for woman's ability to practice the profession is no less than man's, and she has the same opportunities today that he has to achieve success.

**Medical Societies and Colleges**—In 1819 there were two societies organized that showed the increasing interest in medical and sanitary affairs. One of these was the Cincinnati Medical Society, and this claimed Elijah Slack for its president, O. P. Baldwin for vice-president, John Woolley for secretary, and William Barnes for treasurer. The other organization was the Humane Society, which was established for the purpose of rescuing drowning persons from the river. There were about three hundred members in this society and it was equipped with what was at that time considered to be a complete apparatus for use in resuscitation, consisting of three large boats with four sets of drags for each boat, and three houses on the river bank in which the boats were kept. In addition to this there was a movable bed which could be warmed, and a bellows with several nozzles which were found to be of some value in restoring respiration. Among the officers of this society were the two most prominent men of the city, Jacob Burnet and Daniel Drake, who acted in the capacity of first and second vice-president respectively.

What was known as the First Medical Society of Ohio was formed in 1825. It was made up of physicians and surgeons residing in Hamilton and Clermont counties and organized according to the provisions made by the State Legislature. John Selman was president; Samuel Ramsay,

vice-president; Jesse Smith, secretary, and Ebenezer H. Pierson, treasurer. It was stated in the law that any person who attempted to practice medicine in the district and could not show that he was a member in good standing of the medical society, was liable to a fine, and was also prohibited from collecting any fee for his services. In order to increase the knowledge of medicine among the members of the society a medical library was immediately started to which the doctors could turn for reference and study.

But ahead of this society was the "First District Medical Society" authorized by the Legislature February 8, 1812, and included Hamilton, Clermont, Butler, Warren and Clinton counties. It first met in June, 1813.

The next established was the Cincinnati Medical Society in 1819, with Elijah Slack as president and of which mention has already been made.

Another medical society was organized in 1831, known as the Cincinnati Medical Society, the third of the same name. This lasted until 1858 when most of the members united with the recently formed Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati. The officers of the medical society formed in 1831 were: President, Landon C. Rives; first vice-president, John F. Henry; second vice-president, Charles Woodward; secretary, C. Hatch; treasurer, John T. Shotwell; librarian, J. S. Dodge.

In 1832 the Ohio Medical Lyceum was founded, with its meeting place in the Medical College of Ohio building.

In 1837 the Hamilton County Medical Association was organized and in 1850 the Hamilton County branch of the Ohio State Medical Society, neither of which were very long-lived.

The Miami Medical Society, including the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, and Warren, was established in 1853 and on March 3, 1857, the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati was founded, the fourth of this name.

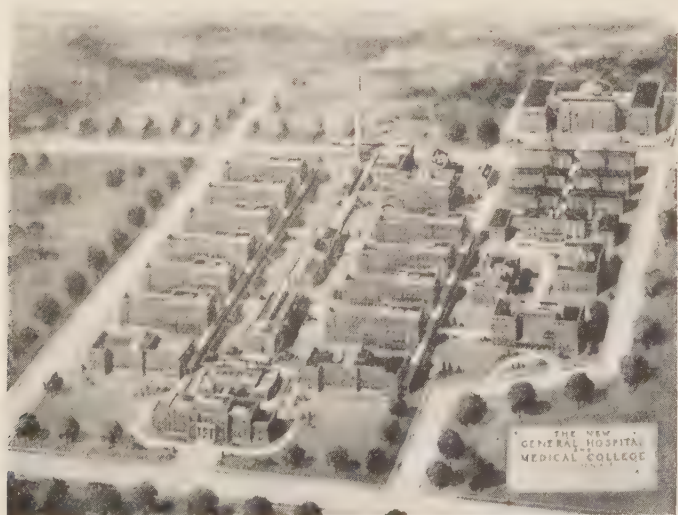
**Medical Colleges**—The first attempt at medical instruction in Cincinnati was in the autumn of 1817, when Daniel Drake, M. D., and Dr. Coleman Rogers undertook to instruct students and the following year conducted a course of lectures. By an act of the Ohio Legislature, dated January 19, 1819, the Medical College of Ohio was incorporated. This was the tenth medical college established in this country and the second west of the Alleghany Mountains, the first being Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1816. The faculty as originally projected, consisted of Samuel Brown, Elijah Slack, Coleman Rogers, and Daniel Drake. Really the first session, which was in 1820-21, was constituted as follows: Daniel Drake, professor of the institutes and practice of medicine, including obstetrics; Jesse Smith, professor of anatomy and surgery; Elijah Slack, professor of chemistry. This class numbered twenty-five and the graduates, in 1821, seven. After the close of the second session



CHRIST HOSPITAL



THE BETHESDA HOSPITAL



NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE



medical colleges and lecture courses. Such rapid strides were being made in the profession, that it was necessary for the physicians themselves to keep in constant communication with members of the profession in remote cities and colleges, and in order to maintain the position of the city in its high rank as an educational center in the West it became imperative that the young medical students should be given every opportunity to attend lectures, clinics, and experiments. Perceiving that Cincinnati was taking the leading place in the valley in the practice of medicine, and offered better facilities than any other city in the region for instruction, both on account of its prominent physicians and on account of the hospitals there, the trustees of the Miami University established their medical department in this city. It went into operation in the fall of 1831, the lectures being given in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and also in a new building on Race Street. The professors appointed to positions in this department were Daniel Drake, dean of the faculty and professor of the institute and practice of medicine; George McClellan, professor of anatomy and physiology; John Eberle, professor of *Materia Medica* and botany; James M. Staughton, professor of surgery; John F. Henry, professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children; Thomas D. Mitchell, professor of chemistry and pharmacy, and Joseph N. McDowell, adjunct professor of anatomy and physiology.

However, the term of this medical department lasted only during the winter months, and as there were a great many young men in Cincinnati during the summer who desired instruction in medical matters, some of the physicians of the city voluntarily decided to organize a school for medical students, the object of which was the delivering of lectures on various subjects relevant to the profession. This school was styled the Academy of Medicine, and the lecturing physicians were James M. Staughton, institutes of surgery; Isaac Hough, operative surgery; Joseph N. McDowell, anatomy; Wolcott Richards, physiology; Landon C. Rives, institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence; Daniel Drake, practice of physic and *Materia Medica*; John F. Henry, obstetrics, and Thomas D. Mitchell, chemistry and pharmacy. Thus it was that throughout the entire year medical instruction equal in almost every respect to any that could be obtained in the United States, was given at a very slight cost to any young man who was desirous of prosecuting the profession of medicine.

The directory for 1831 gives the names of fifty-eight physicians residing in the city, but in the list of members of the First District Medical Society of Ohio there are but forty-seven names included. From this it appears that there were several so-called physicians living in Cincinnati who were not entitled to practice their profession under the law, being either quacks who were called physicians from habit or physicians who

had abandoned the practice and taken up other means of livelihood. In that year also appeared the first mortality table, and it appears there that the total number of deaths in Cincinnati from all causes from May 1, 1830, to April 30, 1831, was 820, and as the population of the city was 28,000 in that year, the death rate was one in thirty-four. The infant mortality rate was high, more than one-third of all the deaths recorded being infants or children under two years of age. The highest number of deaths were recorded for the months of July, August and September, August heading the list with ninety-eight deaths. In order to prevent as far as possible the spread of diseases, a contagious disease hospital was erected at the extreme edge of the town near Mill Creek, and the danger from epidemics was greatly diminished thereby.

In the meantime, the progress that had been made in the way of city sanitation was creditable to the efforts of the corporation officers, who were, of course, stimulated in their actions by the medical men of the city. Liberal appropriations were made for the paving of streets, filling in of low places, and draining off of stagnant ponds. Proper grading of streets was accomplished so that drainage and building were greatly improved.

**The Eclectic Medical Institute**—This is the original and parent school of the American Eclectic System of Medicine. It is the direct successor of the Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati (1842-45). The last named was the successor of the medical department of Worthington College, of Worthington, Ohio, and denominated Reformed Medical College of Ohio, but more commonly known as "Worthington Medical College." The medical department at Worthington was the Western branch of the Reformed Medical College of the city of New York, the latter being the first reformed medical school in America, and the outgrowth of a reform medical movement started in 1825 by Dr. Wooster Beach.

The Eclectic Medical Institute was founded by Dr. Thomas V. Morrow, who had previously conducted the school at Worthington. He associated with him a number of talented physicians, including Drs. Hiram Cox and James H. Oliver, of the first faculty. This college was situated at No. 1009 Plum Street and for many years fronted at No. 228 West Court Street. It was chartered by the Legislature, March 10, 1845. The old institute building was at least twice visited by destructive fires. Their last building was erected in 1851 and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

During the first decade of this medical school's history it had graduated almost six hundred physicians. This school was the first to open its doors to women. Before 1877 thirty-six women graduated. To the date of 1902 the Institute had graduated 3,743 physicians. In connection with this school was the Seton Hospital and the Lloyd Library.

## CHAPTER XV.

### CINCINNATI HOSPITALS.

Cincinnati's first hospital, of any kind, was established in 1815, when the township trustees rented a house on Vine Street, above Sixth, for the accommodation of the sick and injured persons of the community. It was a poorly conducted affair and only existed until 1823, when the Commercial Hospital Lunatic Asylum was chartered by the Legislature. In 1828 there were two eye infirmaries in Cincinnati. In 1829, Dr. J. M. Johnson opened his infirmary here. This was the first private hospital in all this section of the country. It was provided with apparatus for vapor and steam baths, fumigation, etc. It was in 1835 that Dr. Daniel Drake fitted up a small hospital in a house on the site of the present Gibson Hotel and named it the "Cincinnati Hospital." It represented the clinical department of Drake's College, which was located in the Cincinnati College Building. This hospital closed in 1839. In the same year Alva Curtis opened a private hospital in a building famous for its having been previously occupied by Mme. Trollope's bazaar. These were all small concerns, but the first real hospital was the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, authorized by legislative act, dated January 22, 1821, which "established a commercial hospital and lunatic asylum for the State of Ohio." This institution was occupied in 1823 and it is best described by the following, published in the "Western Medical Gazette" of 1832: "The site is a four-acre outlot (No. 59) of the original plat of Cincinnati, bounded on the east by the Miami Canal, and is within one mile of the Ohio River, and cost the township \$4,000. The principal building is of brick, fifty-three feet front, facing southwardly, and forty-two feet deep, four stories high, including the basement, which is eight feet high, and the others nine and one-half feet clear, and over these is a convenient operating theatre, with seats for about one hundred spectators. This building is divided into eighteen apartments, with a hall and staircase in the center, and neatly furnished throughout. It was built in 1823, and cost \$10,000 in depreciated bank paper estimated to be worth, at that time, about \$3,500. The inclosures, additions and furniture have cost \$7,877. The principal addition is a wing of brick, forty-four feet long and twenty-eight feet wide, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole; it is divided into twenty-two apartments, eleven on each floor, adapted to the safe keeping of lunatics, etc.; those on the first floor for males and those on the second for females; and was built in 1827. The whole lot is inclosed with a close board fence; about two and a half acres of the west part of the lot is in grass, where the male inmates are permitted to walk; about one acre is cultivated as a vegetable garden, where



the females are permitted to resort for airing and recreation; the residue of the lot is divided into convenient yards."

Up to 1861 the staff was composed exclusively of professors in the Medical College of Ohio. The name was changed in 1861 to the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati, and in April, 1868, to the Cincinnati Hospital. The old building was razed in December, 1866, and a new edifice constructed. The last-named building had five hundred beds. In its day the new hospital building was accounted one of the finest structures of its kind on the American Continent. It was commenced in 1866, after the needed funds had been voted by the people. In 1868 an additional \$250,000 worth of bonds were floated. The Legislature changed the name to "Cincinnati Hospital." The building was first used in January, 1869.

The magnitude of the work done by this great institution has been commensurate with the growth of the city. In 1872 it cared for 3,500 cases; in 1876 over 4,500; in 1906 nearly 8,000. The work has covered every department of medicine and surgery. For many years a training school for nurses was in operation.

The location appeared to be unsuitable for the growing city, so in 1909, was commenced the present Cincinnati General Hospital, in the suburb of Avondale. This is now the finest, largest municipal hospital in America of the pavillion type of construction. The tuberculous sanitarium, located in the western section of the city, first occupied in 1879, as a smallpox hospital, but converted in 1897 for use as a sanitarium, and now supported by the Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County, is under the same administrative control as is the Cincinnati General Hospital.

Of the Good Samaritan Hospital, with twenty beds, etc., it was written a few years since:

"It was opened on November 15, 1852, by the Sisters of Charity in a building at the corner of Broadway and Franklin Street, with the faculty of the newly-organized Miami Medical College as its medical staff. Three years later they removed to the corner of Plum and Third streets, where for more than eleven years 'St. John's Hospital' was maintained, with accommodations for seventy-five patients. During the war its capacity was taxed to the utmost, and, as the scene of much of Dr. Blackman's work, its reputation was widespread. In 1866 its name was again changed to 'The Hospital of the Good Samaritan' and it was removed in 1867 to Sixth and Lock streets, when its medical staff was chosen exclusively from the Medical College of Ohio. In connection with this hospital should be mentioned Sister Anthony, who for many years, while it was at Third and Plum streets, and later was the sister superior and the most noted 'nurse' Cincinnati had; and it was largely due to her that the hospital so flourished.

"St. Mary's Hospital was opened in 1858 by the Sisters of St. Clara

of the Order of St. Francis in a building on Fourth Street, between Central Avenue and John Street, and one year later removed to the present location on Betts Street."

In 1925 the record shows the private hospitals in Cincinnati to be Bethesda, Christ, Deaconess, Good Samaritan, Jewish, Children's, Mercy, Ophthalmic, St. Francis, St. Mary's, and several under private control, such as Vail's, Jews', etc. A new children's hospital is being erected at Elland Place, under the auspices of the Episcopal churches of the Southern Diocese of Ohio. This will excel every like institution extant.

Before passing, the subjoined should here be inserted concerning "The Hospital of the Good Samaritan," the same being extracted from "Drake and His Followers":

"In 1855 the St. John's Hotel for Invalids was moved to the northwest corner of Third and Plum streets, St. Peter's Orphan Asylum having found a new home in Cumminsville. The cost of making the necessary alterations in the building and fitting the latter up as a hospital was borne by Drs. Mussey, Mendenhall, Murphy and Foote. The new hospital had accommodations for seventy-five patients. It became a famous institution, whose name will for all time to come be associated with that of George C. Blackman, the great surgeon, and dear old Sister Anthony, who had charge at St. John's. One day, in the spring of 1866, a man in poor clothes and weak with fever, called at St. John's and asked to see the superior. Sister Anthony received the man with that smile with which she spread sunshine and mellowed sorrow everywhere. The man told her that he had taken sick, and, being a stranger in town, had applied to Mr. Joseph C. Butler, president of the Lafayette Bank, for aid. Mr. Butler had given the man a card to Sister Anthony with a request to take care of the man, promising that he would be responsible for any obligations incurred. The man was made comfortable and nursed back to health. A few weeks later he went to see Mr. Butler to thank him for the good he had received. Mr. Butler had forgotten all about the incident, and, being thus reminded, went to see Sister Anthony. When he asked what his obligation was, the good sister informed him that there was none, that 'our dear Lord would pay the poor man's debts.' Mr. Butler, who was a Protestant, was strangely moved by this demonstration of the purest form of philanthropy. He was shown through the institution, he asked many questions about the work that was being done, noticed the crowded condition of the place and heard Sister Anthony's sympathetic appeal: 'We could do so much more good if we had more room to take care of the many who apply for aid, only to be refused because we have neither the means nor the room to receive them!' Mr. Butler left. The Angelic face of Sister Anthony he could not banish from his mind, her plaintive words continued to ring in his ears. When he arrived in his office, he found Mr. Lewis Worthington there, waiting for him in a mat-

ter of business. To him he entrusted what was perturbing his soul. Mr. Worthington became interested. The two wealthy men, both Protestants, and both husbands of Catholic wives, decided that so worthy a charity as Sister Anthony's work should be encouraged and aided. About this time the United States Government was anxious to dispose of the Marine Hospital, at Sixth and Lock streets, which had been a military hospital during the war. Messrs. Butler and Worthington purchased the property for \$70,000 and donated it to Sister Anthony and her associates. The conditions of the deed of gift were that it should be held in perpetuity as a hospital under the name of the 'Hospital of the Good Samaritan'; 'that no applicant for admission should be preferred or excluded on account of his or her religion or country.'"

**St. Mary's Hospital**, so well known today, and of which this sketch needs only to refer to in passing, had its origin, according to the records found in "Drake and His Followers," page 421, as follows:

"This institution was organized by a congregation of Catholic Sisters, called the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. This congregation was founded in 1845 by Mother Frances Schervier at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen). In 1857 Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, commissioned Mrs. Sarah Peter, a recent convert to the Catholic Church, and no less distinguished for wealth and social standing than for her superior qualities of mind and heart, when about to sail for Europe, to bring, if possible, German sisters to this diocese to care for the sick poor of German nationality. Whilst in Rome Mrs. Peter mentioned the Archbishop's request to Pope Pius IX, who had received her in the church during her visit to the Eternal City in 1854. The Holy Father referred her to Cardinal Von Geissel, of Cologne, who at once proposed the Congregation, founded by Mother Frances. Accordingly, on August 24, 1858, a little colony of six sisters sailed for America. Upon their arrival in Cincinnati the Sisters of the Good Shepherd kindly gave them temporary hospitality in their house until the gratuitous offer of a large building, a vacated orphanage, was made to them. This building, situated on the south side of Fourth Street, between John Street and Central Avenue, had been known as the St. Aloysius Orphanage Asylum. The latter had been conducted by a German Catholic society, which generously placed the building at the service of the sisters for the time being. This occurred in September, 1858. It was the humble origin whence the growth and development of the "Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis" in America began, an abandoned and empty house, without furniture or any other conveniences. This, however, did not discourage the six pioneers. After some pieces of furniture, a stove, etc., had been solicited here and there, it gradually became known that there were some sisters in the city who had a hospital on Fourth Street. By the generous donation of Mr. Reuben Springer, the sisters were enabled to equip, in a reasonably comfortable manner, a



large room of forty beds for their patients, who were admitted cheerfully without question of creed or nationality. Several physicians then volunteered their services in the little hospital. Through their work and influence the ministrations of the sisters became more generally known. Before the close of the same year friends of the good cause asked the sisters to permit them to be on the lookout for a more suitable site to build a hospital. In March, 1859, they were able to purchase a few lots on the northwest corner of Betts and Linn streets, the site on which St. Mary's Hospital now stands. In May, 1859, the corner-stone for the new hospital was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Archbishop Purcell. In December of the same year the building was consecrated and thrown open for its purpose."

The above sketch was written in 1908, prior to the renovation of the present building. The improvements since then have modernized the institution, which is performing a splendid service.

The Longview Asylum at first was, in 1853, the old Commercial Hospital's annex and housed 147 insane persons. The crowded condition was many years a concern of the thoughtful people of Cincinnati. In response to a great popular demand the county commissioners appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the Annex, the same being Drs. J. J. Quinn, David Judkins and A. S. Dandridge, and this resulted in the old Ames Mansion in Lick Run (once the old woolen mills) being leased at \$800 per year. J. J. Quinn became the first superintendent. This served its purpose until 1859, when the permanent home for the insane was ready for occupancy. The permanent home was located on a forty-acre lot in Mill Creek Township, near Carthage. It was named Longview Asylum, the name "Long View" being suggested by C. G. Comegys. While this institution is technically a State institution, it is to all intents and purposes under the control of Hamilton County. From time to time this institution has been enlarged and improved to meet the demand of the times. The grounds now cover one hundred acres and over 1,500 insane persons are being cared for there.

The Jewish Hospital dates back to 1850, when the Jews of the city took care of their sick in small houses rented for that purpose. At the end of the Civil War, a movement was set on foot among the Jewish people which resulted in the opening of a hospital of better proportions. The location of this new hospital was at the corner of Baum and Third streets. Subsequently a larger, better structure was erected on Burnet Avenue, adjoining the splendid edifice of the Jewish Home for the Aged and Infirm. The new Jewish Hospital was dedicated in 1890, its capacity being forty beds. Since 1890 the premises have been greatly enlarged and improved. Its capacity increased to 125 beds. Within the last year a new addition was opened, so that today this hospital has over 200 beds

in service. It offers service without regard to religious affiliation and its staff includes both Jewish and Gentile physicians and surgeons.

The Ohio Hospital for Women and Children dates back to 1879, when a free dispensary was opened by a number of women placed in charge of Ellen M. Kirk and Martha M. Howell, homœopathic physicians. The institution was chartered in May, 1882. Some years ago this hospital affiliated with Bethesda Hospital, and later passed out of existence, being absorbed by the latter institution.

The home of the German Protestant Deaconesses originated in 1888 and it was then that the introduction of the deaconess nursing system was completed in America for the first time. In 1888 The German Deaconesses' Home was founded here and a hospital started at 533 East Liberty Street. Following that modest beginning came the splendid structure on Clifton Avenue, in sight of the university buildings. A new addition to this institution is now under construction.

The Hospital of the Methodist Deaconesses (Christ Hospital) was founded in 1888 in a house on York Street, near John. At first there were but eleven rooms. Within two years thirty deaconesses were engaged in the work. Finally, James Gamble, Sr., bought the old Thane Miller Boarding School Building and, after fitting it up, donated it to the Methodist Deaconesses. In the month of June, 1893, the new Christ Hospital was opened with accommodations for sixty patients. This institution is situated on Mt. Auburn. In 1900 a large female ward was added, increasing the capacity to eighty beds. In 1908 a nurses' home was opened there. In 1917 a large addition was opened and plans are now under way to replace the older one.

The Presbyterian Hospital was the outgrowth of a free dispensary for women and children, started in February, 1889, by Mary E. Osborn and Juliet M. Thorpe. In May, 1890, the hospital under the above name was opened with thirty beds. In October, 1890, a medical college for women was founded in connection with the Presbyterian Hospital for Women. The name of the college was the "Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College." In 1895 it was merged with the Cincinnati Woman's Medical College. Alexander McDonald, a wealthy philanthropist of the city, endowed the Presbyterian Hospital liberally and gave to the college enterprise. The combined medical school was called "Laura Memorial College" to commemorate the name of the only daughter of Alexander McDonald, Mrs. Laura Stallo, whose untimely death occurred a short time previously. In 1905 the hospital passed out of existence. The buildings, in 1907, were purchased by the Sisters of Charity, and were turned into the Seton Hospital. The Laura Memorial College, after eight years, was abandoned in 1903. The Seton Hospital was abandoned in 1925 and combined with the Good Samaritan, which is erecting new buildings in extension of its present plant.

The Hospital of the German Methodist Deaconesses, founded in 1895, as a home, but later turned into a hospital and located near Hopkins Park. In 1898 the German Methodist bought Dr. Reamy's private hospital at Oak and Reading Road, for \$55,000, and opened it as Bethesda Hospital. This institution, like the other hospitals, has had a progressive growth. Within recent years a maternity hospital, children's building and other additions and improvements have been added. On June 27, 1926, a one hundred bed surgical wing was dedicated. When this department is in operation this institution will have over two hundred beds available for service to the public.

**The Longview Asylum**—From 1821 to 1854 there was what was called a "crazy ward" in the Commercial Hospital which, in fact, was organized in part for asylum purposes. For six years following 1854 the insane of Hamilton County were cared for in a large building in Fairmount, later styled the "Woolen Mill." Longview Asylum at Carthage was first occupied in 1861. The building, which required five years to build, had a frontage of 1,000 feet, with a depth on the north wing of almost 300 feet and on the south wing of 375 feet. The grounds originally covered an area of one hundred acres. The hospital, which at the time it was built, was regarded as fully adequate for its purposes, but has long since proved of insufficient size and accommodation. It was never expected to receive over 1,000 patients; the average during the last years just before 1900 was between 1,000 and 1,100, when Dr. W. F. Harmon was superintendent.

The grounds are beautiful to the last degree of description. The area of the grounds has been added to until at present there are a fraction over 364 acres, and the products from the land cultivated last season (1925) were valued at \$40,000. The number of persons on the employees' pay roll is now 231, and these persons were paid the sum of \$137,991.

The present number of inmates or patients is 2,028, of whom 1,041 are men and 987 women. The operating expenses of this institution in 1925 was \$385,542. The present superintendent is E. A. Baber, M. D., who took charge of the asylum in 1923, while H. T. Thornburgh, M. D., is the clinical director. The territory having access to this institution covers the counties of Brown, Hamilton, Clermont and Butler. These counties have been in the territory since October, 1925.

An additional building was bonded for in 1913 to cost \$500,000 and the structure was completed in 1924. It is a thoroughly modern three-story brick building, not many rods from the original asylum buildings, and has every known facility and appliance for hospital treatment. This is known now as the "Receiving Hospital," and there patients are kept until thoroughly examined and classified as to their true bodily and mental condition, after which other assignments and transfers are made to other sections of the institution.



It should be made clear to the reader that originally this asylum, as well as the city infirmary, was situated on lands owned by Hamilton County, and were run by the county, but in 1911 the State of Ohio commenced to support the institution, but the property has never been legally transferred to the State, the same being in the courts at this date. The Legislature of last winter enacted a bill to purchase the entire plants for a certain sum, but an injunction was served on such proceedings, on the part of some of the citizens and taxpayers of Hamilton County, who deem the price offered by the State too small. The institutions both are still well cared for by authority of Ohio, while the real estate is still held by the county, subject to the court's final decision concerning the injunction issued recently. Ohio has paid a rental for the property since 1925 amounting to \$5,000 annually. There seems little doubt that the Commonwealth will ere long acquire the whole property. The asylum is situated in that part of Cincinnati known as Carthage, while the city infirmary property is in that part usually styled Hartwell. If ever a hospital or asylum had charming, healthful surroundings, it is the present "Longview."

NOTE—Since the above was written the courts have decided the case approving the purchase of Longview Hospital by the State at the sum of \$1,500,000. The way is now cleared for a final transfer of the property in accordance with an agreement made between the State and Hamilton County nearly two years ago. By this act Hamilton County is to be placed on the same plane as other counties, in that it no longer is to have its money invested in buildings for care of insane persons.



## CHAPTER XVI.

### BANKS AND BANKING.

**Prior to the First Bank**—The first settlers in these parts brought but little money with them, hence most of their transactions were in the form of barter. But little trading was done between pioneers here, as they were of a community of common interests, working together building each others' cabins, turn and turn about. Trading with the Indians brought in skins and furs of all kinds; peltries soon became the standard value, a rabbit skin being worth six and a fourth cents, a 'coon skin twelve and a half cents, a fox skin twenty-five cents and a deer skin fifty cents. Traders came in mostly from Pennsylvania and exchanged for the above-named articles, with Indians, cloth, blankets, intoxicating liquor, beads, etc. The soldiers upon arriving at Fort Washington, were paid off in Spanish silver at first, thus bringing a little more real money into the community. Soon these dollars were actually cut into four pieces, then later into "eights." This was that change might be the more easily effected. These pieces of coins were called "sharp-shins." Not long after the troops were paid off in three-dollar bills of paper—the Continental Congress had provided this medium. The denominations were made three dollars in order to fit the amount promised to pay the soldiers for a months' work. These bills were styled "oblongs."

In 1803, a charter was granted for forty years, by the first General Assembly, for the Miami Exporting Company. This charter also provided for mercantile business and banking, in addition to shipbuilding. The first directors were elected June 16, 1803, as follows: Martin Baum, Christian Waldsmith, Jesse Hunt, John Biggers, Daniel Symmes, William C. Schenck, Dailed Mayo, Israel Ludlow, Samuel C. Vance, Mathew Hueston, William Lytle. Hiram Baum was elected president of this corporation.

Trading under such circumstances was indeed with great discouragement. The company owned a boat, which plied the waters of the great rivers to and from New Orleans, taking six months to make the round trip. It was soon deemed wise by this company to abandon boating and engage in the business of banking. Accordingly, in March, 1807, the Miami Exporting Company opened a banking office at the foot of Sycamore Street, opposite the commons, or public quay, with Martin Baum as president, and the Rev. Oliver M. Spencer cashier. It was easier to secure money to conduct a bank upon than it was to conduct a shipping business down the Ohio. This pioneer bank had a paid in capital of \$150,000, with stockholders numbering one hundred and ninety. One writer said "The fame of this bank spread through the western country."

The early dividends from this banking house were from fifteen to not lower than ten per cent. This bank was styled the "Miami Bank." By October, 1811, the town had grown to have a population of 2,500 souls and they demanded another bank, so in the autumn of that year the first meeting was held to organize such a concern. Nicholas Longworth, Sr., was elected secretary of a board of commissioners to establish the second bank in Cincinnati, and to obtain the needed charter, which was to run for a period of five years, and to be known as the "Farmers' and Merchants' Bank." The capital was limited to \$200,000. One-half was quickly paid in. The board of directors was to be composed of one-third practical farmers, a like number of mechanics and the others representative men. The first board was chosen, consisting of: William Irwin, Stephen McFarland, Cave Johnson, Jacob Wheeler, Thomas D. Carneal, John Cranmer, Richard Williams, William Woodward, James C. Morris, Nicholas Longworth, Jacob Baymiller. William Irwin was elected president, Samuel C. Vance cashier, and the banking office was opened at 45 Main Street. The bank soon had its capital all employed, and its paper circulation, which was readily accepted. The dividends ranged from eight to fourteen per cent. for the first few years.

**The Organization of the Bank of Cincinnati**—This concern was open for business in the early spring of 1814, but was not incorporated until 1816. It distributed its shares widely, having three hundred and forty-five shareholders, in 1815, and a paid up capital of \$140,000. Its president was Ethan Stone, Lot Pugh cashier. The first directors were: Ethan Stone, Hezekiah Saunders, Joshua Gibson, Jr., Thomas Graham, Oliver Martin, John S. Wallace, Thomas Glenn, Nathaniel Reeder, Elijah Pearson.

The first issue of notes from this bank appeared in June, 1814. The new bank flourished well and paid a three per cent. dividend the first six months and four per cent. the next half year.

In the fall of the year last named Martin Baum resigned as president of the Miami Exporting Company and O. M. Spencer was made president, Samuel C. Vance became cashier of the Miami Bank, and Samuel W. Davies became cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

In the autumn of 1814 the three banks had issued a good many notes and the population had more than doubled in five years, being now over 5,000 people, and the actual specie in the district was really very low. A bankers' meeting was held in January, 1814, at which all three banks took part and appointed committees of business men for the object of planning to avoid paying out specie, only when absolutely needed. So it was that early in 1815 specie payment was discontinued for the time being. Gold and silver then was at a premium of ten per cent. in the East. Many mass meetings were held and many were greatly displeased with the idea of not getting specie from the banks, but better judgment obtained and



so long as it was necessary, the people stood by the system established, as it was needful to protect both the banks and the people. In the absence of metal money such as gold, silver and copper, small paper notes were issued by the local banks. Also what was styled "Necessity Money," a copper coin was issued privately for change making purposes in local trade. This was invented and patented by John Shillito, of Fourth Street, Cincinnati. This first appeared early in Civil War days. During the long years from 1816 to the time the government issued their bonds and first "Greenbacks," including the fractional currency, such as five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents "Shin-plaster" script, the money affairs of the country were in a very uncertain state. The country was full of bank notes listed as to their value every day and sent out over the country in a pocket "Bank Detector." These bank notes had such names as "Wild Cat," "Red Dog," "Stump Tail," "Shin-plasters," and were so known and rated by everyone.

**First Private Bank**—The first private bank opened in Cincinnati was in 1816 by John H. Piatt and Company, a firm that had been in the mercantile business, supplying the United States Army, under contract, during the War of 1812. The silent partner with Mr. Piatt was his brother-in-law, Philip Grandin. The bank was on the south side of lower Market Street, east of Main. The first cashier was John Armstrong. This made the fourth bank in Cincinnati, all issuing paper money of about one-third the size of paper bills of today.

Bank number five in the city was the Cincinnati Branch of the Second Bank of the United States, chartered by the United States in 1816 for twenty years, with a capital of \$37,000,000, Gorham A. Worth being sent out from the home office in Philadelphia to serve as cashier. Jacob Burnet was appointed president, with local directors as follows: Judge Jacob Burnet, John H. Piatt, Thomas Sloe, Jr., Col. William Piatt, Gen. William H. Harrison, Martin Baum, Hugh Glenn, William M. Worthington, Joseph Perry, Gen. James Findlay, James Keys, Andrew Mack, Daniel Drake.

The Office of Discount and Deposit was opened in April on the east side of Main Street, between Third and Fourth. This branch of the U. S. Bank brought some actual specie into the community of Cincinnati, most of the capital assigned to this branch being from the East, and in July of the same year the other banks in Cincinnati resumed specie payments. The established banking hours were from ten o'clock to one. It was the custom to leave all notes for discount the day before the funds were needed, except at the branch bank, which only discounted on Tuesdays. The condition of finances here at that date is well shown by extracts from the Cincinnati "Gazette" and from writings of a later date by the pen of John J. Rowe, from which the subjoined extracts are taken:

Early in 1818 the Cincinnati banks found that the paper in circulation

included all the banks except the U. S. Bank notes, that the notes of the local banks flowed into the branch bank, through the deposits made there by the Land Office, and that soon after the issuance of a note, it came back for redemption. The capital assigned to the Cincinnati branch in May of this year amounted to \$2,401,000, and their loans in June were \$1,825,000. During the same year almost \$900,000 of paper money issued by the banks of Cincinnati and vicinity was sent out to the branch bank from the home office for redemption. Cincinnati bank paper had been widely distributed by this time, was quoted at six per cent. discount in Philadelphia, and Piatt's bank notes at four and one-half per cent. Thus the great amount of paper which had been accumulating at the offices of the various branches for sometime was finally sent to Cincinnati for redemption and could not be immediately redeemed.

From this time on it was a struggle between the United States Branch Bank and the local banks in regard to redemption of their paper. The Land Office would only accept such paper as would be accepted by the branch; this excluded several Ohio banks, which were not paying specie on their notes, but made all the Cincinnati bank paper acceptable.

**Suspended Specie Payment**—November 5, 1818, the "Gazette" editorially remarked: "On Thursday last the banks of the town came to the resolution to suspend the payment of specie. The policy was forced on them by the hostile attitude assumed by the Bank of the United States. The cashier of the office here received orders last week to require immediate payment in specie or U. S. notes of the whole amount due from these banks to that institution, nor to receive in future in deposit or in payments to be made for lands in the receiver's office which it seems is thus far under the control of this institution." Later in that month there were shipped in two wagon loads (\$120,000) of specie overland from the branch at Chillicothe to the home office of the United States Bank at Philadelphia, when the newspapers bristled with disdain and contempt. "Such are the blessed effects of our mammoth bank," one paper said. Then the local banks in Cincinnati were also forced to suspend specie payments.

**Statements of the Five Banks Down to 1821**—Below is given the public statements of Cincinnati's five banks existing between 1819 and 1821. From these figures it will be seen that the total circulation almost equalled the total capital, the deposits were one-seventh of the capital, and the actual specie on hand was but one-quarter of the circulation:

	RESOURCES.		
	Capital	Circulation	Deposits
Miami Exporting Co., May, 1821.....	\$379,178	\$104,157	.....
Farmers & Mechanics Bank, 1919.....	154,776	87,000	\$9,000
Bank of Cincinnati, January, 1819.....	216,430	230,696	47,172
John H. Piatt & Co., March, 1819.....	85,429	242,983	19,637
U. S. Branch Bank, Sept., 1820.....	2,141,690	473,960	111,656

LIABILITIES.				
	Bills Discounted	Specie	Real Estate	Notes in Circulation
Miami Exporting Co. ....	\$628,266	\$15,500	\$15,905	....
Farmers & Mechanics Bank...	218,048	26,000	20,000	\$3,650
Bank of Cincinnati .....	527,505	21,701	21,846	6,420
John H. Piatt & Co.....	192,304	....	87,994	....
U. S. Branch Bank.....	1,712,833	140,763	564,391	due from banks

In January, 1819, a bill was passed at Columbus to levy and collect a tax from all banks doing business in Ohio unauthorized so to do by the laws thereof—namely, that the Bank of the United States upon each Office of Discount and Deposit in this State pay a tax of \$50,000 per year, and every other unauthorized bank to pay \$10,000—payable September 1.

By May, 1819, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank resumed specie payments and became the depository of public monies. The Land Office announced that the paper of all the Cincinnati banks, including Piatt's, would now be acceptable. The Bank of Cincinnati announced a four per cent. semi-annual dividend, and banking matters seemed on a more solid basis. The last days of July, 1819, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank suspended specie payments, having found that while paying in specie its paper had advanced over others, and it had been forced to pay out more specie than it could possibly obtain, even with the aid of the public deposits.

The Bank of the United States did not pay any dividend for the first half of 1819.

On September 1, the tax due the State from the Bank of the United States became due, but unpaid, the bank obtaining an injunction from the U. S. Court to restrain the State from collecting the tax. The State, however, took steps of its own and, after some delay, collected the tax on September 23. The manner in which it was collected was given in the "Gazette" in these words: "The officer entered the bank, made demand, showed his warrant, secured the amount of the tax, with a small surplus to correct any mistakes which might have been made in counting, which overplus he has offered to refund, but he has been refused admittance into the banking house. He used no force or violence, but conducted himself in an orderly, but determined manner. The money has since been conveyed to Columbus to deliver to the auditor."

The two men who collected the taxes were imprisoned on a charge of violating the Federal injunction and held in prison awaiting some decision about the matter. It became the great legal issue of the day—newspapers were full of it. One letter in the press was signed "Liberty" and, after a long discourse, contained this: "In all events, as yet the United States Government and the United States Bank are two distinct things in law; but how long they will remain so, unless the people or States effectually take care of their rights and liberties, God only knows. The State and the United States are not yet in opposition to each other,



and we hope no event will ever place them in such a condition, but a State of freedom is a State of trial, always liable to invasion from open and covert foes." Finally, the tax collectors were released from prison, the tax was returned to the branch bank, under protest from the State, and it was not until February, 1824, that the U. S. Supreme Court sustained the Bank of the United States in refusing to pay the tax.

With the opening of 1820 financial affairs in Cincinnati were none the best. Gilmore's Exchange Office opened on Main Street, a few doors above the Branch Bank Building, starting the first regular exchange quotations, quoting U. S. Bank paper at one per cent. premium, Bank of Cincinnati and Miami Exporting Company notes at twenty-six per cent., Piatt's paper at thirty per cent., and reporting no sales on Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank notes.

In February, 1820, twenty-one leading merchants in Cincinnati refused to longer accept the paper issued by John H. Piatt & Company, or in any wise encourage its circulation. Consequently the Piatt Company forsook banking and moved to their old building on Front and Broadway and advertised a new stock of merchandise, groceries, iron, etc., for their own paper, or any other bankable paper. Thus the firm redeemed a greater part of their notes with merchandise.

At the opening of March, 1820, the Branch Bank, the Miami Bank and the Bank of Cincinnati were the ones still open; the notes of the two latter circulating at twenty-four per cent. discount. June 1, the Bank of Cincinnati announced that all loans must be reduced at each maturity hereafter, thus going into liquidation. The Miami Exporting Company's paper fell to 45 per cent. discount, and was the only State bank open in the town.

October 12, 1820, the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Bank was closed, and it was announced that a liquidation agent would be appointed to close up the affairs of the bank. The public statement of this concern was made in December of the same year and the newspaper known as the "Spy" commented as follows: "From this statement it appears that the small sum due previous at this place, which the bank modestly *requests* to be paid immediately in specie, is only \$2,251,000! All the specie in the western country, leaving out New Orleans and the branch banks, is probably less than one million."

Finances in 1821 grew darker. The Miami Exporting Company was the only bank in operation, and its notes circulated at thirty-one per cent. discount. The Bank of Cincinnati was accepted at seventy-three per cent. discount. Piatt's notes were redeemable in merchandise at 30 cents discount. John and G. R. Gilmore's Exchange Office in their new building at 30 Main Street, handled most of the exchange business, quoting exchange rates weekly only.

**Forced Into Liquidation**—In May, 1821, the Miami Exporting Company made a public statement in the hope of satisfying the people and, notwithstanding the excellent board of directors—all men of good ability and strictly honorable—one morning a crowd gathered on upper Main Street and marched down the street toward the Miami Bank, intending to get what they could from the bank. The proposed “run on the bank” terminated rather in a mob. . . . A dray with a huge coffin, inscribed “Miami Bank No More,” headed the procession down the street, the crowd increasing at every street crossing en route. When it reached Fourth Street, Mayor Isaac G. Burnet stood in front of his office, at the corner, and succeeded in dispersing the mob without violence. Thus the bank was saved from actual demolition, but it was soon forced into liquidation.

The period of liquidation, with no banks open, lasted a long time. The suspended debt of the Cincinnati office of the United States Bank amounted to \$2,528,000 in 1822, when George W. Jones was made the first agent of the bank. Collections of debts proceeded—the United States Bank was forced to take over an immense amount of real estate, as it was usually the only bidder when it had been foreclosed, no one having any credit. From the autumn of 1821 until 1825 there were no banks in Cincinnati and general depression obtained everywhere.

In 1825 matters looked better and Peter Benson was sent out from Philadelphia to establish another branch of the United States Bank, of which he became cashier, and J. Reynolds, president. This institution had a capital of \$1,329,000. The agency of the first branch was moved to the second floor of the bank building, and Cincinnati again had a banking institution in operation. Immigration increased rapidly, the population reaching 16,000 in 1826, a gain of 4,000 in two years.

The directors of the United States Bank in 1828 were: Bellamy Storer, William Phillips, James Gest, James Reynolds, M. M. Cassily, Henry Emerson, William Greene, William Neff, J. W. Mason, Luman Watson, John H. Groesbeck, C. W. Gazzam and Benjamin Urner.

As the city grew it felt the need of better banking facilities, so prominent citizens obtained a charter from the Legislature in the fall of 1829 for the Commercial Bank. Stock was sold and the institution was opened to the public in April, 1821, at No. 45 Main Street, with an authorized capital of \$500,000. The first officers were: Robert Buchanan, president; Augustus Moore, cashier; Robert I. Dunlap, teller; Rowland Ellis, bookkeeper.

There had been much talk of starting a savings institution ever since 1819, but nothing was effected until March, 1831, when the Cincinnati Savings Institution was organized and incorporated at the following legislative session. The office was opened at Goodman's Exchange Office on West Third Street, where deposits were received on Mondays from

ten to one o'clock. The president was George W. Jones and H. H. Goodman secretary. There was a board of directors, including twenty-four excellent business factors of Cincinnati.

Thus at the commencement of 1832 Cincinnati had a branch of the Bank of the United States, the State Bank and a savings institution, as well as two exchange offices—those of G. R. Gilmore & Company and Goodman's Exchange Office.

In February, 1833, the Franklin Bank was chartered with a capital of \$1,000,000. John H. Groesbeck was president and Augustus Moore cashier. During the same year the old Miami Exporting Company, which had closed up in 1821, opened a new office at Main and Court streets, having an authorized capital of \$600,000. J. C. Wright was president and J. C. Lamb cashier.

In February, 1834, two new banks were incorporated—the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

The United States Bank's charter expired and a new one was not obtained. Accordingly, the offices were closed and Timothy Kirby acted as agent for the bank, combining the new agency office with the old one, which had still been managing the real estate holdings of the first branch. A few years later the affairs of this institution were entirely wound up.

**Banks in 1836**—The following banks were in existence in 1836, according to a directory published that year: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Fourth and Main streets; Commercial Bank, Main Street, between Third and Fourth streets; Franklin Bank (\$1,000,000), Main, between Third and Fourth streets; Lafayette Bank, \$1,000,000 capital; Miami Exporting Company, Court and Main streets, \$600,000 capital; Cincinnati Savings Institution, No. 5 West Third Street; Exchange Bank and Savings Institution, a private institution.

The great panic of 1837 was felt all over the country, including here in Cincinnati vicinity. But for all that, in 1838, two new banks were started in Cincinnati, the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Main and East Third streets, and Delafield & Burnet's Bank, both private institutions.

**Banks Were Mobbed**—January 10, 1842, the Miami Exporting Company assigned. The next morning a crowd collected about the doors of the closed bank. News reached the crowd that the Bank of Cincinnati had not opened its doors that morning. By eleven o'clock the crowd grew to be an angry mob, which broke into the bank, destroyed all movable property, scattered notes and books about the floor, and carried away a large sum of circulating notes. Shots were fired and several men were wounded. The mob proceeded down the street to John Bates' Exchange Bank, where they sacked the place, scattering notes and papers all about the rooms and threw some into the street. They also broke into Noah Lougee's Exchange Office next door, but failed to enter the safe. Next



the crowd, though it was smaller, entered the street in front of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, but that institution paid all demands in specie, and the mob then dispersed. The Miami Exporting Company had paper stolen valued at \$25,850, but it was later recovered, but the bank soon went into liquidation, their paper being worth fifty-eight cents on a dollar. Mr. Bates redeemed his notes, but retired from banking.

In 1844 The Citizens' Bank opened at 25 East Fourth Street. This was the private bank of which W. Smead was main owner. In 1848 there were six chartered banks, the agency office of the United States Bank, and the private banks and bankers had increased to ten in number. When Charles Cist published his work, entitled "Cincinnati in 1851," he listed six incorporated banks and sixteen private banks and bankers. He mentioned the private banking interest as follows: "From the limited amount of banking capital heretofore allotted to Cincinnati by the Ohio Legislature, the business of private banking has become an interesting feature in the growing commercial operations of our city."

**Incorporated Banks in 1851**—Ten years before the breaking out of the Civil War these incorporated banks in Cincinnati were engaged in business: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, \$2,000,000 capital; Commercial Bank, capital \$1,000,000; Franklin Branch Bank, \$1,000,000 capital; Lafayette Bank, capital \$1,000,000; Mechanics' and Traders' Branch Bank, capital \$500,000; City Bank—North Side; B. F. Sanford & Company, or Ohio Savings Institution, paid eight and ten per cent. on deposits; S. O. Almy's Bank; The Central Bank of Messrs. Langdon and Hatch; Gilmore & Brotherton; Western Bank of Scott and McKenzie; Burnet Shoup & Company; The Phoenix Bank, established in 1848; The Merchants' Bank of Cincinnati, using English money; The People's Bank of P. B. Manchester; the Union Bank of Brown and Ramsay, A. J. Wheeler, A. G. Burt, Wright Clark & Company.

In 1855 the Trust Company Bank (Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company) had about \$1,700,000 deposited with them, and occupied the position of the largest bank in Cincinnati, but were prohibited from issuing circulating notes, but their checks went everywhere.

In the year 1856 Cincinnati had twenty-five active private banks, not counting some of the smallest exchange brokers, while there were but three chartered banks, The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, the City Bank, and the Commercial Bank.

**Panic of 1857**—On the afternoon of August 24, 1857, news came from New York that the New York office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company had closed its doors, and it soon became known that the Cincinnati office would not be open the following day. The next morning the newspapers contained the announcement, signed by Mr. Bishop, the assistant cashier, that the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, hav-

ing very unexpectedly heard of the closing of the New York office, would close its doors until it had time to hear more from New York; that all collection paper would be found in the office of Groesbeck & Company, and all due paper at their own office. This suspension was utterly unlooked for, as the stock of the trust company had sold at ninety-eight cents only two days before the suspension. By reason of this suddenness Cincinnati was all the more disturbed, as the "Morning Commercial" put it: "Cincinnati is destined to receive a blow as severe to her business prospects as it was unexpected."

The author of the banking chapter in the last history of the Queen City, a banker himself, John J. Rowe, wrote on this panic period as follows:

Third Street was the center of interest on this morning. Details of police were stationed at the Trust Company's building and along the street, for fear of mob violence being felt. Bank riots of 1842, although fifteen years before that time, were still vividly recalled. As one man worded it, "Third street during banking hours was full of men, kindling with feeling."

A number of depositors gave notice to Smead, Collard & Hughes that they would want their deposits in thirty days, under the terms of the law. The Citizens Bank, however, was the only bank which had any serious run. Wesley Smead, active manager of the bank, addressed the crowd, making a long speech assuring the depositors that matters were sound and explaining banking methods and the impossibility of any bank paying all its depositors at once. Matters became quieter towards the close of the day.

During the next few days it was announced that the New York office of the trust company had sustained losses due to the shrinkage in value of stock exchange securities held as collateral. Several attachment suits were entered against the institution, and the final settlement of the affairs of the company was greatly protected because of the legal complications.

During the week the exchange brokers did a lively business, many people who held various bank notes, coming in and buying gold, at a premium from two per cent. up.

September 2d the Central Bank of Hatch & Langdon suspended.

By September 1st, claims against the trust company were selling at fifty cents on a dollar, and the stock had fallen to 10½, or 88 points in twenty days. The Citizens Bank suspended September 13th. By the end of the month the trust company's affairs were generally realized to be a matter of long settlement, and the assets were assigned to Charles Stetson, John C. Wright, Samuel Fosdick, Samuel J. Broadwell, Abraham M. Taylor, George Crawford, and Clement Dietrich.

October 14th, the New York banks suspended specie payments, and the whole country immediately followed the example.

Cincinnati now entered a period of financial distress which lasted a long time. During the winter months large contributions were collected to care for the poor, the hard times bringing actual starvation into some parts of the city, until organized charity helped care for the situation. General depression of business and suspension prevailed for many months, necessarily it being the topic most discussed. Many criticisms of the general banking and monetary conditions were offered, and the period from 1857 to 1862 was the period which the new national banking laws were planned and the need for some radical change more and more felt. In this movement Salmon P. Chase was one of the foremost men who were making a deep study of the matter and finally aided in solving it for all time.

As bank note circulation increased in the early years of the Civil War, specie decreased, and small change was very scarce. General coinage of small copper cents, or "hard times" tokens were undertaken, and they passed generally as small change. Pike's opera house, and the Burnet house issued small notes from five cents to fifty cents. The government issued a large amount of fractional currency and postage currency. Even postage stamps were used as small change, while some merchants put stamps under a mica covering, on a round metal disc with their card on the reverse side, thus preserving the stamp and making it fit for general circulation. The Cincinnati houses putting this necessity money into circulation were: John Shillito & Co., Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Pierce, Tolle & Holton, L. C. Hopkins & Co., and G. G. Evans & Co., issuing stamps of denominations from one cent to twenty-four cents.

**National Banking Act**—On February 20, 1863, the National Bank Act was passed, approved on the 25th, and the establishing of National banks began at once. This act was slightly changed in June, 1864.

The first National Bank received its charter ahead of the other banks organized in Cincinnati, being the twenty-fourth charter granted under the new law. The capital of \$1,000,000 was all subscribed by May 11, 1863. For further history of this institution, see elsewhere in this work. The Second National Bank, located at Main and Court streets, was next in order among the National banks of this city. The Third National Bank opened offices at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, with a capital of \$500,000, electing A. L. Mowry as president and Frank Goodman cashier. The Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, at No. 31 West Third Street, with a capital of \$500,000, had for its president B. T. Stone. The organization of more National banks went steadily forward here as all over the country. The Ohio National Bank was organized with a capital of \$500,000; C. G. Rodgers, president; G. W. Forbes, cashier. Early in 1865 the firm of Fallis, Young & Company nationalized as the Merchants' National Bank, with Daniel J. Fallis president and J. T. Allen cashier. Later, the Central National Bank was formed and had a capital of \$500,000. Its president was J. D. Thompson and its cashier W. T. Perkins. By July, 1866, Cincinnati had seven National banks, a large number of private banks and banks with State charters.

The first National bank merger here took place during August, 1867, when the Merchants' National Bank absorbed the Ohio National. This made the consolidated capital stock of the Merchants' National \$1,000,000, with D. J. Fallis president, John Young vice-president, H. C. Yergason cashier.

The panic of 1873, occasioned by the financial failure of Jay Cooke & Company, bankers of New York City, who were connected with the interests of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of course, had its immediate effect on the banking concerns of Cincinnati, in common with all other cities. Hence it was that on September 25 the Cincinnati Clearing House followed the example of the New York Clearing House and passed resolutions to relieve the situation. These resolutions stated that



the banks would not pay out currency except for small checks and where there was actual need of currency for pay rolls, and provided for the issuance of clearing house certificates, to be secured in settlement of balances between members, such certificates to be secured by a deposit of securities in the Safe Deposit Company, to be accepted at seventy-five per cent. of their current value. The men selected to carry out these resolutions were: William Hooper, W. W. Scarborough, R. R. Springer, Jason Evans and Oliver Perin. Within six weeks' time after their selection, \$515,400 in clearing house certificates had been redeemed. Thus Cincinnati banks proved that they were able to care for the deposits of the people even during times of financial stress.

The year 1880 opened with six National banks—the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Merchants', and National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce; five State banks—the Commercial, Franklin, German Banking Company, Western German, and Bank of Cincinnati; one savings bank—the Cincinnati Savings Society; and eight private banks—H. W. Hughes & Co., S. S. Davis & Co., A. G. Burt & Co., J. F. Larkin & Co., Espy Heidelberg & Co., Seasingood Sons & Co., S. Kuhn & Sons, and the Real Estate Savings Bank; twenty banks and bankers all together, in addition to the Safety Deposit Co., of which sixteen were members of the clearing house.

In November, 1880, was organized the Citizens' National Bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000, with B. S. Cunningham as president and George W. Forbes as cashier. One year later the German National Bank was formed, with a capital of \$500,000. The same year the Union National Bank was formed, with a capital of \$500,000, with H. W. Hughes as its president and O. H. Tudor cashier. In 1882 were established the Exchange National, the Cincinnati National, the Queen City National. During that year the Third National Bank doubled its stock, having \$1,600,000—the most of any bank in Ohio at that date. A. G. Burt & Co. discontinued business during 1882, they having been in the banking business since 1853.

**The Panic of 1893**—Panics had not bothered the finances of Cincinnati since the Jay Cooke & Co. failure of 1873, until 1903, when a flurry in financial matters spread throughout the entire country, the same being caused largely by too great an expansion of business—many lines of trade were greatly over-stocked, and credit inflated. Over-production is the word best representing the true cause of this slight panic, which crippled many industries for sometime. The Cincinnati Clearing House passed the subjoined resolution, which should here appear as a matter of banking history, to be referred to by future generations, possibly:

"It is hereby agreed by the members of the Clearing House Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, that in view of the present demand on the reserves of the banks, and for the protection of our industry and commer-

cial interests, the Clearing House Association, through its committee, is authorized to issue, not to exceed one million dollars, represented by loan certificates, which shall be received in settlement of the daily balances between the members thereof, and the same will be furnished to the members on the delivery of approved securities, at seventy-five per cent. of their market value. Said certificates shall not be negotiable and shall be used only for the purpose of settlement between member and the clearing house. Securities so delivered shall be valued by a committee of three, consisting of the following members: L. B. Harrison, William A. Goodman, James Espy, who shall serve in connection with the president of the association (M. M. White being the president at the time) and same shall be received at seventy-five (75) per cent. of the value so fixed. Each member shall receive a receipt for securities deposited. Said committee shall have charge of the securities, of different kind, deposited by said members, and shall place the same in a safe deposit company for safe keeping. Said committee shall be called together upon the application of any member of the clearing house who may desire to obtain said certificates, notice being given to the president or manager of the association, or in the absence of either of them, to any member of the committee, and the said certificates shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8 per cent.) per annum, which interest shall be paid by the member to whom the same are issued, and for the time so used. The committee has authority to employ clerical force, if necessary, to carry out the objects proposed. The expense incurred by the said committee shall be assessed and paid by the members receiving the certificates proportionately. The following committee, consisting of the president of the First National Bank, the president of the National Lafayette, and the president of the Fourth National, shall determine the time when such certificates shall be issued."

This resolution was made in view of impending danger, but the panicky period soon passed away and there was no necessity of using a single certificate, in which respect Cincinnati showed itself better able to handle its business than several other of our clearing house cities which had passed similar resolutions.

By the beginning of 1900, Cincinnati had thirteen National banks, one savings society, one private bank, two trust companies and five State banks, of which sixteen were members of the clearing house. From 1900 to 1910 there was a great increase in the number of banks in Cincinnati. The increase in population and wealth with the popularity of savings institutions all tended to demand more banks, which are now distributed over the city.

From 1903 to 1905 many banks moved to other quarters, or were merged one with another. Third Street, had always been the "Wall Street" of Cincinnati, but at this period many moved to Fourth Street.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK



UNION SAVINGS BANK



CENTRAL TRUST AND SAFE  
DEPOSIT COMPANY



CITY HALL BANK





The First National Bank Building at Fourth and Walnut streets, a splendid nineteen-story structure, was completed in June, 1904; the Ingalls Building was erected, with the Merchants' National Bank occupying the second floor; the Citizens' National built at the corner of Fourth and Main; the German National at Fourth and Vine; the Third National on Fourth, between Vine and Race, and the Fourth National on Fourth, between Vine and Walnut. Thus it was that the early banks, which had been centered on lower Main Street, later moved to Third Street, as business pushed back from the river district, to remain many years, but finally to follow the march of business up to and beyond Fourth Street.

In August, 1904, the Ohio Valley National Bank was absorbed by the First National, making the combined capital \$3,700,000, with W. S. Rowe president and T. J. Davis cashier. The following January, 1905, the First National merged with the National Lafayette, increasing the capital to \$5,000,000. Another merger was that of the Equitable National, which was absorbed by the Merchants' National, whose capital was then increased to \$1,200,000.

From 1905 to 1907 ten new banks were chartered by the State and opened at different sections of Cincinnati, as follows: The Queen City Savings Bank and Trust Company; Walnut Hills Savings and Banking Co.; the Stockyards Bank and Trust Company; West End Bank; East End Bank Company; Hyde Park Savings Bank; Liberty Banking and Savings Company; Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company; Pearl Street Market Bank.

**The Panic of 1907**—The financial world has upheavals quite frequently; the reader's attention has already been called to a number of panicky periods, beginning in the thirties and ending in 1893. The next time of depression felt throughout the entire country was that of 1907, really the fifth period of financial troubles, so far as Cincinnati was concerned. The suddenness with which the lack of enough currency became felt necessitated prompt action upon all parts of the land. The Cincinnati Clearing House appointed a committee of W. S. Rowe, president of the First National Bank, chairman; G. P. Griffith, vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank; W. W. Brown, vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank; George Guckenberger, president of the Atlas National Bank; Charles A. Hinsch, president of the Fifth National Bank; Casper H. Rowe, vice-president of the Market National Bank, to act together and handle the crisis. In the matter of caring for currency enough to do ordinary daily business with Cincinnati was depended upon for this section of the country.

Late in October, 1907, the condition was serious—retail trade, pay rolls, labor, the country sections, etc., created a great demand for currency, in small denominations especially. Accordingly, the Clearing

House Committee realized that the situation must be met by their action. Hence cashier's checks, known as "script," were issued by each of the fourteen clearing house banks, in denominations of two, five, ten and twenty dollars, payable through the clearing house, well secured by securities pledged for their redemption. The committee received from each bank various securities, either bonds or customers' notes, which they delivered to each bank not in excess of seventy-five per cent. of the value of the securities, in script to the various banks, which were then signed by the banks and put into circulation; the first one appeared November 4.

So keenly was the state of affairs felt that the merchants coöperated with the banks in aiding circulation of the script, advertising that they would receive script for purchases, and in some instances advertised a special discount for script or cash. Thus, if there had been any doubts of the acceptance of the script for practical use in pay rolls for paying labor, the aid of the citizens and the press dispelled it, and cashier's checks went as freely as "real money." It was from such experiences in money affairs which finally brought about the present system of Federal Reserve Banks, twelve or more now in existence throughout the country.

In 1908 The Third National Bank consolidated with the Fifth National Bank, creating what is now known as the Fifth-Third National Bank, with a specified capital in 1908 of \$2,500,000.

In 1909 there were organized five more banks in Cincinnati—the Mohawk German Banking and Savings Company; the Commerce and Deposit Bank; the Evanston Bank; the Courthouse Savings Bank, and the German-American Commercial and Savings Bank. In December, 1909, the First National and the Merchants' National banks consolidated, the First National increasing its capital to \$6,000,000.

In January, 1910, the private bank of S. Kuhn & Sons was absorbed by the Fifth-Third National Bank, its deposits transferred and Louis Kuhn becoming a vice-president. This marked the disappearance of private banks in Cincinnati, where previous times they were named only by the one word—Legion.

In 1911 the combined capital of the National banks was \$13,900,000, and that of the State banks and trust companies \$5,743,910. The total deposits in September, 1911, in both National and State banks, amounted to \$134,000,000.

**Cincinnati is Leader in Ohio**—The September banking reports from Washington, D. C., 1925, shows total resources of Ohio National banks had increased \$35,732,000 in the one-year period between June 30, 1924, and June, 1925. Toledo was the only one of the Federal Reserve cities in the State where National bank resources diminished during the year. In that city the drop was from \$29,000,000 to \$13,000,000, a decrease of over \$15,000,000.

Cincinnati's National bank resources, which are the largest in Ohio,



increased from \$145,442,000 to \$159,173,000, or \$13,731,000. Those of Cleveland increased from \$107,186,000 to \$115,651,000, while those of Columbus increased from \$87,102,000 to \$92,355,000.

Cincinnati also leads the State in the amount of its Postal Savings deposits, with a total of \$475,000,076. Columbus was second with a total of \$412,792, and Cleveland came in third, with \$318,542. Though the fifth city in population in the United States, Cleveland ranks thirty-fifth in the size of its postal deposits, having \$5,000 less than Sioux City, Iowa, whose population is less than 100,000.

Postal deposits in other Ohio cities were: Toledo, \$245,650; Dayton, \$127,119; Akron, \$115,438. Each showed less than the year before.

The present (1925) banking statistics for Cincinnati include the figures presented by various sworn to statements, issued by the banking institutions in 1924-25, and from other reliable sources, and are summed up as follows:

**First National Bank**—This institution is the twenty-fourth National Bank established in the United States. The date of its charter was in 1863. It received its charter ahead of the other banks organized in Cincinnati. The National Banking Act was passed February 20, 1863, and signed as approved by President Lincoln on the 25th. The First National of Cincinnati started on a capital of \$1,000,000, all subscribed by May 11, 1863. John W. Ellis was the first president; Lewis Worthington vice-president; James A. Frazer, L. B. Harrison, Gardner Phipps, A. S. Winslow, William Glenn, Robert Mitchell and Michael Werk being the original directors, and J. D. Thompson cashier. The bank was opened for business early in August, near the northeast corner of Third, just east of Walnut Street. The law exacted, after July, 1866, a tax of ten per cent. on all State bank notes, hence these institutions speedily went out of business. In 1866 Cincinnati had seven National banks, a very large number of private banks and bankers, as well as the banks with State charters; the Franklin, Commercial, Lafayette, and Bank of the Ohio Valley, the State banks being now banks of discount and deposits only. They were not permitted to issue bank notes like National institutions.

The present First National Bank Building is a modern seventeen-story structure, located at the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. The various departments found in this financial institution include commercial banking, savings department, trust department, United States bonds, foreign department, steamship department, safe deposit department, with securities and investment departments.

At the close of business, September 28, 1925, the condition of this bank was as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Securities .....	\$41,439,459
Overdrafts .....	739
Banking House .....	967,239
Other Real Estate .....	3,803

## GREATER CINCINNATI AND ITS PEOPLE

Redemption Fund, U. S. Treasurer.....	32,460
Cash and Due from Banks.....	12,075,536
Other Assets .....	43,302
Total.....	\$54,562,540
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock .....	\$6,000,000
Surplus Fund .....	1,200,000
Undivided Profits .....	3,826,437
Reserved for interest and taxes accrued.....	264,531
Circulation .....	649,200
Deposits .....	41,678,971
U. S. Bond Account.....	443,400
Bills Payable .....	500,000
Total.....	\$54,562,540

The present (1925) officers are as follows: President, W. S. Rowe; vice-presidents, Joseph Rawson, T. J. Davis, J. J. Rowe and Robert McEvilly. The cashier is P. E. Kline; assistant cashiers, A. R. Luthy, J. H. White, W. Linn DeBeck, C. A. Stevens, R. J. Fischer and H. L. Schwab; savings department, Abram Wise, manager.

Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati—An account of the establishment of this banking concern is given elsewhere in this chapter. At the close of business, September 28, 1925, in its banking house at No. 14 Fourth Street, it rendered the following statement:

RESOURCES.	
Loans .....	\$32,801,333.79
Acceptances .....	122,801.80
United States Bonds .....	6,035,586.50
Bonds and Securities .....	3,347,668.73
Federal Reserve Bank Stock.....	150,000.00
Banking House .....	600,000.00
Cash due from Banks and U. S. Treasury.....	11,266,051.15
Total.....	\$54,323,441.97
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock .....	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus .....	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	849,011.97
Reserves and Taxes, Interest, etc.....	107,937.61
Circulation .....	2,000,000.00
Bonds Borrowed .....	1,530,050.00
Acceptances .....	2,044,801.80
Deposits .....	42,791,640.59
Total.....	\$54,323,441.97

The present officers are as follows: President, Charles A. Hinsch; vice-presidents, Edward A. Seiter, Mont J. Goble, Louis G. Pochat, Charles T. Perin, Louis E. Van Ausdol; Charles H. Shields cashier. The assistant cashiers are: Samuel McFarland, Edward A. Vosmer, G. William Gale, William B. Huesing, Harry Nagel, Louis C. George, Gustavius G. Hampson, Claude E. Ford, Charles N. Evans, William C. Shanks.

The Fifth-Third National Bank is combined with the Union Trust Company. The combined capital, surplus and profits amount to \$11,064,-

869. Combined deposits amount to \$74,480,324. Combined resources are \$91,523,569.53.

The statement required by law, issued by the Union Trust Company, September 28, 1925, was as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$7,879,922.71
Real Estate Loans.....	8,144,401.19
United States Government Securities.....	2,341,192.24
Other Bonds and Stocks.....	12,051,687.38
The Company's Buildings .....	2,341,192.24
Letters of Credit.....	102,995.00
Cash and due from Banks.....	4,232,716.45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$37,200,127.56</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus .....	3,500,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	715,857.71
Reserve for Taxes, Insurance, etc.....	192,681.26
Letters of Credit.....	102,995.00
Deposits .....	31,688,593.59
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$37,200,127.56</b>

The present officers of the Union Trust Company are as follows: President, Charles A. Hinsch; vice-presidents, Louis E. Miller, Charles H. Deppe, Edward Senior, Edward F. Romer; Edgar Stark, vice-president and trust officer; secretary, William L. Thede; assistant secretaries, Frank J. Loewe, Joseph C. Lohrey; treasurer, William E. Gray; assistant treasurers, Henry J. Mergler, William B. Thesing. There is a board of directors with seventeen members.

Lincoln National Bank—This institution deals in municipal and United States Government bonds, foreign exchange bought and sold. Letters of credit are issued, accounts of individual firms, corporations and banks solicited. The present officers are: President, Louis J. Hauck; vice-president, William C. Wachs; cashier, J. Edwin Sohn, Jr.; assistant cashier, Charles Sindlinger. There is a board of directors consisting of twelve members. The published statement of this bank, September 28, 1925, as is provided by law, was as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$4,558,031.86
United States Bonds.....	1,544,750.00
Cincinnati and other Municipal Bonds.....	1,660,857.21
Bank Building and other realty.....	330,000.00
Cash and due from Banks.....	1,969,563.09
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$10,063,202.16</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital .....	\$500,000.00
Surplus .....	750,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	359,336.16
Circulation .....	463,500.00
Bills Payable .....	745,000.00
Deposits .....	7,245,366.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$10,063,202.16</b>



The Citizens' National Bank & Trust Company—This institution issued the following statement on September 28, 1925:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$11,093,176.04
Overdrafts .....	696.21
United States Government Securities.....	2,977,386.64
Municipal Bonds .....	1,901,065.88
Other Bonds and Securities.....	163,658.50
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	109,500.00
Banking House and Real Estate.....	371,600.00
Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	2,312,954.37
Due from Other Banks and Bankers.....	1,150,271.01
Total.....	\$20,080,308.65
LIABILITIES.	
Capital .....	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus .....	1,650,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	613,962.27
Circulation .....	1,620,000.00
Rediscounts and Bills Payable, etc.....	400,312.50
Deposits .....	13,796,033.88
Total.....	\$20,080,308.65

This banking house is directed by a board of directors consisting of fourteen members. The principal officers are as follows: Chairman of the board, G. P. Griffith; president, Charles W. Dupuis; vice-president, W. A. Julian; vice-president and trust officer, Edward A. Sisson; vice-president, William D. Knox; cashier, R. Cliff Smith; assistant to the vice-president, Edward J. Hoff; assistant cashier, Benjamin R. Emley; assistant cashier, Max C. Rieker; assistant trust officer, Louis Gulden.

The Fourth and Central Trust Company—This concern was formerly the Fourth National Bank, established in 1863, and the Central Trust Company, established in 1883. It is now a member of the Federal Reserve System, and has branches at East Hill, Avondale, Price Hill and Mariemont, and is the oldest incorporated trust company in Ohio. The bank's present officers include these: Chairman of the board, Charles E. Wilson; president, A. Clifford Shinkle; vice-presidents, G. W. Williams, Hugh P. Colville, Charles Bartlett; cashier, J. F. Klein; secretary, G. E. McCubbin. In the trust department Philip Hinkle is trust officer and A. H. Cochnower is superintendent of the safe deposit department. R. B. Taylor is auditor. The board of directors includes twenty-two members.

The financial statement rendered September 28, 1925, has figures as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cash and Due From Banks.....	\$5,166,939.24
Loans and Discounts.....	16,253,510.58
Bonds and Stocks.....	2,986,067.75
Real Estate .....	965,672.99
Vault Furniture and Equipment.....	316,862.95
Total.....	\$25,689,053.51

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock .....	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus .....	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	622,448.83
Deposits .....	19,927,404.68
Bond Account .....	172,200.00
Due Federal Reserve Bank.....	467,000.00
Bills Payable .....	500,000.00
Total.....	\$25,689,053.51

A recently written history of this concern, by one of its officers, reads as follows, and gives additional data to the above article:

The Fourth and Central Trust Company was originally The Fidelity Safe Deposit and Trust Company, organized January 25, 1883. The first board of directors was made up as follows:

Julius Dexter, president; C. W. West, A. T. Goshorn, John Mitchell, H. B. Morehead, Thomas J. Emery, Gazzam Gano, Abe Furst, William A. Proctor, Charles Robson, Preserved Smith, Patrick Poland, Frank J. Jones, Lewis Ballauf, F. Marmet. This was the first incorporated trust company organized in Ohio and the capital was \$500,000. At various times George Hafer, William Howard Doane, Richard Dymond, Levi C. Goodale and Nat Henchman Davis served as presidents. On January 3, 1889, the name of the corporation was changed by court action to The Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

Shortly after the Civil War The Cincinnati Safe Deposit Company was organized and this corporation, later, became The Cincinnati Safe Deposit and Trust Company. In 1898 The Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company took over its business and the safe deposit boxes were removed to 115 East Fourth Street, then the home of The Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

In October, 1919, because of largely increased business, the corporation moved to its present spacious quarters in the Union Central Life Insurance Company Building, at Fourth and Vine streets. On March 1, 1917, the name of the corporation was changed to The Central Trust Company.

On November 15, 1923, The Fourth National Bank, incorporated in 1863, was merged with The Central Trust Company, and the name of the combined banks was changed to The Fourth and Central Trust Company. Mr. Charles E. Wilson, president of The Fourth National Bank, became chairman of the board of The Fourth and Central Trust Company, and all officers and employees were retained. The capital was increased to two million dollars and the surplus to two million dollars. Branch banks were opened at 2818 Woodburn Avenue, Walnut Hills; 3114 Reading Road, Avondale; 3766 Warsaw Avenue, Price Hill; Oak and Chestnut street, Mariemont. In February, 1926, The Stock Yards Bank, at Spring Grove and Hopple streets, was purchased and became the Stock Yards Branch of The Fourth and Central Trust Company.

The present officers of the company are: Charles E. Wilson, chairman of the board; A. Clifford Shinkle, president, since 1911; G. W. Williams, vice-president; Hugh P. Colville, vice-president; Charles Bartlett, vice-president; J. F. Klein, cashier; G. E. McCubbin, secretary; F. S. Mygatt, assistant cashier; F. B. Baldwin, assistant secretary; F. W. Weissman, assistant secretary. In the trust department are: Philip Hinkle, trust officer, A. M. Hopkins, assistant trust officer and manager of the real estate department; Charles H. Cheeseman, assistant trust officer; Albert W. Schwartz, assistant trust officer; A. S. Bowling, assistant trust officer; Fred Lindsey, assistant secretary; A. H. Coch-nower, superintendent safe deposit department. B. R. Taylor is the auditor. The directors are: William P. Anderson, Jesse R. Clark, Jr., Hugh P. Colville, Frederick A. Geier, James J. Heekin, Reuben A. Holden, Charles D. Jones, Maurice Joseph, W. E. Keplinger, B. W. Lamson, R. K. LeBlond, Harry M. Levy, Joseph K. Pollock, A. Clifford Shinkle, Frank O. Suire, Stuart B. Sutphin, Charles P. Taft, G. W. Williams, Charles E. Wilson, Edward Worthington and Lucien Wulsin.

Washington Bank & Savings Company—This institution is known by many "A Friendly Bank." Its present officers are: President, Joel C. Clore; vice-presidents, W. R. Galloway, George C. Kolb, Frank J. Zumstein; cashier, Louis F. Wormus; acting branch manager, T. F. Stof-fregen. The board of directors consists of fourteen members. The various departments in this institution are these: Commercial, collections, loans and discounts, savings accounts, insured savings accounts, certificates of deposits, bonds, foreign exchange, travelers' cheques, safe deposit department and service and new business department. (See elsewhere in this chapter for date of founding and present bank building's location.)

On June 30, 1925, the following public statement was issued from the offices of this banking house:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$2,386,989.09
Bonds and Securities.....	99,367.64
Bank Buildings and Fixtures.....	281,926.39
Cash on hand in Bank.....	339,859.29
Letters of Credit—Customers' Liability.....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$3,109,142.41
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock .....	\$250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	114,311.75
Semi-annual Dividends .....	7,500.00
Other Liabilities .....	105,478.96
Deposits .....	2,631,851.70
Total.....	\$3,109,142.41

The Provident Savings Bank & Trust Company—The capital, surplus and undivided profits of this institution is in excess of three million dollars. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System and is quoted as



being "as solid as the oak." Its home office is at the southeast corner of Seventh and Vine streets, Cincinnati. Its branches are located as follows: Walnut Hills, West End, Northside, Price Hill, University-North Cincinnati, Findlay Market Branch, Madison Road, Main Street and Madisonville. Its board of directors is composed of seventeen persons. Its present officers are as follows: President, B. H. Kroger; vice-president, Leo J. Van Lahr; secretary and treasurer, J. E. Hodge.

At the close of business, September 28, 1925, the following financial statement was made public:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Real Estate.....	\$7,438,368.60
Loans and Collateral.....	6,572,680.76
Other Loans and Discounts.....	3,068,535.94
Overdrafts .....	5,608.10
United States Government and Municipal Bonds.....	7,382,689.77
Other Bonds and Securities.....	349,405.99
Banking House and Lots.....	1,716,211.14
Furniture and Fixtures.....	321,650.78
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks.....	4,402,725.71
Letters of Credit—Customers' Liability.....	35,557.60
Total.....	\$31,293,494.39
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock Paid In.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus Fund .....	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	349,801.36
Premium on Bonds .....	54,008.36
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	600,000.00
Deposits .....	27,254,127.07
Letters of Credit Executed for Customers.....	35,557.60
Total.....	\$31,293,494.39

The Southern Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Company—This bank was organized in 1903 and its present officers are as follows: President, Arthur Espy; vice-president, Malcolm McAvoy; treasurer, G. F. Barrett; secretary, G. E. Roberts; trust officer, David Reece; attorney, George D. Harper. The directors are six in number. The location of this banking concern is No. 515 Main Street. The following was its legal financial statement issued June 30, 1925:

RESOURCES.	
Loans on Real Estate.....	\$2,818,114.97
Loans on Collateral .....	610,674.72
Overdrafts .....	314.86
United States Bonds and Certificates.....	208,027.83
Other Bonds and Securities.....	1,286,951.34
Furniture and Fixtures .....	30,663.03
Cash and Due From Banks.....	652,639.60
Total.....	\$5,607,386.35
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock Paid In.....	\$250,000.00
Surplus Fund .....	250,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	54,712.69
Deposits .....	5,052,673.66
Total.....	\$5,607,386.35

The Cosmopolitan Bank & Trust Company—This concern, located at the corner of Fifth and Walnuts streets, was established in 1903, and has branch banks at the East End, North Cincinnati, Cumminsville and Evanston. It pays four per cent. on all savings deposits. Its condensed statement, dated September 28, 1925, contains these facts:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$5,539,690.22
Overdrafts .....	3,623.07
U. S., County, Municipal Bonds, etc.....	2,111,587.48
Furniture and Fixtures.....	164,750.25
Cash and Due From Other Banks.....	810,087.55
Other Assets .....	38,370.77
Total.....	\$8,668,109.34
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock .....	\$350,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	303,819.18
Reserve for Interest and Taxes.....	38,724.03
Other Liabilities .....	403,250.00
Deposits .....	7,572,316.13
Total.....	\$8,668,109.34

The following are the present officers: President, John H. Meiners; vice-presidents, Frank J. Dorger, Jesse E. McClain; cashier, Elmer J. Johanigman; assistant cashier, Leo L. Meiners; Edward J. Berkemeyer, assistant cashier; George Peter, assistant cashier.

The directors include seven members. This is among the newer and rapidly growing banking houses in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Morris Plan Bank—This bank is working under the supervision of the State Banking Department, with resources amounting to over one million dollars. The present officers are: President, F. A. Geier; vice-presidents, W. E. Keplinger, Maurice J. Freiberg; vice-president and manager, H. Y. Lissender; treasurer, Fred W. Hinkle; secretary, Max Hirsch; assistant treasurer, Herb F. Koch. The board of directors is composed of a membership of fourteen persons. The present location of this bank is at No. 117 East Sixth Street. The September statement for 1925 gives the following figures:

RESOURCES.	
Loans on Real Estate.....	\$25,240.00
Loans on Collateral.....	88,332.98
Other Loans .....	899,297.06
Bonds and Securities.....	93,197.50
Banking House and Lot.....	80,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	8,075.09
Cash Items .....	851.99
Due From Reserve Banks and Cash.....	54,577.67
Exchange for Clearing.....	2,270.67
Cash Short .....	40.51
Other Assets .....	6,484.42
Total.....	\$1,258,367.89

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock .....	\$250,000.00
Surplus .....	55,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	28,781.66
Reserved for Taxes .....	3,211.76
Dividends Unpaid .....	4,120.65
Time Certificates of Deposits.....	271,708.11
Savings Deposits .....	124,837.38
Deposits Assigned to Loans.....	372,442.18
Public Funds .....	100,000.00
Other Liabilities .....	181.58
Other Reserves .....	48,077.07
Total.....	<u>\$1,258,367.89</u>

The Bank of Commerce & Trust Company—This institution is located at No. 118 East Fourth Street; it was organized in 1924. It is a convenient, courteous and conservative bank with six separate departments and where four per cent. interest is allowed on deposits. They recently published a statement showing resources in February, 1924, at \$819,-684.46; February, 1925, \$1,454,797; June 30, 1925, \$1,904,626.56.

The present officers are: President, E. H. Matthews; vice-presidents, Charles Eisen, David G. DeVore; cashier, H. C. Lucas; assistant to president, John Flanagan. The board of directors has a membership of fourteen persons. This bank issued its required financial statement on June 30, 1925, which shows these significant figures:

## ASSETS.

Cash on Hand in Bank.....	\$234,100.06
Bonds and Securities.....	196,750.00
Loans and Discounts.....	410,219.79
Loans on Collateral .....	807,141.51
Loans on Real Estate.....	207,989.20
Furniture and Fixtures .....	48,426.00
Total Assets.....	<u>\$1,904,626.56</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock .....	\$250,000.00
Surplus .....	50,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	27,134.46
Reserved for Interest.....	3,012.19
Reserved for Taxes.....	2,500.00
Unearned Interest .....	1,448.37
Deposits .....	1,432,088.16
Certified and Cashier's Checks.....	33,425.28
Discount on Bonds.....	5,018.10
Bills Re-discounted .....	100,000.00
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$1,904,626.56</u>

NOTE—Since the above was written this bank has merged with the Guarantee Trust Company.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' National Bank—This unique National bank was established in the month of October, 1923, and now has nearly \$4,000,000 in resources; 8,000 patrons; is a member of the Federal Reserve System; depository of Hamilton County, Ohio; also of the city of Cincinnati. It opened its doors October 6, 1923, with deposits



amounting to only \$10,081.80. One year later it had \$2,575,553, and at the end of the year following (October 6, 1925), it had \$3,449,929.97.

This bank is situated at Vine and Court streets and has officers including the following: President, Joseph J. Castellini; vice-presidents, M. G. Heintz, James A. Wilson; cashier, Lyman E. Norris. The bank is managed by a board of twelve capable business men. At the close of business, October 6, 1925, the following public statement was made concerning the financial condition of the bank:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$1,441,428.44
United States Government and City Bonds.....	255,047.14
Other Bonds and Securities.....	1,598,191.56
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	507,006.38
Furniture and Fixtures .....	53,723.94
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasury.....	10,000.00
Other Resources .....	71,593.36
Total.....	\$3,937,590.82
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock .....	\$200,000.00
Surplus .....	50,000.00
Reserve for Taxes, etc.....	39,169.67
Circulation .....	192,400.00
Deposits .....	3,449,929.97
Other Liabilities .....	6,091.18
Total.....	\$3,937,590.82

The Columbia Bank and Savings Company—This bank is situated at the southwest corner of Vine and Court streets and now works with a capital of \$100,000.000, with surplus of \$250,000.00. The present list of offices are as follows: President, W. P. Stamm; vice-presidents, Frank L. Pfaff, Richard B. Witt; cashier, George C. Fahnestock. The board of directors is made up of fourteen capable business men. The latest public statement issued reads in part as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans on Real Estate.....	\$391,662.49
Loans on Collateral.....	807,069.56
Other Loans and Discounts.....	610,516.47
Overdrafts .....	398.98
U. S. Bonds and Other Securities.....	160,388.17
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	364,189.00
Other Bonds and Stocks.....	38,417.50
Furniture and Fixtures.....	5,025.00
Cash Items .....	3,353.72
Due from Reserve Banks and cash in vault.....	289,005.75
Exchanges for Clearing.....	8,424.68
Total.....	\$2,678,451.32
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus Fund .....	250,000.00
Undivided Profits, net .....	26,523.92
Individual Deposits .....	1,158,701.70
Cashier's Checks Outstanding.....	3,857.09

Certified Checks Outstanding.....	7,826.34
Dividends Unpaid .....	30.60
Time Certificates of Deposit.....	204,819.50
Savings Deposits .....	926,692.17
Total.....	\$2,678,451.32

The Second National Bank of Cincinnati—This bank was established in 1863 and was the thirty-second National bank chartered in the United States. Its present officers are: C. A. Bosworth, president; J. G. Gutting and Harry W. Bauer, vice-presidents; A. L. Shreve, cashier. The board of directors consists of eleven members. The location of this bank is at the corner of Ninth and Main streets. On September 28, 1925, its published statement shows the following:

RESOURCES.	
Loans .....	\$6,931,602.81
Overdrafts .....	29.48
United States Bonds .....	2,095,350.00
Municipal Bonds .....	813,740.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	45,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities.....	124,199.00
Bank Building .....	420,000.00
Vault and Fixtures .....	50,000.00
Other Real Estate .....	100.00
Cash and Due from Banks.....	1,626,397.01
Total.....	\$12,106,418.30
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus Earned .....	500,000.00
Net Profits .....	323,712.53
Reserved for Interest .....	33,500.00
Circulation .....	723,000.00
Discount on Bonds .....	67,678.32
Bills Payable with Reserve Funds.....	800,000.00
Deposits .....	8,658,518.45
Total.....	\$12,106,418.30

Atlas National Bank—This is one of the numerous excellent financial institutions of Cincinnati. Its public statement on September 28, 1905, shows the condition to have been at that date as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$2,885,437.01
Overdrafts .....	47.29
U. S. Government Securities Owned.....	1,884,709.41
Other Bonds, Stocks and Securities.....	2,493,782.26
Banking House, Furniture, Fixtures, etc.....	838,825.93
Earned Interest Not Yet Collected.....	5,353.69
United States Five Per Cent. Redemption Fund.....	8,000.00
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks.....	1,548,616.00
Total.....	\$9,664,771.59
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock .....	\$400,000.00
Surplus Fund Earned .....	800,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	318,326.71
Reserved and Accrued Interest.....	55,000.00

## GREATER CINCINNATI AND ITS PEOPLE

Reserve for Depreciation.....	55,920.00
Interest Collected and Not Earned.....	12,951.94
Circulation .....	160,000.00
Deposits .....	7,862,572.94
Total.....	<u>\$9,664,771.59</u>

The officers of this bank in 1905 were as follows: President, William Guckenberger; vice-president, Charles J. Ziegler; cashier and trust officer, Joseph F. Partl; assistant cashier, Robert J. Ott. The board of directors include nine excellent business men.

The various departments found in this institution include: Commercial banking, savings department, U. S. bonds, bonds and securities, safe deposit boxes, foreign department, steamship department, trust department, transfer and register departments.

Pearl-Market Bank—This bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and pays four per cent. interest on savings accounts. Its present main office is at Seventh and Race streets, with branches at Pearl and Main streets and Reading Road and Rockdale Avenue. Its officers are: Samuel Lehman, president; Joseph A. Helmers, cashier; Walter A. Ryan and Charles J. Stern, vice-presidents. The board of directors includes eleven members, all of excellent financial standing in Cincinnati. Its present capital and surplus amounts to \$600,000.00.

The last financial statement rendered by this bank was September, 1925, and shows the condition to be as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans on Real Estate.....	\$3,033,998.00
Loans on Collateral.....	2,221,326.30
Other Loans and Discounts.....	1,568,904.48
Overdrafts .....	1,873.94
United States Bonds and Securities.....	381,138.95
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	1,159,010.00
Other Bonds and Stocks.....	159,250.00
Banking House and Lot.....	245,276.42
Furniture and Fixtures, etc.....	52,926.87
Cash Items .....	40,063.53
Lawful Reserve With Federal Reserve Bank.....	456,054.98
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	18,000.00
Other Items With Federal Reserve Bank.....	127,847.65
Exchanges for Clearing.....	96,855.69
Due From Banks and Bankers.....	161,062.90
Items in Transit.....	8,004.37
Repurchase Agreement for Securities.....	300,000.00
Letters of Credit.....	28,891.10
Interest on Bonds.....	2,830.10
Total.....	<u>\$10,063,365.28</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock Paid in.....	\$400,000.00
Surplus Fund .....	200,000.00
Undivided Profits, Less Expense.....	299,053.44
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.....	38,181.70
United States Postal Savings.....	8,401,507.83
Securities Sold Under Agreement.....	300,000.00
Premium on Bonds.....	63,379.68
Bonds Borrowed .....	73,800.00



Rediscount With Federal Reserve Bank.....	258,500.00
Other Liabilities .....	51.53
Letters of Credit Executed For Customers.....	28,891.10
Total.....	\$10,063,365.28

The Western Bank and Trust Company—This institution is located at the corner of Twelfth and Vine streets, with branches at Clifton Heights, Bond Hill, McMillan and Clifton avenues, Paddock Road and California Avenue. This concern operates under a \$1,000,000.00 capital and surplus of the same amount. Its present officers are: Frederick Hortenstein, president; Henry Hoppe and Adolph Dryer, vice-presidents; Albert Widmann, cashier; Edward C. Wehmer, trust officer; Albert J. Tenoever, auditor. This bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and directed by a board of nine capable business men. Their latest financial statement shows the following figures:

ASSETS.	
Cash and Due From Banks.....	\$1,519,083.42
Real Estate Mortgage Loans.....	3,961,222.05
Other Loans and Investments.....	12,893,183.05
Bank Property and Equipment.....	475,090.83
Other Assets .....	215,420.81
Total.....	\$19,063,999.96
LIABILITIES.	
Deposits .....	\$16,027,203.91
Due to Federal Reserve Bank.....	352,750.00
Other Liabilities .....	129,522.40
Reserves .....	94,000.00
Profits .....	460,523.65
Capital .....	1,000,000.00
Surplus .....	1,000,000.00
Total.....	\$19,063,999.96

The People's Bank & Savings Company—This bank institution is located at the northeast corner of Fourth and Elm streets, with branches on Reading Road, Parkland and Twain avenues and Saylor's Park. Its present officers are: Alfred M. Cohen, president; William Frieder and Leslie V. Marks, vice-presidents; Harry H. Friedman, secretary; James B. Whittle, cashier. On September 28, 1925, this financial statement was rendered as required by law:

RESOURCES.	
Loans on Real Estate.....	\$1,456,811.65
Loans and Collateral.....	894,202.17
Other Loans and Discounts.....	1,453,462.35
Overdrafts .....	2,615.39
U. S. Bonds and Securities.....	93,300.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	659,405.50
Premium on Bonds, Stocks and Securities.....	3,118.99
Other Bonds and Stocks.....	70,665.00
Banking House and Lot.....	11,501.90
Furniture and Fixtures.....	13,600.45
Cash Items .....	5,598.02
Due From Reserve Bank and Cash in Vault.....	390,318.89
Exchanges for Clearing.....	143,059.42

Due From Other Than Reserve Bank.....	7,704.75
Items in Transit.....	19,197.24
Other Items .....	894.22
Total.....	<hr/> \$5,224,527.94
LIABILITIES.	
Cash Stock Paid In.....	\$200,000.00
Surplus Fund .....	200,000.00
Undivided Profits .....	95,764.85
Individual Deposits .....	2,231,193.93
Cashier's Checks Outstanding.....	26,243.09
Certified Checks Outstanding .....	3,924.73
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	18,679.79
Dividends Unpaid .....	321.79
Time Certificate Deposits .....	113,049.12
Savings Deposits .....	2,228,607.49
Bonds Borrowed .....	57,500.00
Other Liabilities .....	10,243.44
Total.....	<hr/> \$5,224,527.94

**The Cincinnati Clearing House Association**—On March 20, 1866, the following men met at the Lafayette Bank for the purpose of considering the proposition of the establishment of a clearing house in Cincinnati: John W. Ellis, of the First National Bank; Thomas B. Page, of the Third National Bank; William Hooper, of the Central National Bank; C. G. Rodgers, of the Ohio National Bank; D. J. Fallis, of the Merchants' National Bank; S. S. Rowe, of the Second National Bank; Joseph C. Butler, of the Lafayette Bank. Mr. Ellis acted as chairman and Mr. Rowe as secretary of the meeting. On March 30, 1866, a second meeting was held at the Lafayette Bank, at which articles of association were submitted by Mr. Butler and Mr. Hooper, the same being approved with slight amendments. Copies were sent to all banks in Cincinnati, hoping all would become members. At the meeting held at the same place on April 14, 1866, the Cincinnati Clearing House Association was organized, the articles of association were signed, and the following officers were duly elected: William Hooper, president; Joseph C. Butler, vice-president; D. J. Fallis, Thomas B. Page and William Dunlap, Committee of Management.

Quarters were established on Third Street, in the center of the banking district, and the clearing house commenced doing business, and from that day to this, has gone forward successfully. In 1916 its daily clearings were in excess of \$5,000,000.

For the first few weeks G. P. Griffith, then cashier of the Third National Bank, acted as temporary manager, opening the books and putting into practical operation the machinery for clearing, and instructing George P. Bassett in the work. Mr. Bassett was then elected manager and continued as such until April, 1885, when he resigned and was succeeded by W. D. Duble. In this connection it will be of interest to learn that Mr. Duble was the dean of the clearing house manager corps in the United States, he having served longer in that capacity than any living

man. During almost sixty years of its existence, the clearing house has been guided by wise and truly capable officers and the banks comprising its membership have, with few exceptions, weathered every period of financial storm. Other parts of this chapter have treated the periods of panics and the part which this clearing house took in holding finances level in this part of the country.

The Aldrich-Vreeland Act, providing for the issuance of emergency currency by National Currency associations became a law in 1908, and by its terms was to expire June 30, 1914. While the Federal Reserve law was being discussed in Congress, the life of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act was extended one year, to June 30, 1915. It was a fortunate thing that this was done, the Federal Reserve Act not becoming a law until December 23, 1913, and the Federal Reserve banks were not in actual operation until November 16, 1914. The European War broke out the first of August, 1914, and the currency emergency was upon us in a few days thereafter. The war seemed to have completely paralyzed the financial, commercial and manufacturing interests, and demoralized the foreign exchange system over all the exchanges of Europe. Fortunately, the amendment extending the life of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act had been enacted, and under its provision the finances of the country were able to meet the demands made upon them for currency by an issue of about five hundred million dollars, all of which was redeemed within a period of from three to six months, without the loss of a dollar to anyone. That was the only time any currency was taken out by any bank under the Aldrich-Vreeland Act.

The officers and executive committee of the National Currency Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, were: W. S. Rowe, president; C. A. Hinsch, vice-president; Casper H. Rowe, secretary; Charles E. Wilson, treasurer; G. P. Griffith (chairman), George H. Bohrer and William Guckenberger, executive committee. These gentlemen constituted the committee having full charge of the issuance of the nine and a half million dollars emergency currency.

In 1912 one of the members was found to be in need of assistance in order to preserve the interests of its depositors and stockholders, and joint action was taken by the banks of this association to preserve its good name and to fully protect its depositors.

In the autumn of 1914 the Cincinnati Clearing House banks obligated themselves for one and a half million dollars in gold to sustain the gold fund, formed to protect American credit abroad; and a few weeks later responded to the request of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury by assuring two million dollars in the formation of the cotton fund, to protect the price of that staple.

Connected with the event of the fiftieth anniversary of this clearing



house, the following well-timed words were written by Griffith P. Griffith, April, 1916:

Our existence covers more than one-third of the period of the existence of the United States of America as an independent nation. Let us go back fifty years, when there were no telephones, no wireless telegraphy, no electric cars, no typewriters, no adding machines, no phonographs, no automobiles, no moving pictures, no air-ships, no submarines, no Panama Canal, no suffragettes, and no rail communication with the Pacific Coast; and then realize what changes in the world have taken place in transportation, in all business methods, in banking, in mechanics, and be thankful this has happened during our lifetime. Fifty years ago the Civil War had just closed, leaving behind it terrible evidences of destruction of property and values. The National Banking system was then in its infancy and an experiment. Our business system has developed under care of men of good judgment; we have rebuilt the waste places, opened up through railroad construction the fertile plains and valleys of the virgin West and Northwest; builded cities and towns—so that now, instead of no rail communications to the Pacific Coast, there are ten railway systems, connecting like a spider's web the entire fabric of our Continent.

Up to a decade ago this clearing house association had paid checks exceeding (\$35,000,000,000) thirty-five thousand million dollars.

Presidents and Managers—Since the organization had an existence its presidents and managers have been as follows: Presidents, William Hooper, April, 1866, to April, 1869; H. W. Hughes, April, 1869, to April, 1871; Theodore Cook, April, 1871, to April, 1875; D. J. Fallis, April, 1875, to April, 1877; James Espy, April, 1877, to April, 1889; M. M. White, April, 1889, to April, 1898; G. P. Griffith, April, 1898, to 1902; George H. Bohrer, April, 1902, to April, 1905; C. B. Wright, April, 1905, to July, 1907; Casper H. Rowe, July, 1907, to April, 1909; George Guckenberger, April, 1909, to April, 1911; W. W. Brown, April, 1911, to April, 1913; C. A. Hinsch, April, 1913, to April, 1914; Frederick Hertenstein, April, 1914, to April, 1916; T. J. Davis, April, 1916, to a date unknown to the compiler of this record.

The managers have been as follows: G. P. Griffith, for the first few weeks only; George P. Bassett, April, 1866, to April, 1885; W. D. Duble, April, 1885. His son succeeded him and has been the manager ever since.

Members of the Clearing House—These banks are regular members of the association: First National Bank, Second National Bank, Lincoln National Bank, Western Bank & Trust Co., Citizens' National Bank, Fifth-Third National Bank, Atlas National Bank, Fourth & Central Trust Co., Union Trust Co., Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., Federal Reserve Bank (no vote), Brighton Bank & Trust Co., United States Postoffice Department (no vote).

Other Cincinnati banks allied indirectly, though not members of the Clearing House Association, include these: First National Bank of

Norwood, Norwood National Bank, Stock Yards Bank, Washington Bank, Cosmopolitan Bank, People's Bank and Savings Co., Liberty Bank, Southern Ohio Bank, Central Bank & Trust Co., Bank of Commerce.

**Building and Loan Associations**—The city of Cincinnati has been greatly benefited by the establishing of numerous building and loan companies, which have aided thousands of families to possess their own homes during the last third of a century. The following is a partial list of such institutions, all of which are, of course, regulated by law, and are highly responsible for the contracts they draw with home-builders:

Bank Street Building & Loan.  
Big Four Building & Savings Co.  
Chevoit Building & Loan Co.  
Eagle Savings & Loan Association.  
Glenway Loan & Deposit Co.  
Home Savings & Loan Co.  
Kentucky Building & Loan Association.  
Lick Run Building & Loan Co.  
Milford Building & Loan Savings Co.  
Reading Building & Loan Co.  
Woodward Building & Loan Co.

Beekman Street Building & Loan Co.  
Central Fairmount Building & Loan Co.  
Clark Street Building & Loan Co.  
Enterprise Building & Loan Association.  
Globe Building & Savings Co.  
Hyde Park Building & Loan Co.  
The Liberal Savings & Loan Co.  
Miami Township Building & Loan Co.  
Mt. Lookout Savings & Loan Co.  
San Marco Building & Loan Association.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### THE POSTOFFICE.

The "Centinel" of the Northwestern Territory, of June 28, 1794, announced: "We learn that there is a post established from Pittsburgh to this place and that Albert M. Dunn is appointed deputy postmaster-general in this place." Cincinnati, then a mere village, was all astir over this news item in the pioneer newspaper. Two weeks later the route was established from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and the postoffice here was located in the home of Albert M. Dunn. The first postmaster was Abner M. Dunn. His cabin at the corner of Butler Street and Columbia Road, now Second Street, beyond Fort Washington, was the first post-office. The newspaper man, not having enough local news, published word that the space in his paper would be partly filled with Laws of the Territory.

In March, 1795, postmaster Dunn notified "those who have a right to calculate on receiving letters or papers at his office that in the future they must come prepared with ready cash in hand or no letters or papers."

In 1795, one M. T. Green, of Marietta, agreed to carry the mails between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati in a canoe equipped with poles and paddles. On the down-stream journey Green carried some freight and now and then passengers. A line of boats with row-locks attached was soon in operation between the last named two points, with frequent relays at different stations to carry the mail. Later, when postoffices were established further up in the Miami region mails were carried on horseback by William Olim.

The pioneer and original postmaster in Cincinnati, Abner Dunn, died July 18, 1795. He was succeeded in office by William Maxwell, the founder of the first newspaper in the Northwest Territory. His appointment was followed by the notice: "Gentlemen and others wishing to send letters by post may leave them at the printing office where the post-office is now kept." An early mail carrier announced: "I will arrive at Cincinnati at twelve o'clock noon on Monday and remain until the following morning, which will give a sufficient time for the inhabitants of Cincinnati to answer their letters."

In April, 1796, the Cincinnati postmaster gave notice to all indebted to the postoffice to pay at once and that such as were looking for newspapers in the mail should come and pay the postage.

The first mails to a postoffice in neighboring Warren County were carried by a post-rider. The route was from Cincinnati to Lebanon, Xenia, Urbana, thence across to Piqua, down through Dayton, Franklin and Hamilton into Cincinnati, taking a full week to make the round trip.



People boasted of having a weekly mail along that route. The stage-coach took the place of the post-rider in 1825.

**Postage Rates**—Within the memory of men and women still living, the postage rates were very expensive and complicated in their classification. Letters must be written on a single sheet of paper, if carried between Cincinnati and New Orleans for twenty-five cents. The freight on a barrel of flour was less than that figure. Under the Congressional Acts of 1825-27 these rates were charged. On a single letter composed of one sheet of paper—Any distance not exceeding thirty miles, six cents; over thirty miles, and not exceeding eighty miles, ten cents; over eighty miles and not over 150 miles, twelve and a half cents; over 150 miles, not over 400 miles, eighteen and three-fourths cents; over 400 miles twenty-five cents.

In case two sheets of letter paper were mailed it cost twice as much as the single sheet; if three sheets made up a letter, it cost eighteen cents, and so on up, six cents per sheet.

Newspaper postage rates were one cent per each paper going not over one hundred miles; over that distance a half cent additional; but if carried to any office in the State in which it was printed, whatever the distance, it was one cent.

Coming down to 1855 the rate of postage was for 3,000 miles, three cents if prepaid, and five cents if not prepaid. By Act of March, 1885, the rate of postage on letters was reduced from three to two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. These are substantially the rates of today.

**General Postal Information**—Free delivery was first established in July, 1863. Railway mail service came into use, 1864. Special delivery service 1885. Rural free delivery, October, 1896. The first postage stamp was issued in New York, July 1, 1847. The first stamped envelope June, 1853; first newspaper wrapper, 1861; first postal cards, May 1, 1873. The first registered letter was at the New York City office July, 1855. The first letter returned to the writer was dated 1829. The first money order issued was November 1, 1864. First newspaper at pound rates was sent March 3, 1879.

From a former history of this city an article on postal business gives the following facts—from the pen of Rev. Charles F. Goss:

"The number of mails to and from Cincinnati in 1826 was twenty each week. A portion of these was carried on ten stage coaches, three on the Chillicothe route, three on the Lebanon, three on the Dayton and Columbus route, and one on the way to Georgetown, Kentucky. Ten mails were carried by post-riders. In 1826 the income of the postoffice at Cincinnati was \$8,100. During that year there were delivered 3,753 *free*

letters. The income of the Cincinnati office in 1828-29 was \$12,150, an increase of fifty per cent in three years.

"The postoffice was removed about 1836 to Third Street between Vine and Walnut streets. In November, 1841, it was moved to a new building on East Third Street, between Main and Sycamore streets."

Concerning other locations of the postoffice let it be said that in 1851 the government purchased land at Fourth and Vine streets, paying \$50,000 for the same, and in 1856 the new government building was completed. In March, 1874, the government sold its old building to the Chamber of Commerce for \$100,000. In 1873 the government had purchased ground at Fifth Street, between Main and Walnut streets, for the present beautiful structure. The ground on which it stands cost \$696,768. It required eleven years to erect the building, the cost of which was \$4,553,287. The office was moved to its present location in May, 1885.

It should be added that this is not merely a postoffice building, but a general government building, containing the postoffice, custom house, internal revenue department, weather bureau, federal courts, and other government departments. It is 364 feet front and 164 feet deep, four stories high above ground, with a fourteen foot basement. The attic is 170 feet from the curbing of the street.

**List of Postmasters**—The subjoined is supposed to be a complete roster of the Cincinnati postmasters since the establishment of the office in 1794: Abner M. Dunn, who served until his death in July, 1795; William Maxwell, editor and founder of the first newspaper in the Northwest Territory, who was succeeded by Daniel Mayo in 1797; William Ruffin commenced January 1, 1799, serving until his resignation at the close of 1814; William Burke ("Father Burke" the Methodist preacher) was inducted into office January 1, 1815, served until 1841, when President Tyler relieved him and appointed W. H. H. Taylor, who served until his removal by President Polk, who appointed as postmaster George Crawford, who served until May 2, 1849, and he was succeeded by Major William Oliver, who was appointed by President Zachary Taylor. He died in office, James C. Hall being appointed February 4, 1852, to serve out his unexpired term. April 29, 1853, Dr. John L. Vattier became postmaster, but was removed by President Buchanan and James J. Faran was appointed June 4, 1855. Dr. Vatter was again appointed postmaster October, 1859, and served until April, 1861. The thirteenth postmaster for Cincinnati was J. C. Baum, who took office April 15, 1861, and was succeeded May 12, 1864 by F. J. Mayer, and he in turn by William H. H. Taylor, November 6, 1866. Calvin W. Thomas was appointed April 20, 1867, and Thomas H. Foulds, April 5, 1869. January 9, 1874, Gustave R. Wahle became postmaster and was succeeded January 25, 1878, by John

P. Loge, who served until the appointment of S. A. Whitfield January 31, 1882. The next postmaster was John C. Riley, appointed August 6, 1886, and served until February, 1891, when John Zumstein was made postmaster. He was followed by Charles E. Brown, March 30, 1895. The twenty-fourth postmaster was Captain Elias R. Monfort, who had been a brave soldier of the Civil War; he became postmaster March 2, 1899, and held the office until January 6, 1915; John L. Shoff, January 7, 1915, to January 31, 1916; Joel C. Clore, February 1, 1916, to February 28, 1922; Arthur L. Behymer, March 1, 1922, still serving as postmaster.

**Present Roster of Cincinnati Postoffice**—The following is a list of assistants and department heads, together with the names of superintendents of postoffice stations acting in 1925: Oscar C. Fisher, assistant postmaster; George Wiebell, superintendent of mails; A. A. Tucker, postal cashier; William D. Baker, money order cashier; William C. Hoover, chief book-keeper; Charles S. Speer, assistant superintendent of mails; John P. McClelland, superintendent of mails (stations); Raymond O. Brinkman, superintendent of mails (stations); John H. Meyer, Jr., superintendent at registry station; Otto H. Katterjohn, superintendent; Robert C. Cochnower, superintendent; Loraine F. Andres, superintendent parcel post; Joseph Conway, station examiner; Mark B. Greene, station examiner.

During the last fiscal year there were issued from this office money orders to the amount of \$4,609,523.34, the fees of which amounted to \$38,011.72; International orders issued—\$107,402.06, fees \$1,377.20; number mails received daily seventy-five; letter-carriers, 423; rural carriers, seventeen. Total number postal clerks 657; number United States motor trucks, 109.

**A Half Century Ago**—In 1875, from a hand-book of the "Queen City," the following were the facts concerning Cincinnati's postal business:

The Cincinnati post office forms one of the departments of the United States Government building upon Fourth and Vine streets. Its front upon Vine Street is 150 feet, on Fourth Street, 80 feet, of sawn freestone, three stories high, and of a Roman-Corinthian style of architecture. The space allotted to the post office is wholly inadequate to the demands of the business transacted and the new buildings already begun on Fifth Street will not be too large for the department. The offices of the Postmaster, the Assistant Postmaster, the Cashier, and the Chief Clerk, the Money-order and the Registry Bureau are up-stairs, in a long room opposite the United States Treasury offices. The offices of the Superintendent of Mails and of Carriers are down-stairs, in the basement. There are 36 clerks, five of whom are ladies, employed in the office, 63 carriers, and 105 postal clerks are engaged upon the Railways in making up and distributing Cincinnati postal matter. The office is open from 7.30 A. M. to 12 midnight. There are in the city several deliveries a day, some carriers making four, some three, some two, and some only one trip, according to business and distance. There are 241 drop boxes attached to the city lamp-posts, and 1,100 delivery boxes



rented to business and professional men, in the eastern and southern front of the building under cover of the portico. The average number of mail letters received in the city during the past year has been 27,000 daily, of drop letters, 6,000, with an average weight *per diem* of 430 pounds. The average of daily papers sent out is 192,114 pounds a week. About 400 dead letters a week are sent to Washington, and about 300 advertised; but the Exposition adds tens of thousands to these numbers. There are 161 distributing boxes for the daily papers, and 160 for the weeklies. The employees are engaged eight hours in the twenty-four.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

### CINCINNATI FIRE DEPARTMENT

**Early and Later Fire Departments**—The author is indebted to the treatment of this subject in the "Centennial History of Cincinnati" by Grove, for the following paragraphs:

"The matter of protection against fire occupied the serious attention of the villagers. The inadequacy of the water supply and the fact that the buildings in the settlement were all frame and that throughout the clearings were many dry and decaying stumps and logs, combined with the compactness of the settlement, necessitated by the fear of the Indians, made the community particularly susceptible to danger from this source. A good sized fire would have wiped out the settlement. There was reason to believe too that many of the little conflagrations were of incendiary origin. The soldiers were charged with these offenses, whether with justice or not it is hard to tell, but after the garrison had moved across the river the fires decreased very considerably in number. No regular department was in operation during the village life of Cincinnati.

"The 'Spy' of December 19, 1801, contains a call for a public meeting to take measures towards procuring a fire engine. The engine was not procured at this time, but on July 17, 1802, and later during the year provision was made by ordinance for an organization to fight the fire. Every freeholder and every person being a householder and paying an annual rental as high as thirty-six dollars must be provided with a black-jack and leather bucket of a capacity of two and one-half gallons and contribute the use of it and his own physical exertions whenever he should hear a cry of fire. Every male between sixteen and fifty years of age had to serve. Such was the first step for fire protection in that Cincinnati was to produce the first fire engine to be operated by steam—a blessing that the entire world now appreciates."

The city directory of 1819 gives some account of this topic at the time of the incorporation as a city. It had the following:

There are two engines owned by the corporation, but, strange as it may appear, neither of them are kept in proper repair. A most unpardonable apathy on this subject pervades our citizens generally. Almost destitute of ladders, fire-hooks, buckets (or even water in most parts of the city), should the fiery element assail us in a dry and windy season, the denouement of the awful tragedy would be a general devastation of our now flourishing city. The most practicable means ought immediately to be taken for creating a supply of water, the number of engines increased and put in working condition, and every other apparatus procured which can be of service in restricting the ravages of this powerful destroyer. Otherwise the "good easy man," who retires to his couch meditating on the competency of his fortune, may stalk forth a beggar in the morning.

The Cincinnati Fire Warden's Association was organized shortly afterwards as a result of the fire ordinance of October 2, 1819, reestablishing the department. The presidents of this association from the date of its organization, October 30, 1819, to the introduction of the paid department in 1853 were Benjamin Mason (1819-21), Davis Embree (1821-25), R. L. Coleman (1825-29), J. L. Avery (1829-31), Oliver Lovell (1831-36), George W. Jones (1836-38), Archibald Irwin (1839-43), William Stephenson (1843-46), Aaron Valentine (1846-47), S. Hogan (1847-48), and D. H. Horne (1848-52). The secretaries were Moses Brooks and Fred H. Oehlmann.

The Independence Fire Company was organized in November, 1819, with Thomas Tucker, a book seller, as foreman.

The Franklin Fire Engine and Hose Company was organized in 1819 as Company No. 4. Its engine was named "Nereide," which was supplied with fire buckets.

The Protection Company was formed in 1820. It existed many years and it had a limit of membership amounting to one hundred.

By 1825 the directory shows the city fire department consisting of four engine companies, a hose company, a hook and ladder company and the Protection Society. This all included 155 firemen and sixteen fire wardens.

In 1826 the Eagle Fire Company (No. 4) was added to the department and Company No. 5 was organized in 1829; its headquarters were located over the canal at Vine and Canal streets.

A very destructive fire took place on the last day of 1829 and this brought forth great discussion regarding better fire protection.

An organization known as the Cincinnati Fire Association was formed in 1830 and had for its object caring for the sick and disabled members of fire companies and the settling of all disputes. It was composed of members selected from the various companies. Its first president was John L. Avery.

The Cincinnati Fire Guards were instituted in August, 1832, for the purpose of affording quasi police protection at fires. They formed a line around the fire, kept out intruders, protected property and were empowered to press by-standers into the service. The first director of this company was Joseph Gest. The company existed until 1854.

Records show that in 1834 Cincinnati owned fifteen engines and 10,150 feet of workable hose. It was divided into seven brigades, each with two engines and a hose reel, buckets and 150 members. In those days the chief engineer over the cisterns and fire-plugs was William Hedley. The location of the cisterns gives some idea as to the territory occupied by the city. The northernmost one was at Eighth and Main streets; there was also one on Sixth and Broadway; three on Sycamore; two were in Western Row—one at Fourth and the other at Sixth Street.



Coming down to 1851 it is found the fire department consisted of eighteen companies of firemen in addition to two hook and ladder companies and one company of fire guards. The various companies included 1,800 members. Ten years later (1861) as a result of the request of the citizens of Mount Auburn for the location of a fire company in their locality a new steam engine was purchased and an engine house located on Webster Street, between Main and Sycamore.

The fire alarm telegraph was established during the year 1866 after a long drawn out contest in which many were "penny wise and pound foolish" concerning the expenditures for this needed improvement. This was established with an office on the southwest corner of Sixth and Vine streets and the first operator was B. B. Glass.

The patrol wagon service was established December 5, 1881, by Ed. C. Armstrong, who equipped and maintained for a time this service at his own expense. Further mention will appear of this in the section on police department.

In 1871, during the great Chicago fire, a detachment of Cincinnati firemen were sent to the scene of that famous conflagration.

**Reorganization of the Fire Department**—The entire organization of the Cincinnati Fire Department was changed by the act of April 29, 1873, when a Board of Fire Commissioners was instituted who had entire charge of the department. The mayor, G. W. C. Johnston, appointed the board which was constituted as follows: P. W. Strader, president; W. B. Folger, secretary; and Charles Kahn, Jr., Henry Hanna, George Weber and George C. Sargent. At that date the force was constituted of 149 officers and men, divided into eighteen steam engine companies, four hook and ladder companies, fuel and supply wagons and the department telegraph corps.

Another reorganization of the fire department was effected in 1877 when it was placed in the hands of a Board of Police Commissioners by what was known as the "Ransom Ripper Bill." Those holding membership on this new board were Charles Jacob, Jr., president; and George W. Ziegler, Enoch T. Carson, Charles Brown, and Daniel Weber as police commissioners. The law creating this board was repealed at the next session of the General Assembly by the act of February 14, 1878, and as a result of this Judge Moses F. Wilson, of the police court, appointed the following fire commissioners: George C. Sargent, William Dunn, C. J. W. Smith, George Weber and John L. Thompson.

While out of its chronological order, it is deemed best at this juncture to insert the following, showing how careful the early citizens were with regard to fire precautions in Cincinnati; the item is found in the records of the Cincinnati Fire Department, page 67:

The care that was exercised by the citizens in the matter of fires was shown at the time of the reception to General Lafayette as described elsewhere. He was received

most enthusiastically and everything that could be suggested to do him honor was cheerfully agreed upon. One suggestion, however, was overruled by reason of the fear of danger to the community; this was the suggestion of having a street illumination. The fire wardens on September 29, 1825, reported to the City Council that in their opinion an illumination of the city would be attended with danger and suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the committee for the reception of General Lafayette to request that the illumination be waived. This request was conformed to and as a result the citizens passed the night without any fear of fire.

**The Present Fire Department**—With the passing years many changes in the management and operation of this great city protective department have necessarily been made, until today the city is known far and near as having a thoroughly up-to-date equipment for fighting the fires coincident to a city of near half a million people.

**A Marked Contrast**—Before giving the present-day equipment and strength of the present Cincinnati Fire Department it may be of interest to note the following, taken from Cist's "Cincinnati in 1851," in which reads: "There are eighteen companies of firemen belonging to the Fire Department, as follows:

No. 1. Washington.	No. 9. Union.
2. Relief.	Independent, No. 1.
3. Independence.	Independent, No. 2.
4. Franklin.	Independent, Western.
5. Invincible.	Eagle.
6. Eastern.	Mohawk.
7. Northern.	Brighton.
8. Marion.	

"Each of these companies is provided with fire and suction engines and hose reel; so that every company possesses the full apparatus to extinguish fires, without depending on the aid of other independent companies, to furnish any part of the apparatus on the ground. There are thus forty-five carriages, of the best construction and materials, dispersed all over the city, and as many all in attendance as can work to advantage.

"There are beside, two Hook and Ladder companies, and one company of Fire Guards, to render appropriate services, as they may be required. There are 1,800 members of these various companies, the large share of whom are young men, and in unmarried life.

"There are eighty-three public cisterns, and seventy-nine fire-plugs employed for the extinguishment of fires exclusively."

**First Paid Fire Department**—Cincinnati claims to be the first city to establish a full paid Fire Department. The date was in the spring of 1853. The result of the dissatisfaction coming at a time when the progress of invention first brought steam fire engines into use was the abandonment of the volunteer system and the inauguration of a paid department. The first annual report of the chief engineer of the department,

issued in April, 1854, has a frontispiece with a picture of the first steam fire engine, "The Uncle Joe Ross," the first to be used in Cincinnati and, except one which had been used for a short time in New York, the first used in America. This pioneer apparatus had been built according to the plan of A. B. Latta, of the firm of Shawk and Latta, in the shops of John H. McGowan in the years 1852-53. It is described as being peculiar in its method of construction: "It had a square fire-box, like that of a locomotive boiler, with a furnace open at the top, upon which was placed the chimney. The upper part of the furnace was occupied by a continuous coil of tubes opening into the steam-chamber above, while the lower end was carried through the fire-box, and connected with a force-pump, by which the water was to be forced continually through the tubes throughout the entire coil. When the fire was commenced the tubes were empty, but when they became sufficiently heated, the force-pump was worked by hand and water was forced into them, generating steam, which was almost instantly produced from the contact of the water with the hot pipes. Until sufficient steam was generated to work the engine regularly, the force-pump was continuously operated by hand, and a supply of water kept up. By this means the time occupied in generating steam was only five or ten minutes; but the objections to this heating the pipes empty and then introducing water into them are too well known to be insisted upon.

"The engines built upon this pattern were complicated and heavy, but were efficacious, and led to their introduction in other cities, and also to a quite general establishment in cities of a paid fire department in place of the voluntary one, which had theretofore prevailed."

In spite of its great weight, the lightest one weighing 10,000 pounds, it was regarded as a great improvement over the engines that had hitherto been used, by reason of the great distance it was able to throw water. It is said to have played 210 feet through a thousand feet of hose, getting its supply from a cistern, and afterwards, when taken to New York on exhibition in 1859, it threw 375 gallons a minute, playing about 237 feet through a nozzle measuring an inch and a quarter and getting its supply through a hydrant. It was the invention of this engine as well as the abuses that always seem to attend a volunteer fire department that brought about a change of so much importance in the history of the city. For this particular reform the city is especially indebted to Jacob Wykoff Piatt, Miles Greenwood, James H. Walker and Joseph S. Ross.

Finally the invention of the Latta engine made in this city by Abel Shawk, brought about the success of the movement. This engine, known as "Uncle Joe Ross," was tested by a commission of experts and finally accepted.

For many years the one fire tower in the city stood on top of the Mechanics' Institute building at Sixth and Vine streets. At this point



the lines dividing the city into four fire districts intersected. The tower contained glass windows from which a clear view could be had of every part of the city and two watchmen remained on duty there night and day, relieving each other every six hours. In the center of the tower was a large wooden cylinder resembling the mast of a ship, through which, by means of machinery, worked four glass globes covered with red flannel cloth and fastened upon a shaft. During the day they appeared at a distance like solid balls but at night when illuminated they were brilliant red. Upon the discovery of a fire, the watchmen immediately hoisted one, two, three or four balls above the tower, according to the district where the fire was located. Without leaving his place, with the aid of a lever, he also struck an alarm upon a mammoth bell weighing 6,549 pounds placed at the further end of the roof of the Institute Building. Next to the Institute Building where the Gifts' Engine House now stands, was the frame building of the Fourth District Engine House. A speaking tube connected the tower with the engine house and through this the watchmen announced the location of the fire to the firemen below. The other engines, as they passed the engine house, also learned where they were needed. (Cincinnati Fire Department, p. 101.)

**Engineers and Chiefs**—Miles Greenwood was president of the Cincinnati Volunteer Fire Association from May, 1836, to May, 1840; from 1840 to 1842 Josiah Stratton. In 1842 Miles Greenwood was again chosen and was succeeded in 1843 by Fenton Lawson, who was followed by Mark Taylor, who retained the office many years.

Upon the organization of the first paid Fire Department, Miles Greenwood was chosen first chief engineer from 1855 to 1857; Enoch G. Merue, 1857-1878; Joseph Bunker, 1878-84; Lewis Wisbey, 1884-1890; W. H. Hughes, 1890-93; John A. Archibald, 1893-1912; Henry Bunker, 1912-16; Barney J. Houston, from 1916 to the present time, 1926.

Some comparisons may not be considered out of place in this connection: In 1853-54, when first organized, the department had a total of 16 captains, 15 lieutenants, 47 pipe men, 29 drivers, 3 watchmen, membership, 419—total 529 men. At that date there were 14 fire companies; one hose company, one hook and ladder company, 109 cisterns, 128 fire plugs in the city. The apparatus consisted of 28 fire engines—hand pumps; 29 hose carriages or reels, 24,750 feet of leather hose and fifty horses.

In 1925 the department had 15,950 feet of three inch hose; 68,850 feet of two and a half inch hose; 11,330 feet one inch hose; ladders, 68; ladders (short) on hose wagons, etc; 6,141 feet total length of all ladders in use now. The number of men in department January 31, 1925, was 617, as follows.

Chief .....	1
Marshals .....	2
Assistant Marshals .....	7

Acting Assistant Marshals .....	2
Superintendent of Equipment.....	1
Assistant Superintendents of Equipment.....	2
Supervisor Fire Prevention Bureau.....	1
Clerks .....	2
Captains .....	55
Lieutenants .....	52
Auto Engineers .....	34
Steam Engineers .....	5
Assistant Auto Engineers.....	33
Firemen (314)—	
1st year .....	12
2nd year .....	25
3rd year .....	277
Regular Firemen, 3rd year, assigned as auto drivers.....	43
Substitute Firemen .....	21
Captain Supervisor of Utility Men.....	1
Utility Men .....	20
Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	1
Assistant Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	1
Chief Telegraph Operator .....	1
Telegraph Operators .....	3
Telephone Operators .....	3
Linemen .....	7
Auto Mechanics .....	4
Batterymen .....	1
	<hr/> 617

There are thirty-three fire stations, housing fifty-one companies, two repair shops, one hydrant service store house, six vacant fire houses, one fire house rented. The chief's office, located first floor at the Ninth Street entrance of City Hall, consists of private office and general office, equipped with complete set of records of department. Fire Prevention Bureau's office, located on second floor, Eighth and Central corner, City Hall, is equipped with complete set of records of inspections and fires. Fire alarm telegraph central office, known as Fire Tower, located on second floor, Ninth and Central corner, City Hall, has private office of superintendent, locker room, and one large dispatch room, equipped fully. During the year 1925 this department successfully transmitted 763 bell alarms, 1686 still alarms and 885 miscellaneous alarms. Underground cable installed totalled 21,991 feet; old cable pulled out and not replaced, 4,518 feet, making a net gain of 17,473 feet, and a total of 616,110 feet of cable in service. There are a total of 491 fire alarm boxes piped with conduit and equipped with condulets and insulating joints. There is now a grand total of 399 miles of aerial wire service in the city.

The fire-alarm telegraph system headquarters are located in the City Hall. The new central station was placed in service January 8, 1908, and has, at present, one superintendent, one assistant superintendent, four telegraph operators, three telephone operators, seven linemen and batterymen.

#### 1925 Financial Statement—

	Expenditures
Salary, Wages, etc.....	\$1,028,503.83
Services other than personal.....	13,301.26

Supplies and Material.....	62,876.40
Purchase of Equipment.....	5,970.61
Rents .....	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,111,252.10

There are now on the department pension rolls for retired members, widows of deceased members, mothers of deceased members, a total of 353 members.

**Water Supply**—The city is divided into 49 districts for hydrant inspections, each of which is assigned to an engine, hose or ladder company. There are 5,376 fire hydrants, 162 cisterns, also a separate fire main known as the high pressure system, consists of 12,566 feet of 12-inch, 6,227 feet of 16-inch, and 12,526 feet of 20-inch pipe, making a total of 31,319 feet. All pipe is cast iron, designed for working pressure of 347 pounds, under standard specifications of the American Water Works Association. The pipe has two grooves in both hub and spigot; lead joints are used. Pipe was tested under a hydrostatic pressure of 600 pounds at foundry, and a second test of 400 pounds was made in trench before backfilling. Valves are located at curb lines, four at each cross and three at each tee. The maximum length of main between valves is 425 feet. Valves are of semi-steel bronze mounted type, set in brick chambers on a 6-inch concrete base. None is larger than 16-inch, reducers being used on larger sizes of pipe; 16-inch valves are geared and by-passed, specials are of semi-steel. Hydrants are of the Baltimore flush type, with 8-inch grated connections to mains. The portable heads have four 2½-inch outlets on top for monitor nozzle; all outlets are equipped with independent gates. The fire department carries the heads to be attached to hydrants for operation.

In summer, hydrants, high pressure heads are inspected weekly by firemen; in freezing weather twice a week or oftener and daily in the congested value district. They are flushed and oiled spring and fall, before cold weather, and after use in cold weather are pumped out. There are over 800 miles of water mains in the City of Cincinnati at present time. Chief Houston completely motorized the Cincinnati Department in 1922, using "standard" equipment throughout.

**Present Chief**—Barney J. Houston was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 28, 1886, and attended the city public schools and high school. He is a married man, has no children, and is a member of the Episcopalian Church and holds membership in the following societies: Masonic Fraternity, to thirty-second degrees, and Syria Temple; Eagles, Moose, Elks, Hercules, and also belongs to the Cuvier Press Club, Director of Hyde Park Business Men's Club; Cincinnati Business Men's Club; Chamber of Commerce; Free Setters Union; Cincinnati Fireman's Protective Association; International Association Fire Engineers. He enjoys all sports, especially fond of base ball.



He entered the Cincinnati Fire Department as a substitute fireman September 6, 1906, having been honorably discharged from the United States Marine Corps and was made a regular fireman April 19, 1908, chief inspector January 1, 1915, supervisor Fire Prevention December 27, 1915 and made chief of the department July 1, 1917. While a member of the Marine Corps he experienced several fires and determined at that time to choose the vocation of a fireman, knowing that life would be full of thrills and of which he has many during his connection with the department. He has also had several serious accidents and it seems marvelous that he escaped death in some of his experiences as a fire fighter.

Perhaps the most important and interesting incident in his work was the organizing of the Fire Prevention Bureau and motorizing the Fire Department, thereby closing fifteen houses and saving the city great expense.

**Firemen's Strike of 1919**—The subjoined facts concerning the Firemen's strike in Cincinnati is from the "Fireman's Standard Magazine," of May 1, 1919:

Another firemen's strike has been a complete failure. Another attempt by labor unions to control the full paid or permanent force fire departments of the principal cities of this country has resulted in absolute defeat, and another labor union of active firemen has ceased to exist.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, April 12, at 7 A. M. 436 of its 556 firemen of 71 companies in 54 stations went out on a strike by the resignation method. Seven days later the strike collapsed and all the strikers who could, returned to their positions. It was the most complete failure of any of the thirteen firemen's strikes that have taken place the past two years. It was a forlorn hope from the start. Other labor unions did not approve of it and would not support it with a sympathetic strike.

The cause of the strike was to compel the recognition of their labor union and the restoration of their positions in the department of four men who had been discharged because they refused to resign from the union, the existence of which is prohibited by the department rules.

Within an hour after they left their stations their places were filled by members of the Home Guard. The 120 officers and privates who remained on duty included the chief, assistant chiefs, district chiefs, 27 captains, 17 lieutenants and other department officers. Almost every station had a company office to take charge of and instruct new men and privates who remained on duty were sent to command at other stations.

There were no unpleasant incidents as the firemen departed and the Home Guards came on duty. During the day hundreds of citizens volunteered their services if required. During the night before the walkout chief B. J. Houston received some forty telephone inquiries from firemen,

including officers, asking if they would be kept on the roll and in good standing if they continued on duty, and they were informed that they would be, if they would resign from the union.

The Home Guard not only filled the strikers' places, but they provided extra men to protect apparatus and acting firemen at fires. One policeman was assigned to each fire station. Applications for appointment as firemen began to come in within a few minutes after the striking firemen went out. Among those were several former firemen of other cities.

The strike was a failure from the start. On Friday, April 18, the striking firemen, realizing the utter collapse of the strike, sent a committee to Mayor Galvin and informed him that they were willing to come back under any condition he suggested. The conditions prepared by the mayor and safety director, John R. Holmes, under which the men, or as many of them as were required to fill vacancies in the department, could return Saturday, April 19, under certain strict rules and conditions which were readily accepted. Thus ended the last firemen's "strike" in Cincinnati.



## CHAPTER XIX.

### CIVIC SOCIETIES.

**Freemasonry**—This fraternity now has no connection whatever with practical building and is called "speculative Masonry" to distinguish it from practical building, which is called "operative Masonry." Freemasonry is said to have had its origin in 1646 with Elias Ashmole, who operated speculative Masonry and systematized its mysteries. In 1666, after the great fire in London, Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect, was chosen grand master of the order.

After this Freemasonry declined, so that at the beginning of the eighteenth century there was practically only one lodge in England, that of St. Paul's, London. In 1717, four lodges assembled at the Apple Tree tavern, Covent Garden, and constituted themselves the Grand Lodge of England. In 1725, Freemasonry extended into France, in 1729 into Ireland, and within the following ten years into Scotland, Holland, Spain, Italy and Germany. In 1733, a lodge was opened in Boston, Massachusetts, and thereafter there were organized lodges in the different colonies. George Washington was long known as a Master Mason in a lodge in Virginia and a favorite picture among Masons in this country is one representing George Washington standing at the altar in the east, in the regalia of Worshipful Master of Alexandria Lodge. In no country in the world has Freemasonry flourished as in the United States. When originally established in this country, it had, as in England and Scotland, certain convivial features which have long ago disappeared.

The first Masonic lodge organized in Cincinnati was Nova Cesarea Harmony Lodge, No. 2, that received its charter from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey under date of September 8, 1791. The officers appointed by the Grand Lodge were: Dr. William Burnet, master; John S. Ludlow, senior warden; Dr. Calvin Morrell, junior warden. Owing to the absence of Dr. Burnet, the lodge was not organized until December 27, 1794, when the following officers were elected: Edward Day, master; Dr. C. Morrell, senior warden; Gen. John S. Gano, junior warden. The first stated meetings were held in the lodge room, on Third, between Main and Walnut streets.

Miami Lodge, No. 46, and Lafayette Lodge, No. 81, together with the above-mentioned Masonic lodge, were all in operation in 1841, as is seen by the records of lodges in Cincinnati at that date. Also Cincinnati Encampment of Knights Templar and Cincinnati Council, No. 2, of Royal and Select Masters and Cincinnati Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2.

Coming on down ten years later, or to the date of 1851, the record shows the Masonic bodies to have been N. C. Harmony Lodge, No. 2;



Miami Lodge, No. 46; Lafayette Lodge, No. 133; McMillan Lodge, No. 141; Cynthia Lodge, No. 155. In Charles Cist's sketch of Cincinnati, published in 1850-51, he gives the following concerning the history of the Masonic Hall:

"This fine edifice stands at the northeast corner of Walnut and Third streets, occupying a front of one hundred and fifteen feet on its southern, and sixty-six feet on its western exposure, and is eighty feet high from the pavement to the top of the angle buttress. It was erected at an expense of \$30,000, and its appropriate furniture and decorations cost \$5,000 more. It is in the castellated style of the Gothic architecture of the Elizabethan era. The lower story is partitioned into five store rooms and a spacious banking hall and offices occupied by Ellis & Morton for banking purposes.

"The front is divided by buttresses, two feet face, and eight inches projection. These buttresses run above the battlements, the tops of which are finished with openings in the ancient castle style. The windows to the principal hall are sixteen feet high, and are divided by a heavy center mullion and cross rail, making four parts each. Each window is surmounted by a hood of fine cut stone. The windows of the third story are nearly of the same size, order and finish. At each end of the building, on the south front, two of the buttresses are elevated a few feet above the center, and returned on the west front the same distance. Each angle of the west front is made to correspond with each angle of the south front. The center of the west front is gabled; in the center of which is a shield, with an inscription bearing the name of the building and date of its erection, together with the era of Masonry. An iron balcony surrounds the building, on a level with the floor of the main hall in the second story. This is designed for public assemblages, and is one of the most spacious in Cincinnati, being fifty-one by one hundred and twelve feet, fronting west, and twenty-three feet high, with an orchestra on the east end. The ceiling and cornice of this hall are finished in the richest style.

"The third story is designed as a hall, for the use of the several lodges of the city, together with the Chapter, Council and Encampment, and is eighty by fifty-one feet on the floor, and twenty feet in height. There are various passages, antechambers, and committee rooms, which fill the residue of this story. The chapter room proper is fifty-one by eighty feet. The finish of these rooms, especially the ceilings and cornices, are truly elaborate. The exterior of the edifice is rough cast and the roof slate.

"The furniture of the Chapter room is of a mahogany, with Gothic open panel work, on a rich crimson satin ground. That of the Masonic Hall is of bronzed work of the same character, excepting that the satin is of mazarine blue. The carpets are of ingrain, of the best quality of

Mosaic work pattern, with tessellated borders. Seven splendid Gothic chandeliers ornament the various halls—these are lighted by gas."

With the passing years and growth of Cincinnati the Masonic order in its numerous degrees has prospered and kept pace with the increased population. In 1904, in what is known as the "Centennial History of Cincinnati," appears the following on Masonry of that date: "Thirteen Lodges and Chapters meet in the Masonic Temple at the north-east corner of Third and Walnut streets; three Commanderies meet at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, recently torn down to make room for the present new temple; in addition there are enumerated eighteen other Lodges and Chapters, as well as a Masonic Employment Bureau, Masonic Relief Association and Masonic Library Association. The office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio is in the Masonic Temple. The various bodies classed under the heading Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, meet at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, as do also the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

**Roster of Present Masonic Lodges**—The recent lodge directory for the city of Cincinnati gives the following roster of Masonic bodies, the same all being operative in 1925:

The office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio is located at No. 304 Walnut Street, and the present secretary is Harry S. Johnson.

Avon Lodge, No. 542; Enoch T. Carson Lodge, No. 598; Carthage Lodge, No. 573, at Carthage; Cheviot Lodge, No. 140, Westwood; Cincinnati Lodge, No. 133; Cynthia Lodge, No. 155; Excelsior Lodge, No. 369; Hanselmann Lodge, No. 208; High Noon Lodge, No. 635; Hoffner Lodge, No. 253; Hyde Park Lodge, No. 589; Kilwinning Lodge, No. 356; Lafayette Lodge, No. 81; Liberty Lodge, No. 464; Linwood Lodge, No. 567; McMillan Lodge, No. 141; Madisonville Lodge, No. 419; Miami Lodge, No. 46; Monitor Lodge, No. 445; Mt. Washington Lodge, No. 642; N. C. Harmony Lodge, No. 2; Oakley Lodge, No. 668; Pleasant Ridge Lodge, No. 282; Price Hill Lodge, No. 524; Queen City Lodge, No. 559; Vattier Lodge, No. 386; Walnut Hills Lodge, No. 483; Winton Lodge, No. 614; Yeatman Lodge, No. 162; Sabina Circle, Ladies' Auxiliary of Hanselmann Lodge; Society of Past Masters, Free and Accepted Masons of Cincinnati and vicinity. The newest is Calvary Clifton Lodge, No. 700, chartered in 1926.

Chapters of Royal Arch Masons—Acacia, No. 195; Cincinnati, No. 2; Cummingsville, No. 158; Delta, No. 179; Kilwinning, No. 97; McMillan, No. 19; Price Hill, No. 164; Walnut Hills, No. 151; Willis Chapter, No. 130.

Cincinnati Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters.

Cincinnati Commandery of Knights Templar; Hanselmann, No. 16, and Trinity, No. 44.

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masons—Gibulum, No. 140; Dalchio Grand Council; Cincinnati Grand Chapter Rose Croix; Ohio Sovereign Consistory, thirty-second degree.

Syrian Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine ("Shriners").

Masonic Library Association, No. 306, Walnut Street; Masonic Relief Association; Masonic Employment Bureau; Masonic Club, Emery Hotel.

**Order of Eastern Star**—Alva Chapter, No. 104; Avon Chapter, No. 434; College Hill Chapter, No. 469; Columbian, No. 339; Daylight Chapter, No. 399; Dorcas Chapter, No. 277; Golden Rod Chapter, No. 55; Hoffner Chapter, No. 286; Hyde Park Chapter, No. 313; McKinley Chapter, No. 143; North Fairmount Chapter, No. 352; Ohio Chapter, No. 218; Pleasant Ridge Chapter, No. 278; Sapphire Chapter, No. 362; Sayler Park Chapter, No. 387; Violet Chapter, No. 45; Walnut Hills Chapter, No. 213; Westwood Chapter, No. 200; Winton Chapter, No. 386; Hanselmann Chapter.

**The Blue Lodges**—Lafayette Lodge, No. 81, was organized January 19, 1825, with a charter membership of ten. The present membership is 625 and they are now joining with others in the erection of a fine new Masonic Temple, of which see elsewhere. The 1926 officers of this lodge are: William B. Guckenberger, worshipful master; Philip M. Cronimus, senior warden; Clarence J. Neare, junior warden; George M. Blum, treasurer; Rolland L. Kraw, secretary; William F. Story, senior deacon; Albert H. Bader, junior deacon; Stanley E. Harper, senior steward; Charles J. Mathein, junior steward; Gordon D. Rowe, chaplain; Emil C. Hertstein, tyler.

This Masonic Lodge was named in honor of the great and much esteemed Frenchman, Lafayette, who took so important a part in the early wars between this country and England. The following is his response on the occasion of his reception by the Cincinnati Lodge on May 19, 1825:

Worshipful Master and Brethren of Lafayette Lodge: I want language to express my feelings on the occasion of being received into the body of this lodge; the compliment offered me, in its formation is a novel one, and is as delicately tendered as it is gratefully accepted.

Since my return to this happy country many things have struck me with wonder and amazement; the scene now passing is not among the least surprising; it is one, the memory of which I will cherish, with the most pleasing sensation to the last hour of my life. To find a splendid and populous city in a place which, when I last quitted your shores, was exclusively the haunts of the savage and wild beasts, presents a fact not less astonishing than it is pleasing to me, as one of the asserters of your independence. These emotions are much enhanced by meeting in such a place, so many respectable members of that Order, whose leading star is philanthropy, and whose principles inculcate an unceasing devotion to the cause of virtue and morality.

I sympathize with you, Worshipful, in your regret for the indisposition of the Master of this lodge, Brother Morgan Neville. I have already visited him and forbidden his coming out on this occasion. If I feel gratified, and believe me I do most



highly, at finding a lodge instituted as a mark of respect for me, be assured that this gratification is much increased at finding at its head the son of my ancient aid, my dear General Neville, and grandson of my friend, the gallant Morgan.

Accept for yourself and Brother, my sincere thanks for the pleasing compliments you have paid me. If I have in any way benefited the cause of Masonry, the reflection will add to my enjoyment, when far away from you and your charming city. Persevere in the glorious cause of benevolence, and believe me, when I assure you that although an ocean will separate me from this beloved country, the recollection of the events of this day will assist much in cheering an old man in the evening of his days.

The General sat down much affected, and every brother present sympathized in his feelings. A procession of fully five hundred Masons then formed and accompanied the gallant Lafayette to his quarters at the Cincinnati Hotel. On May 19, 1925, occurred the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of this lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

McMakin Lodge, No. 120, of Mt. Healthy, Ohio, was formed April 8, 1844, with eight charter members, but now has a total of 234 members, with elective officers (1926) as follows: C. D. Duteil, worshipful master; C. D. Korn, senior warden; W. C. Recher, junior warden; P. H. Smyth, treasurer; L. J. Steinbrecker, secretary; A. G. Hochscheid, senior deacon; A. E. Jansen, junior deacon; H. C. Slete, tyler. This lodge now owns a two-story brick building erected about 1880, purchased by the lodge in 1910 for \$6,500, but its present value is \$15,000.

Yeatman Lodge, No. 162, located on Columbia and Delta avenues, Cincinnati, was organized in 1848 with twelve charter members. The 1926 total membership is 1,366. The lodge owns its own hall, acquired in 1904; it is a brick structure at above named location. The 1926 elective officers are: Walter P. Clark, worshipful master; Charles F. Werpup, senior warden; William M. Jud, junior warden; Walter Miller, treasurer; John W. Smith, secretary; George R. Stewart, senior deacon; John A. Fry, junior deacon; James M. Sudlow, tyler.

Wyoming Lodge, No. 186, organized October 18, 1850, with a charter membership of twelve, today enjoys a total membership of 445. This lodge owns a building located at the corner of Wyoming and Grove avenues, Wyoming, Ohio. Its cost was \$65,000. The present (1926) elective officers are: John L. Barton, worshipful master; Clayton P. Stearns, senior warden; David Trap, junior warden; Newell H. Grove, treasurer; William H. Rogers, secretary; Samuel K. Morrow, senior deacon; Alfred P. Voorhis, junior deacon; Paul E. Feldkamp, tyler.

Sharonville Lodge, No. 204, was instituted in July, 1851, with nine charter members, but today enjoys a total of 150 active members. They lease their lodge rooms. The 1926 elective officers are: W. F. Crain, worshipful master; P. M. Gerst, senior warden; A. W. Muchmore, junior warden; C. F. Sanger, secretary; W. W. Meyers, treasurer; F. Zeno, senior deacon; W. C. Gower, junior deacon; F. C. Wilson, tyler.

High Noon Lodge, No. 635, was organized with sixty members,

November 23, 1916. Its present total membership is 263. The lodge room home is at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Ninth and Plum streets. Its 1926 elective officers are: Jacob Bruehl, worship master; Fred W. Biere, senior warden; Joseph Weissmann, junior warden; Howard C. Dhonau, treasurer; Charles L. Bose, Jr., secretary; Clifford Schaffert, senior deacon; A. Huston, junior deacon; W. Walker, chaplain; W. W. Norman, tyler. This lodge meets the needs of those Masons whose occupations being in the evening, would not permit them to attend evening sessions.

Madisonville Lodge, No. 419, with ten charter members, was organized July 27, 1868, with the first officers as follows: A. L. Cosby, worshipful master; D. C. Martin, senior warden; W. M. Brooks, junior warden. The present (1926) officers include these: D. C. Welch, worshipful master; H. F. Lendsley, senior warden; B. R. Hill, junior warden; W. A. Story, treasurer; F. E. Stapleford, senior deacon; J. C. O'Brien, junior deacon; Theo. Ellis, tyler. The present lodge room was built in 1886 at a cost of about \$10,000, at 4904 Whetsel Avenue. Only one of the charter members still survives—M. M. Brooks.

Hoffner Lodge, No. 253, located at 4120 Hamilton Avenue, was granted a charter October 19, 1854. The first officers were: Cornelius Carpenter, worshipful master; William Mount, senior warden; J. W. McMakin, junior warden; Jacob Hoffner, treasurer; William B. Smith, secretary; M. S. Turrill, junior deacon; William Campbell, Sr., tyler. This lodge now has a membership of 620. The original charter members only numbered eleven. The lodge owns its own hall, erected A. D. 1886.

Calvary Clifton Lodge, No. 700, was granted a charter in October, 1926. They are now working as Hanselmann Temple. The first elective officers were: Benjamin F. Lyle, worshipful master; Albert D. Alcorn, senior warden; Walter C. Mardorf, junior warden; William T. Ulland, treasurer; Charles H. Porter, secretary; Robert A. Otto, senior deacon; Stanley S. Taylor, junior deacon; Alfred G. Allen, tyler. The present officers are substantially the same as in 1925. The present membership of the lodge is fifty against the forty-two charter members.

Kilwinning Lodge, No. 356, located on the northeast corner of Ninth and Plum streets, was constituted October 17, 1866. The present (1926) officers are: Carl H. Gross, worshipful master; Charles E. Weber, senior warden; John W. Davis, junior warden. There were eighteen charter members in this lodge; the present number is 818. This lodge works in a leased hall, and will occupy quarters in the new Cincinnati Masonic Temple.

Walnut Hills Lodge, No. 483, at 1216-26 East McMillan Street, was chartered February 28, 1874. The first elective officers were: Thomas Z. Riley, worshipful master; Jesse Beeson, senior warden; D. Rice Kemper, junior warden. The 1926 officers are: Clarence C. West,

worshipful master; Willis D. Gradison, senior warden; French H. Callaway, junior warden. The lodge was organized with thirteen members and now has a membership of 674. Its Temple is valued at \$146-456, located at 1216-26 East McMillan Street; was dedicated May 30, 1924. The lodge's property is valued at \$187,920.

Norwood Lodge, No. 576, located in the city of Norwood, was organized July 4, 1895, with a membership of fifty, which has grown to be 1,178. The first officers were: William S. Cadman, worshipful master; Dr. T. V. Fitzpatrick, senior warden; George Puchta, junior warden. The present (1926) officers include: C. D. Valentiner, worshipful master; George Backstrup, senior warden; Noyes R. Stront, junior warden. This lodge recently sold its Temple and the brethren are erecting a new one on Hopkins Avenue, Norwood, to cost \$250,000.

Carthage Lodge, No. 573, was organized November 23, 1894, and constituted U. D. April 3, 1895. Its home is at Gas Hall, Carthage, Cincinnati. The original officers included J. F. LeRoy, worshipful master; Samuel B. Hammel, junior warden; C. C. Ward, secretary; S. Jones, treasurer. The 1926 officers are: Walter L. Kemper, worshipful master; C. P. Kennedy, senior warden; J. D. Kohstall, junior warden; Albert H. Apking, secretary; E. T. Smith, treasurer; W. H. Schlotman, senior deacon; L. L. Hopkins, junior deacon; C. J. Reeves, tyler. This lodge started with a charter membership of thirty-one and has grown very rapidly.

Hanselmann Lodge, No. 208, was organized October 12, 1851, with eight Masons, and now has over 500. Its original officers included C. F. Hanselmann, worshipful master, after whom the lodge was named; Theo. Keckler, senior warden; August Tieman, junior warden; Carl F. Adae, secretary; Henry Brachmann, treasurer; Andrew Pfirrmann, senior deacon; Valentine Sliker, junior deacon; Levi Friedmann, tyler. The location of this lodge is 3043 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati. The Temple at the above address was dedicated in 1915. The present officers (1926) are: Arthur H. Heitz, worshipful master; George C. Rost, senior warden; Edwin Bergelt, junior warden; George Heibertshausen, secretary; Fred G. Dethlefs, treasurer; Andrew Hitz, senior deacon; Edwin Tiemeyer, junior deacon; P. M. George, A. Muenzenmaier, tyler; Charles Prophetor, acting tyler. The trustees are: Walker M. Schoenle, J. Harry Brockmann and Gottlieb Hiller.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 369, was organized January 26, 1866, with eighteen members. Its present membership totals 440 in good standing at last annual report. The present (1926) officers are: J. E. Chambers, Jr., worshipful master; George Nagel, senior warden; W. C. Retzsch, junior warden; E. R. Gwinner, treasurer; C. F. Kleine, secretary; H. Kettenacker, senior deacon; Dr. H. L. Hoffman, junior deacon; J. H. Ritzi, senior steward; Henry Beebe, junior steward; tyler, F. H. Wilms,



and chaplain, W. C. Fricke. The present trustees are: E. R. Gwinner, W. G. Garver and O. N. Miller.

Avon Lodge, No. 542, was organized in 1885. Its location is Windham Avenue, Avondale. It now enjoys a membership of 662. Its worshipful master is Julius J. Hoffman; secretary, Charles E. Basler. This lodge owns its own lodge room.

Melrose Lodge, No. 671, was organized July 7, 1920, and has a present total membership of 343. This lodge meets in Norwood Masonic Temple owned by Norwood Lodge. The 1926 officers are: John H. Wadsworth, worshipful master; Joseph R. Rohrer, senior warden; George W. Crosswell, junior warden; Harry F. Anderson, treasurer; Otto C. Decker, secretary; Andrew E. Roadston, senior deacon; Walter L. Runk, junior deacon; Robert J. Kelly, chaplain; Clifford J. Wahl, senior steward; Gus A. Fischman, junior steward; Fred J. Benz, tyler.

Evaston Lodge, No. 965, was organized November 27, 1925, with one hundred charter members. There are 117 members, who occupy leased quarters on Meyer Avenue, Norwood, but expect within a couple of years to build. The present (1926) officers are: Percy W. Yowler, worshipful master; L. J. Bellonby, senior warden; William W. Carlton, junior warden; Paul N. Runk, secretary; M. P. Seibel, treasurer; Garland P. Fryer, senior deacon; H. A. Schuster, junior deacon.

Winton Lodge, No. 614, is at Epworth and Edgewood avenues, Winton Place, Cincinnati. Given dispensation December 28, 1911; chartered October, 1912 with sixty-eight charter members; total present membership 479. At present the lodge leases rooms, but the members have under contemplation the erection of a fine temple to cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The 1926 officers are: William H. Spreen, worshipful master; Clinton C. Rau, senior warden; Louis F. Grever, junior warden; William R. Kirby, treasurer; Fred G. Flatt, secretary; William E. Foertmeyer, senior deacon; William R. Sypher, junior deacon; Owen A. Whithan, chaplain; Edward Dickmeier, tyler.

Oakley Lodge, No. 668, located at Hyde Park Masonic Temple, Erie and Michigan avenues, was organized November 9, 1921, with 147 charter members, now grown to 268 members. Its first officers included Worshipful Master, Fred Schmidt; Senior Warden, R. Ruzicka; Junior Warden, Carl Zink; Treasurer, D. C. Keausmeyer; Secretary, Al Zutterling; Senior Deacon, E. H. Reinking; Junior Deacon, H. H. Rutledge; Tyler, J. C. Gains; Prelate, S. F. Pottschmidt; Chaplain, Frank Lewis. This lodge has purchased the Ben T. Archer homestead located at No. 3846 Drake Avenue and in the near future the brethren hope to build a Temple of their own at this location. The present building that stands is used as a club-house for the membership and is styled Oakley Square Club.

The officers serving this lodge at present are inclusive of Worshipful

Master, Henry H. Rutledge; Senior Warden, Fred Pottschmidt; Junior Warden, F. E. Meeko; Treasurer, F. Schmidt, Sr.; Secretary, William G. Schmidt; Chaplain, Frank Lewis; Senior Deacon, F. Schmidt, Jr.; Senior Steward, Howard B. Woods; Junior Steward, Charles M. Jackson; acting Tyler, George Thompson; Trustees, H. W. Echenroth, G. P. Grandolf and William Hoffmeister.

Hyde Park Lodge, No. 589, was organized December 5, 1904, with 82 charter members. The lodge now enjoys a membership of 860. The first elective officers were: Worshipful Master, J. S. Hart; Senior Warden, A. A. Kumler; Junior Warden, P. E. Kline; Treasurer, R. C. Weber; Secretary, J. G. Walber; Senior Deacon, F. H. Kinney; Junior Deacon, H. P. Kent; Trustees, H. C. Smith, R. J. H. Archibale and B. S. Wydman.

The present (1926) officers are: Worshipful Master, J. C. Lohrey; Senior Warden, F. C. Whittkamper; Junior Warden, C. P. Williams; Treasurer, S. L. Hagans; Secretary, R. A. Villatte; Senior Deacon, H. W. Schlemsker; Junior Deacon, H. F. Knodel; Tyler, J. O. Neill; Trustees, H. C. Smith, F. M. Barnes, J. M. Stoner. The hall occupied by this lodge was built in 1895 and cost \$40,000. It stands at the northeast corner of Erie and Michigan avenues, Hyde Park.

It was originally the City Building of the village of Hyde Park and became the property of the city of Cincinnati when said village was annexed to the city. In 1915 it was purchased from the city and in 1919 was remodelled into the present handsome edifice. Past Master, Thomas B. Fox was the first Master in the new Temple and that year proved to be a banner year as 117 candidates were made Master Masons. It is now the home of the following bodies: Hyde Park Lodge, 589; Oakley Lodge, 668; Queen City Lodge, 556; Willis Chapter, 131, Royal Arch Masons; Hyde Park Chapter, 313, Order of Eastern Star; Hyde Park Masonic Club; Hyde Park Council, 341, Junior Order United American Mechanics; Hyde Park Chapter, Daughters of America, and, at present writing, the home of the Hyde Park Methodist Church.

McMillan Lodge, No. 141, Cincinnati, was organized May 18, 1847. None of the charter members are living at this date. The present total membership of this lodge is 650. The first elective officers were: John L. Vattier, worshipful master; John N. Ridgeway, senior deacon; William Hoffman, junior warden. The present elective officers are: Frederick H. Goosmann, worshipful master; Henry D. Hopf, senior warden; Otto Shaffer, junior warden; William F. Anschutz, treasurer; H. Wurst, senior deacon; Edwin Wright, junior deacon; Frank Schoffer, tyler.

Liberty Lodge, No. 646, instituted December 3, 1918, was granted its charter October 16, 1919, with members numbering 102. The original elective officers were: Frederick Gerhardt, worshipful master; Joseph S. Levi, senior warden; David Rammelsburg, junior warden; Harry

Kuhn, treasurer; Charles B. Curnayn, secretary; Frederick Kuhlman, senior deacon; Charles R. Senkbeid, junior deacon; Frederick Harmuth, tyler.

The 1926 (present) officers include: Albert Rosenberg, worshipful master; William Grimm, senior warden; Albert Gerhardt, junior warden; Harry Ruhn, treasurer; Charles B. Curnayan, secretary; William Clasen, senior deacon; Leo Weinberger, junior deacon.

This lodge owns a handsome building dedicated February 22, 1924, costing \$40,000. It is situated at Clifton and Calhoun streets, overlooking the campus of the University of Cincinnati.

Mt. Washington Lodge, No. 642, was chartered October 18, 1917, with twenty-five members, which has grown to 103. The 1926 elective officers are: W. D. Pancoast, worshipful master; E. J. Spohrle, senior warden; G. R. Adams, junior warden; G. V. Riggs, treasurer; Robert L. Strong, secretary; J. H. Bennett, senior deacon; W. S. Taylor, junior deacon; W. J. Burns, tyler. The order leases its hall at 2249 Beechmont Avenue, Mt. Washington.

Cincinnati Lodge, No. 133, was organized October 24, 1845, with only nine charter members. The first elective officers were: Absalom Death, worshipful master; James Saffin, senior warden; F. Bodman, junior warden; I. Mooney, treasurer; I. Messick, secretary; I. Ernest, senior deacon; A. Hollowell, junior deacon; Samuel P. Reese, tyler.

The present membership is about 600. The lodge is located in the Avon Temple, Windham Avenue. The present (1926) elective officers are: Arthur J. Knabe, worshipful master; Samuel Stern, senior warden; Herbert G. Knabe, junior warden; Nathan Rosenbaum, treasurer; Leonard Freiberg, secretary; S. Z. Rothchild, senior deacon; Gale B. Murney, junior deacon; Harry Marlinder, tyler.

Enoch T. Carson Lodge, No. 598, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under dispensation March 1, 1907; chartered October 17, 1907, and had for its first elective officers: A. J. Hauser, worshipful master; A. Neurenberger, senior warden; E. D. Aughinbaugh, junior warden; O. M. Mueller, treasurer; H. Whyrich, secretary; William Dock, tyler. The number of charter members was 134, but the present membership is 909. This lodge is located at No. 218 Ludlow Avenue, Clifton, Cincinnati. They occupy the Carson Masonic Temple, the corner stone of which was laid in 1924, and the temple cost \$135,000. The total cost of the temple, site, furniture and paraphernalia exceeds \$150,000.

The present (1926) officers include: W. H. Frantz, worshipful master; W. L. Baur, Senior warden; C. E. Franz, junior warden; Roy Manogue, treasurer; William Henke, secretary; H. Lucker, senior deacon; R. H. Cross, junior deacon; C. F. Lenzer, senior steward; A. T. Brennan, junior steward; S. Arnsperger, tyler.

**Masonic Library Association**—From an historical account written on the Masonic Library of Cincinnati in 1908, ex-Judge A. B. Huston,



thirty-third degree Mason, gave paragraphs from which we are at liberty to quote in this connection:

"Among my earliest Masonic experiences, commencing more than fifty-five years ago, for I was made a Mason in 1853, were efforts to get books about the great Fraternity, to improve myself in Masonry and to improve other brethren by acquaintance with the literature of the Craft.

"Brother Enoch T. Carson, in an upper floor of his Freeman Avenue house in Cincinnati, had the nucleus of what afterwards grew to be his famous collection of English and French books on Masonic subjects along with his Shakespearian and other books.

"I and other Masons were always welcome, and we availed ourselves frequently of its advantages.

"Brother Cornelius Moore, for years the editor and publisher of the old 'Masonic Review' in Cincinnati, was also accumulating a creditable Masonic library.

"Bright Masons and reading Masons of the fifteenth and sixteenth Cincinnati bodies then existing, conceived the idea that the Masons of the city of Cincinnati should provide a library of distinctly Masonic books for the general use of all Masons who would contribute to promote it. The result was the organization of the Cincinnati Masonic Library Association, March 4, 1865, at the Masonic Temple, by Robert Allison, Charles Brown, Alfred Burdsall, John D. Caldwell, Joseph Durrell, Robert Gwynn, A. B. Huston, Frank J. Leavitt, Howard Matthews, S. C. Newton, David Urner, and probably others, whose names are not recalled. Brothers Carson and Moore, above-mentioned, were very friendly to this library scheme, but did not participate in the organization of the association.

"John D. Caldwell was elected president, David Urner secretary, treasurer and librarian. Dr. S. H. Wardle later succeeded Brother John D. Caldwell as president."

Four hundred books was the foundation of this library, each and every one containing an interesting important series of Masonic publications. The collection was owned by a stock company at first and little was accomplished toward building up a library from 1867 to 1873, when A. B. Huston was elected president and chairman of the executive committee, which position he held for twenty-eight years. On April 23, 1901, an association was organized to be known as "The Masonic Library Association," the same to be represented through the various lodges then numbering only ten in the city. The objects of this association were to be that of acquiring and maintaining a Masonic library for the free use of the members of contributing lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, and such others as an executive committee should determine. To this association were turned over all of the old collection of books, magazines, catalogs, manuscripts, documents, pictures, coins, book cases, tables, chairs,

and all other property of every description belonging to the old Cincinnati Masonic Library Association, and then in the Masonic Temple. The document was signed by A. B. Huston, its president; E. H. Kirk, secretary.

Thirteen Hamilton County organizations affiliated by making the contributions as requested and by electing representatives in 1901. In 1908 their official report shows the following:

By donations and purchases, the library now owns 3,409 Masonic books, pamphlets, etc., including the beginning of a growing Masonic Museum, consisting of medals, aprons, relics and other Masonic souvenirs. Of these books 1,150 are Masonic history, philosophy, ritual, and other general Masonic literature. The library, therefore, now contains over 7,000 volumes, all available and for the free use of those entitled to the advantages and privileges of the library, under the ample provision of the new constitution adopted September 14, 1908, published herewith.

The library is to be not only headquarters for brethren to procure Masonic books of reference, general literature and reports of proceedings, but a reading room and place for exchange of practical Masonic information and for Masonic social and intellectual intercourse.

**The Cincinnati Masonic Temple**—Standing as a monument to the aspirations, the idealizations, the quickening spirituality and the patriotic devotion of those who compose the Masonic fraternity in Cincinnati will be the new Masonic Temple on Fifth Street, between Sycamore and Broadway, construction of which is now well under way.

This temple, when completed, will be among the largest and most imposing structures devoted entirely to fraternal activity in the world. Although representing an investment of more than \$4,000,000.00 it will be entirely free from debt, due to the liberality of the membership of the affiliated bodies. One of the largest gifts was by Charles P. Taft, who contributed generously in honor of his brother, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, and in memory of his father, Alphonso Taft. Another important contribution was the donation of a tract of land 30 feet on Broadway by 208 feet, by Mrs. Mary B. Emery. This enabled the Temple Company to set back the building on the Fifth Street frontage, making it possible to widen Fifth Street 25 feet without disturbing the building.

The site occupies the entire frontage on the south side of Fifth Street, between Sycamore and Broadway, a distance of 414 feet, and goes back for a depth of 195 feet and 4½ inches on Sycamore Street, and 186 feet 10 inches on Broadway. The Broadway frontage encompasses the site formerly occupied by the Scottish Rite Cathedral which was removed for the larger structure.

The title of the property is in The Masonic Temple Company, whose board of directors, representing the various Masonic bodies that will



VIEW OF MASONIC TEMPLE





occupy the temple, is as follows: William Gilbert, president; Charles F. Hake, Jr., vice-president; F. Wm. Harte, secretary; William J. Howard, treasurer; C. Lee Downey, Dr. W. D. Haines, Thomas Kite, William Leiman, M. W. McIntyre, Theodore Mayer, William B. Melish, Jacob Menderson, John W. Neil, Judge John G. O'Connell, William H. Tatemman, Ralph A. Tingle, Saul Zielonka and Frank J. Zumstein. Of these, the following constitute the Building Committee: C. Lee Downey, chairman; Dr. W. D. Haines, William J. Howard, William Leiman, M. W. McIntyre, and William H. Tatemman. The administrative committee, composed of John H. Dickerson, chairman; George F. Dieterle, secretary; Charles W. Dupuis, Maurice E. Pollak and Maurice J. Freiberg, oversees generally the work of the building committee and other committees. Jos. W. Kahler is general auditor of the Temple Company, and Fred G. Flatt, secretary of the building committee.

Ground for the new temple was broken on December 14, 1925. The Ferro Constructon Company, general contractors, have agreed to have the building under roof by December, 1926, and, according to Harry Hake, architect, the temple will be ready for occupancy by December, 1927.

When completed, the temple will be occupied by the following Masonic bodies: Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Syrian Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the following Blue Lodges: Cincinnati, No. 133; Cynthia, No. 155; Excelsior, No. 369; High Noon, No. 635; Kilwinning, No. 356; Lafayette, No. 81; McMillan, No. 141; Miami, No. 46; N. C. Harmony, No. 2; Vattier, No. 386; Cincinnati Council, No. 1; Cincinnati Chapter, No. 2; Kilwinning Chapter, No. 97; and McMillan Chapter, No. 19; and the following Commanderies: Cincinnati, No. 3; Hanselmann, No. 16; Trinity, No. 44; Knights Templar; and Chapters of the Eastern Star.

The illustration shown here represents the new temple as it will appear when completed. The plans divide the structure into three main sections, known as units A, B and C.

Unit A contains the main auditorium, located at the corner of Fifth and Sycamore. The building has a frontage of approximately 130 feet on Fifth Street, by 187 feet on Sycamore, with a height of nearly 70 feet from the street level. The auditorium has a stage approximately 45 feet deep by 95 feet wide and proscenium arch of 50 feet. The seating capacity is slightly over 2,500. All modern mechanical devices will be installed, making the stage adapted to every requirement. The spacious lobbies and corridors, combined with the beautiful parlors, and comfortable smoking and retiring rooms, will add charm and splendor which will bring pleasure and convenience to each visitor.

Unit B is the York Rite section, fronting 135 feet on Fifth Street and extending 187 feet south to the alley. In the center of this section is the

main entrance, approached through an arch of impressive design, leading through a wide corridor into a rotunda of great expanse, having a ceiling two stories in height. The rotunda will be finished in pleasing artificial travertine, adding richness to its majestic proportions and grace to entrances at right and left of its center, which open into Founder's Hall and the Library, respectively. At the farther end of the rotunda a wide corridor makes space for broad stairs at right and left and a series of elevators in the center. In Unit B halls are provided for the Blue lodges, Royal Arch chapters and Commanderies, Syrian Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Eastern Star chapters, Masonic Library and Masonic Employment Bureau, for all of which exacting care has been exercised to provide comfort, convenience and artistry. In addition, this unit will contain the Founder's Hall, on the walls of which will be listed in bronze the names of the members and those in whose memory gifts were made to the building fund.

Unit C is given over entirely to the Scottish Rite, with its wonderful modern amphitheatre and splendid floor level stage. It has a frontage on Broadway of about 98 feet, extending westwardly approximately 145 feet to join Unit B. This hall will seat about 1,350 people, including candidates and officers, and is so arranged that everyone seated has a clear vision of not only the stage, but all of the floor work space. Special features of this unit include a large reception room for members, class rooms for candidates, waiting rooms for mixed choirs, spacious check rooms, double dressing rooms and a dining room with balcony, which permits of seating in excess of 1,100 at one time. The main entrance to Unit C is from Broadway, but connecting corridors permit of entrance and free circulation through Unit B to Fifth Street.

In addition to the dining room described in Unit C, there are many minor dining rooms, accomodating from 75 to 250, and the large Shrine dining room in Unit A seating 1,000. The combined accommodations in the various connected dining rooms permit of seating about 3,000 guests at one time, and all may be conveniently served from the main kitchen. Other special features are bowling alleys, card rooms, band room, spacious locker space, numerous shower baths, smoking rooms, committee rooms and reading rooms.

The building in ensemble are so connected as to give the appearance of a single structure, and the provisions for occupancy permit of connected or separate use as required.

The exterior, facing thoroughfares, is of Indiana gray limestone with a polished granite base course. The stone is of rusticated design with heavy stone columns in the center section, which extend from the base line of the second floor to the top of the building, and are symmetrically balanced by pilaster across the Fifth Street facade of the main auditorium continuing down the Sycamore facade to the alley. The classical design







NEW ELKS' TEMPLE (FROM DRAWING)

is emphasized by the heavy rusticated gray stone and studied symbolic embellishments in the frieze.

The corner stone was laid during the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Free and Accepted Masons, in Cincinnati, October 20, 1926, at which time the work had so progressed that the broad expanse and large proportions impressed those in attendance with the extent of this undertaking and brought a realization that this is to be a structure in keeping with the dignity and greatness of the order.

**Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks**—The material for this article on the history of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, of this order, has been furnished by Exalted Ruler Charles E. Dornette:

The Elks Lodge in Cincinnati was first opened Tuesday, December 26, 1876, at 114 West Fourth Street, with a total membership of three. This was just sufficient to form a quorum under the rules of the order at that date. The founders of the lodge here were: Nick Roberts, a celebrated manager of pantomime productions; Al. Thayer, dramatic editor of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," and Peter Allen. At that time the order of Elks was composed almost exclusively of members of the theatrical professions. First it was necessary that twenty charter members be secured; then three of this number were required to be initiated in New York Lodge, No. 1; after initiation they were entitled to ask for demits and for a charter for the proposed new lodge at Cincinnati. These requirements all having been observed, the officers of the New York lodge then received the Cincinnatians with great ceremony, formally initiating them and granting a dispensation for the new lodge on December 17, 1876. Al. Thayer was first inducted into the mysteries of the order, and thereby became the patriarch of the Ohio Herd of Elks. Then it may be looked upon as authentic that the dispensation for this lodge was granted by New York Lodge, No. 1, on December 17, 1876; instituted December 31, 1876; chartered December 11, 1877, and incorporated under the laws of Ohio, January 18, 1889. The lodge was instituted with twenty-two members present, and officers were duly elected and installed. Al. Thayer was chosen first exalted ruler of the lodge; Peter Allen, esteemed leading knight; R. E. J. Miles, esteemed loyal knight; John Havlin, treasurer; Lev. S. Steele, secretary.

The second meeting of this lodge was held January 14, 1877, and the following February 25, 1877, the first social session was held. At this time the total wealth of the lodge in Cincinnati was \$22.00 worth of property carried from place to place in a wooden chest. Storm after storm, financial and otherwise, overtook this order, but it was finally successful, and by 1889 it enjoyed a membership of 222 and had property



valued at \$758.00. In 1922, 3,500 members were enrolled and the property was valued at \$700,000.

As to places of meeting let it be stated in this connection that for a time lodge meetings were held in the old Buckeye Billiard Hall on Fourth Street, between Race and Vine streets. The first permanent quarters were secured in the rooms of Eagle Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Eighth Street and Central Avenue. Next it had a home in the Odd Fellows' Temple, Fourth and Home streets, where it remained until 1881, when it moved its effects to No. 200 Vine Street, just above Fifth Street. Here it remained (save for a short time in Douglas Castle, Sixth and Walnut streets), until the dedication of the first Elk's Temple on Elm Street, between Ninth and Court streets, in 1898. This served well its purpose until the erection of the present magnificent temple in 1923, the same standing on the site of the first home the order had in the city, and this stands as a monument to the earnest endeavor of loyal members. The skillful architect who designed the new temple is Harry Hake. On approaching the temple on Elm Street, one is impressed with the style and majesty of the structure. Bedford limestone is the material used in the first story, while brick and stone are employed in handsome fashion in the upper part of the structure. Words fail to describe the beauty of this temple—it has to be seen. A ten thousand dollar memorial tablet in memory of John Galvin, exalted ruler and mayor of Cincinnati, was presented by the Grand Lodge of America; the architect and superintendent was Harry Hake. The sculptress, Mrs. Mary L. Alexander, exhibited rare genius.

The past exalted rulers of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, have been as follows:

Al. Thayer .....	1876-77	William Bodemer .....	1901-02
L. O. Shaughnessey .....	1877-78	William A. Hopkins .....	1902-03
W. A. Cotter .....	1878-79	Amor Smith, Jr. ....	1903-04
J. B. McCormick .....	1879-80	August Herrmann .....	1904-05
Dr. C. S. Muscroft, Jr. ....	1880-81	Frank H. Kirchner .....	1905-06
William Shaw .....	1881-82	Lee Bamberger .....	1906-07
A. J. Gilligan .....	1882-83	Anthony B. Dunlap .....	1907-08
Al. Thayer .....	1883-84	J. S. Richardson .....	1908-09
H. C. Talmadge .....	1884-85	Richard A. Powell .....	1909-10
Al. H. Thayer .....	1885-86	Edward T. Allen .....	1910-11
Al. H. Thayer .....	1886-87	Jos. S. Podesta .....	1911-12
L. M. Hadden .....	1887-89	Bernard Levy .....	1912-13
William Ziegler .....	1889-90	Frank J. Krollmann .....	1913-14
George R. Griffiths .....	1890-91	Charles H. Urban .....	1914-15
W. Scott Holmes .....	1891-92	John J. Cogan .....	1915-16
Norman G. Kenan .....	1892-93	Ernst Von Barga .....	1916-17
Hary C. Kleinfelter .....	1893-94	Mel F. Wuest .....	1917-18
Eugene L. Lewis .....	1894-95	Arthur M. Harris .....	1918-19
Edgar W. Donham .....	1895-96	Lawrence J. Casey .....	1919-20
John Galvin .....	1896-97	Walter H. Momberg .....	1920-21
Edward S. Keefer .....	1897-98	A. Bart Horton .....	1921-22
H. W. Morgenthaler .....	1898-99	Harry Appel .....	1922-23
Thomas J. Cogan .....	1899-1900	Charles E. Buning .....	1923-24
Frank T. Hier .....	1900-01	Charles E. Dornette .....	1924-25

The present officers (autumn of 1925) are: Exalted Ruler Charles E. Dornette, Esteemed Leading Knight Max Friedman, Esteemed Loyal Knight D. F. Frayser, Esteemed Lecturing Knight Howard Doyle, Secretary J. S. Richardson, Treasurer J. C. Kelley, Tyler Michael Ferrick. The number of members in good standing in November, 1925, is 4,100. The new temple was dedicated Thanksgiving Day, 1923. It is a magnificent structure of which the order and city in general point to with pride.

**Ladies Auxiliary, No. 17**, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, was organized in Cincinnati March 19, 1924, in room "G" at the Sinton Hotel, with twenty ladies present. Mr. C. E. Davis was the organizer. The first officers to be elected were as follows: President, Mrs. H. C. Davis; vice-president, Mrs. J. I. Wingate; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. F. Bowman. The motto adopted was the Golden Rule.

The charter members of this new order were: Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mrs. J. I. Wingate, Mrs. F. Bowman, Mrs. E. Beimford, Mrs. F. Bartlow, Mrs. I. Davis, Mrs. G. Davis, Mrs. C. Davis, Mrs. B. Doane, Mrs. C. Glindmeier, Mrs. F. Hendry, Mrs. J. Huelsman, Mrs. E. Hill, Mrs. J. Humphry, Mrs. E. McCabe, Mrs. J. Mooar, Mrs. J. Unger, Mrs. W. Weston, Mrs. W. Ludlow, Miss O. Bartlow.

**Independent Order of Odd Fellows**—Odd Fellowship originated in England and the first lodge in America was established in Baltimore, April 26, 1819, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of England. The order increased very rapidly, several other lodges being instituted under similar charters; and to effect a more general coöperation in the benevolent designs of the institution, it soon became necessary to establish an independent government of its interests in the United States. Preparations were accordingly made in 1822, and a charter was subsequently obtained from the Grand Lodge of England, in which an entire relinquishment of all inherent right, interest, government, and authority was given, and the "Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States of America" was regularly established in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. Lodges and encampments were later instituted in every State and territory in the United States, the total membership as early as 1840, amounting to over 15,000.

The first lodge organized in Ohio was in Cincinnati, December 23, 1830. July 1, 1840, the total membership in Ohio was 1,220. At that date there were ten subordinate and four encampments, a grand encampment and a grand lodge in Ohio.

In 1851 the Odd Fellows Hall, in Cincinnati, was at the northwest corner of Third and Walnut streets. The Grand Lodge of Ohio met in that hall at that date, as well as the grand encampment.

Cist's history of Cincinnati, in 1851, gave the following facts concerning Odd Fellows lodges in Cincinnati. The following lodges of this

fraternity are represented in the city: Ohio Lodge, No. 1; Washington Lodge, No. 2; Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3; Franklin Lodge, No. 4; William Penn Lodge, No. 56; Fidelity Lodge, No. 71; Magnolia Lodge, No. 83; Eagle Lodge, No. 100; Germania Lodge, No. 113; Metropolitan Lodge, No. 142; Mohawk Lodge, No. 150; Woodward Lodge, No. 149. The encampments of Cincinnati were then: Wildey, No. 1; Cincinnati, No. 22; Mahketawah, No. 32; Hesperian; and Schiller, No. 42. Coming down to 1904 there were thirty different Odd Fellow bodies in existence in Cincinnati.

The present roster of Odd Fellows' bodies in Cincinnati (1924) was as follows: The temple is located at the northwest corner of Elm and Seventh streets; alphabetically, the lodges as well as auxiliaries, are these: American Lodge, No. 170; Babel Palace, No. 17, P. K. of S.; Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3; Eagle Lodge, No. 100; Fidelity Lodge, No. 113; Franklin Lodge, No. 4; Fulton Rebekah Lodge, No. 586; Golden Rod Lodge, No. 473; Hawthorne Lodge, No. 793; Herman Lodge, No. 419; Laurel Lodge, No. 191; Mistletoe Rebekah Lodge, No. 40; Mohawk Lodge, No. 150; Nathan Stewart Lodge, No. 338; Northwestern Lodge, No. 296; Ohio Lodge, No. 1; Parkland Lodge, No. 799; Rebekah Lodge, No. 307; Spencer Lodge, No. 347; Tusculums Rebekah Lodge, No. 205; Vulcan Lodge, No. 187; Walnut Hills Rebekah Lodge, No. 180; William Tell Lodge, No. 335; Herman Encampment, No. 66; Madison Encampment, No. 60; Wildey Encampment, No. 1; Nathan Stewart Lodge, No. 338, Daughters of Rebekah; Western Star Lodge, No. 788; Queen City Canton, No. 84; Washington Lodge, No. 2; Odd Fellows Club; Past Order Grand Rebekah, meets at Odd Fellows Temple; Ivy Rebekah, No. 1.

The total number of members in this order in Ohio is, according to the 1923 official report from the Grand Lodge, two hundred thousand.

**First Grand Lodge Officers**—As recorded in the Journal of the Grand Lodge of 1878 the following were the first officers of the Grand Lodge of Ohio: Richard Cheavens, G. M.; Samuel Pell, D. G. M.; J. G. Joseph, G. W.; Jacob W. Holt, G. C.; William West, G. T.; Samuel Cobb, G. Secretary. After a review of the entire case it was decided that the Grand Lodge was not "regularly" instituted until February 7, 1833, when it was done by the Grand Sire.

The removal of the grand lodge to Columbus was approved September 20, 1851.

**Encampment**—Wildey Encampment, No. 1, was instituted at Cincinnati September 24, 1839. The following officers were installed: R. R. Andrews, G. P.; William S. Kelley, G. H. P.; Samuel B. Neill, G. S. W.; Jacob Keller, G. S.; William Runnells, G. T.; James Read, G. J. W.; Jacob Ernst, G. S.





MASONIC TEMPLE



KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS TEMPLE



SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL



ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE



Independent Order of Odd Fellows has today, in Ohio, 200,000 members; there are 727 subordinate lodges. The largest lodge in Ohio today is Central Grove Lodge, No. 891, Toledo.

**Growth of Odd Fellowship**—From the humble but illustrious beginning, the membership of this order in the United States has grown in the 106 years intervening to fully 2,200,000. The beneficial work the order has done is shown in the record of the \$7,000,000 which it paid out in 1922, and in \$82,000,000 which has been brought into the coffers of the lodge to aid and comfort those who were the most needy.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio has usually been well represented from the city of Cincinnati and vicinity by able executives who have filled their respective positions with exceptional ability. Every Odd Fellow who reads this page will recall the corps of grand lodge officers of 1923, including Loren E. Souers, of Canton, grand master; A. E. Mann, of Findlay, deputy grand master; G. F. Brown, Lebanon, grand warden; H. D. Chaffin, grand secretary; George C. Kolb, M. D., of Cincinnati, grand treasurer; George M. Neffner, New Vienna, grand warden; Ralph P. Miller, Columbus, assistant grand secretary; Major-General Fred H. A. Hahn, commanding department of Ohio.

Among the grand lodge officers from this part of the State, who have been reelected numerous times and are still in office, should be named Dr. George C. Kolb, who was elected grand treasurer in 1922, and reelected in each year since. He was representative to the grand lodge in 1897-1900; grand warden, 1902-03; deputy grand master, 1903-04; grand master, 1904-05; grand representative to grand lodge, 1907-11, and at present grand treasurer.

**Odd Fellows Temple of Cincinnati**—This fine structure is located on the corner of Elm and Seventh streets and was erected between the years 1892 and 1894. Its cost (when material and work was very low) was \$600,000. Within this immense modern structure are nine complete Odd Fellows lodge rooms, wherein nine separate lodges meet at once, independent one of the other. Then there are many other fraternities which lease lodge rooms in this building, besides scores of business and professional offices. It took more than money to construct this magnificent temple—it took brains and muscle all in tune, and a business head to finance the great undertaking, to do which, in reality, a banking house had first to be established.

Odd Fellowship demands no surrender of individuality, it insists upon no enslavement to convention. It seeks not to paralyze initiative by imposing iron-clad rules or subjecting all alike to a crude and callous process of standardization. It recognizes the truth of many men, many minds, and cheerfully concedes that men accepting the same ideals may yet live their own lives and work out their several destinies in diverse



ways and in accordance with the promptings of the inner monitor, over which no alien master may rightfully bear sway. Union among Odd Fellows does not mean to spell self-effacement, nor, on the other hand, does it connote a band of eccentric separatists, cast in a common mold.

Odd Fellowship has its symbolism and its mysteries, but it is not, in any sense, exclusively a secret society. Its signs and countersigns, its grips and pass-words, its paraphernalia and its ornate ritual may all pass the comprehension of the uninitiated; but its essential principles are open to all, and its good deeds are performed impartially and without partisan discrimination for the benefit of all.

Its stately structure has been reared upon the fundamental postulate that "Faith without works is dead," and its mission has been to magnify this doctrine as the leading article in any stable covenant of true fellowship and to exemplify its implications in practice.

Concerning the million and more women of the Rebekahs degree of Odd Fellowship, Mrs. Goodman, president of the Kentucky State Assembly recently wrote:

The Rebekah degree was adopted September 20, 1851. Schuyler Colfax (a former vice-president under President U. S. Grant), by his eloquence won for us over the opposition of Past Grand Sire Kennedy of New York, the adoption of the Rebekah degree, thus becoming the Father of Rebekah Odd Fellowship.

The great principles of Rebecca Odd Fellowship are represented by three links, which we are all so familiar with, and which represents Friendship, Love and Truth, three-fold cord, which through the long history of mankind has helped many a weary soul up the hill of difficulty and on to more serene plains on the highway of life. These three qualities about each of which we could say much, and still leave unsaid a great deal that might help us in our lives, are the very foundation principles of our order; the object of which we meet together; that our love for our fellowman we might extend the hand of friendship, and prove the truth that God is love, by thus cultivating the Divine spark that lies within each one of us.



## CHAPTER XX.

### AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF CITY AND VICINITY.

The present Hamilton County Agricultural Society was organized in 1855, and of which the reader will see presently, but, prior to that date, interest was paid to agriculture and kindred vocations. One of the interesting organizations was known as "The Cincinnati Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Economy," which indeed had a long enough name, at least. One of the pioneer directories treats this in part as follows:

Among the officers of this society, in 1819, were the following: William Henry Harrison, president (later was President of the United States); Andrew Mack, first vice-president; Ethan Stone, second vice-president; Zaccheus Biggs, third vice-president; Stephen Wood, fourth vice-president; Jesse Embree, secretary; James Findlay, treasurer; James Taylor, Ephraim Brown, Daniel Drake, Jacob Burnet, William Corry, Gorham A. Worth, Isaac H. Jackson, James C. Morris, and Jacob Broadwell, standing committee. Its general purpose seems to have been the improvement of agriculture and domestic productions for a remedy against the unhappy effects of foreign merchandise. The society was to hold stated meetings, collect a library and give prizes for the best productions in agriculture or domestic manufactures, as well as for essays on these topics. But to us today the most interesting feature was its declarations as here shown:

"Being convinced that a retrenchment in the expense of living will be an important mean in alleviating the difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments which exist in every section of the country, we concur in adopting and recommending to our fellow citizens the following declarations, *viz*:

"1st. We will not purchase, or suffer to be used in our families, any imported liquors, fruits, nuts, or preserves of any kind, unless they shall be required in case of sickness.

"2d. Being convinced that the practice which generally prevails of wearing suits of black as testimonials of respect for the memory of departed friends, is altogether useless, if not improper, while it is attended with a heavy expense, we will not sanction it hereafter in our families, or encourage it in others.

"3d. We will not purchase for ourselves or our families, such articles of dress as are expensive, and are generally considered as ornamental, rather than useful.

"4th. We will abstain from the use of imported goods of every description as far as may be practical, and we will give a preference to the

articles that are of the growth and manufacture of our own country, when the latter can be procured.

"5th. We will not purchase any articles, either of food or dress, at prices that are considered extravagant, or that the citizens generally cannot afford to pay; but will rather abstain from the use of such articles until they can be obtained at reasonable prices.

"6th. We will observe a rigid economy in every branch of our expenditures, and will, in all our purchases, be influenced by necessity rather than convenience, and by utility rather than ornament.

"7th. We believe that the prosperity of the country depends in a great degree on a general and faithful observance of the foregoing declaration—we therefore promise that we will adhere to it ourselves, and that we will recommend it to others."

**Agricultural Advantages**—A circular sent east and to foreign countries, published by Joel Barlow and the agents of the Scioto Company, to promote immigration from France, especially, described Ohio country generally. The advantages offered farmers were described as follows:

"In all parts the soil is deep, rich, producing in abundance wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, the tree that furnishes the food for the silk worm, the grape vine, cotton. The tobacco is of a quality much superior to that of Virginia, and the crops of wheat are much more abundant here than in any other part of America. The ordinary crop of corn is from sixty to eighty English bushels per acre. The bottom lands are especially adapted to the production of all the commodities we have just enumerated. Then there are the vast plains, which are met with in this territory, intersected with little brooks, the land being suitable for the culture of rice, which grows here abundantly. Hops are also produced spontaneously in this territory, and there are also the same peaches, plums, pears, melons, and in general all the fruits which are produced in the temperate zone.

"When inhabitants shall come here from all parts of the world, nature will have provided for them, at least for one year, all they need, without the necessity for making purchases at all."

The first definite information to be obtained relative to the land and its products is contained in Dr. Drake's "Pictures of Cincinnati." This book was published in 1815 to bring to the attention of travelers and land-seekers the advantages of the Miami country. For the prices of land in that year it was estimated that within three miles of Cincinnati, at this time, the prices of good unimproved land, are between \$50 and \$150 per acre, varying according to the distance. From this limit to the extent of 12 miles they decreased from \$30 to \$10. Near the principal villages of the Miami country, it commands from \$20 to \$40; in remoter sections, it is from \$4 to \$8—improvements in all cases advancing the price from 25



to 100 per cent. An average for the settled portions of the Miami country, still supposing the land fertile and uncultivated, may be stated at \$8; if cultivated, at \$12. From this very low average it may be seen that the amount of improved land near Cincinnati was, in the early part of the nineteenth century, very scarce indeed, only the alluvial bottom lands close to the city being settled or improved to any extent. The principal kinds of grain raised were corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley. Corn and wheat were raised on almost every farm, the latter being slightly better adapted to the soil than was corn. The average corn crop for the region was said to be forty bushels to the acre, although the yield was much higher in some instances, and twenty-two bushels was about the average yield per acre of wheat, with a medium weight of about sixty pounds per bushel. Oats averaged about thirty-five bushels to the acre but was not so extensively cultivated as corn or wheat, and rye found its only uses as horse feed and in the distillation of whiskey, being, therefore, much more limited in amount than the two leading grains. The erection of two breweries in Cincinnati, and a demand for the beer all down the Mississippi Valley, even to New Orleans, created a demand for barley, which increased rapidly.

Fruits in large quantities were raised even at that early day, apples being particularly successful in this climate, and annually large amounts of cider were made. Peaches of unusual perfection were found on nearly every farm, and pears, cherries, and plums were common throughout the district, although apricots and nectarines did not thrive.

Flax and hemp were raised on nearly every farm, but the flax was said to be poorer in quality than that of the eastern States, especially in point of oil from the seed, and the hemp production early fell off because of the low price obtained for it. The raising of stock, hogs, sheep, and cattle, was prosecuted with the utmost profit on account of the rich meadow lands of the country, and the flesh was said to be of a superior quality to the eastern meats. However, as was universally true in new countries, the methods of cultivation, or rather the lack of method, worked harm to the soil, as the farmers relied too greatly on the fertility of their land and too little upon their own labor. An excess of ambition to grow wealthy, led to an overplanting with the result that either a large share of the land went to waste, or the crops were neglected on the whole, and briars and weeds grew so profusely that they seriously retarded the development of the soil.

In 1819 it was stated that the Land District of Cincinnati was bounded on the east by the Virginia Military Reservation, on the west by the Jeffersonville and White River districts, on the north by Cass and McArthur's purchase, and on the south by the Ohio River.

The first society's books, under date of 1854, show a balance in treasury amounting to \$204.60. The first entry in the new account book

opened April 21, 1855, shows "Amount paid N. G. Hedges, for Fair Grounds, \$2,287.50," and again May 1st, the same year, the same amount to the same man for the balance they owed him for lands. In September, 1855, the treasurer reported amount on hand (probably coming from the State) \$2,829.31.

The fact that the early books and records of the society have not all been preserved and turned over to the present secretary, makes it an impossible task to give an account of early fairs and who had charge of the same. The present grounds, at the same place the fairs have always been held, at old Carthage, now within the city limits, contain forty-seven acres and is enclosed with a suitable, permanent fence. The improvements are second to no other fair ground in Ohio. The same includes buildings, etc., erected at an expense of \$200,000. There is a fine, newly perfected race track of a half mile circle; an Agricultural Hall costing in excess of \$40,000; this was built in 1818; the Fine Arts Building, erected in 1923 at a cost of \$3,500; besides there is a Dining Hall, costing \$7,500; ladies rest rooms, etc., costing more than \$5,000.

The society keeps an office open two days each week in the courthouse. The 1925-26 officers are inclusive of the following: President George K. Foster, Vice-president John Mueller, Treasurer W. L. Doty, Secretary D. L. Sampson, Assistant Secretary M. A. Hartke. Directors in 1925: W. L. Doty, J. T. Sater, George E. Pfau, John Mueller, H. Lee Early, C. De Laney, D. R. Van Atta, E. M. Armstrong, George K. Foster, R. E. Simmonds, and M. Y. Cooper.

The present membership tickets are \$1.75; general admission, 50 cents; automobiles, 25 cents; grandstand box-seats, \$1.00; grandstand admission, 50 cents. The general admission to the county fair is fifty cents, and children under ten years of age go in free. The last annual exhibition held last autumn was the society's seventieth fair. It would require a large volume to give the proceedings of all of these fairs, suffice to state that there have been but few, if any, poor fairs, and many have been record breakers for the commonwealth.

**Early Agricultural Interests**—In 1840 Cincinnati was known to be the center of the largest and most fertile growing region in the world, comprising more than 10,000,000 acres of tillable soil, which, if properly worked, could produce sufficient farm products to support a population of 4,000,000. The region was especially adapted to the growing of grains and stock, wheat, corn, barley, oats, and hops being produced abundantly, and horses, cattle, mules, sheep, and hogs in immense numbers. In addition to these resources there were lesser products but of great value, such as hemp, tobacco, strawberries, grapes, etc. It was highly important to the business welfare of Cincinnati that the roads and canals, and the railroads which came later, should traverse this fertile district in such a



*Simon L. Corpz*

President of Cincinnati Horticultural Society, Editor of The Cincinnati in the 60's.



UNION STOCKYARDS





manner as to concentrate at this city the immense agricultural business of the valley.

The growing of grapes had been attempted from the earliest days in the vicinity of Cincinnati, but not with a very qualified success until about the middle of the century, when that branch of horticulture began to take on proportions entitling it to the consideration of the city. At that time Cincinnati became noted to the visitors for the number of vineyards which the surrounding hills boasted, and it was confidently believed that the time was not far distant when this region would be to America what the Rhine country was to Europe. In 1851 there were, within a circle of twenty miles from this city, more than three hundred vineyards, which totalled about nine hundred acres. Only half of this acreage was bearing in that year, the rest being newly planted, but the production of wine for 1850 was estimated at 120,000. This demonstrated that the culture of grapes could be prosecuted successfully and with great profit in the valley, and new vineyards yearly made their appearance. Emphasis was placed on the superior grade of wine made from the native Catawba grape, which was said to be equal to the better qualities of Rhenish, and it was believed that it would be but a short time before foreign wines would be displaced on the markets by the native wines. Mr. Nicholas Longworth did more than any other man in this region toward the promotion of this industry, conducting experiments for twenty-five years with both native and foreign grapes. He expended money liberally in this interest, and published frequent newspaper articles to aid the farmers who attempted to produce grapes commercially.

That the raising of stock for the markets was an industry of magnitude is indicated by the large amount of meat business done in Cincinnati in 1851. To accommodate this business there were six market houses, or markets, all of which were of considerable size. They were called Lower Market, Canal, Pearl, Fifth, Sixth, and Wade Street markets. The Pearl Street Market was 340 feet in length, the Wade, 250 feet, and the others ranged between 370 and 395 feet; most of the markets were 36 feet in width. Here meats and vegetables were displayed for sale, but so great was the amount of the business done that it could not all be transacted in the markets, and almost an equal amount was done at stands outside. There was no lack of supply for these markets, and as high as 1,950 market wagons have brought the produce from the fertile Miami farms in a single day.

Cincinnati was known in those days as "Porkopolis," but its preëminence in pork packing was but little greater than the beef operations conducted here, although the latter phase of packing was less well known to the outside world. No comparisons with other cities engaged in the industry can be made for that date (1851), but it is quite certain that the

quality of beef marketed at Cincinnati was unexcelled in any other market.

Christmas day was the occasion of an annual exhibit of stall-fed meat and the excellence of the display was the pride of the men engaged in the industry, and a description of one of these exhibitions appeared in a publication of 1851. "Sixty-six bullocks, of which probably three-fourths were raised and fed in Kentucky, and the residue in our own State; 125 sheep, hung up whole at the edges of the stalls; 350 pigs, displayed in rows on platforms; ten of the finest and fattest bears Missouri could produce, and a buffalo calf, weighing 500 pounds, caught at Santa Fé, constituted the materials for this Christmas pageant. The whole of the beef was stall-fed, some of it since the cattle had been calves, their average being four years, and average weight of 1,600 pounds, ranging from 1,388, the lightest, to 1,896, the heaviest. This last was four years old, and had taken the premium every year at exhibitions in Kentucky since it was a calf. The sheep were Bakewell and Southdown, and ranged from 90 to 190 pounds to the carcass, dressed and divested of the head, etc. The roasters or pigs would have been considered extraordinary anywhere but at Porkopolis, the grand emporium of hogs. Suffice to say, they did no discredit to the rest of the show. Bear meat is a luxury unknown in the East, and is comparatively rare here. It is the *ne plus ultra* of table enjoyment."

It is evident from this that the quality of meats at Cincinnati was unrivalled anywhere else in the world. It was stated that the fat on the flanks of the beef measured over seven inches in thickness, specimens of all meats sent to eastern points were received with little less than wonder, and the price of beef at that time was eight cents for the choicest.

Cincinnati, being the center of the hog raising district and the corn growing district, was without exception at that time, the largest pork market of the world. The corn crop of the United States was excessively heavy even at that time, but in 1847 only three per cent of the crop was exported. It became necessary, therefore, for the farmers to either distill spirits from the corn or feed it to hogs in order to get returns for their labor. Thus it was that the pork industry, especially of Cincinnati, increased rapidly to an enormous extent. The most popular breed of hogs was a cross of Irish Grazier, Byfield, Berkshire, Russia, and China, for it was discovered that this breeding gave the best results in regard to fat, quality, size, and shape. The general run of hogs reached from eleven to eighteen months of age before slaughtering, although some few attained a greater age. They were allowed to run in the woods until about six weeks before they were to be slaughtered, when they were driven into the corn fields to fatten. Some farmers brought as many as a thousand head of hogs to the slaughter houses annually, although the average number was between 200 and 300 head. Lots of fewer than 100 were



bought up by drovers and driven into the pens close to the various packing houses. The packing industry was at first more or less scattered over the whole of the valley, but toward the middle of the century it became centered in Cincinnati almost to the exclusion of other points. In 1833, hogs were packed in Cincinnati to the number of 85,000; in 1844, to the number of 240,000, or 43 per cent of the hogs packed in Ohio, and in 1850 Cincinnati packed 80 per cent of the hogs in Ohio, 563,645 hogs being packed by local operators. The various classes of the manufactured articles from these 500,000 hogs were as follows: Barrels of pork, 180,000; pounds of lard, 16,500,000; and bacon to the amount of 25,000,000 pounds. The residue of the pork, that is to say that part of the carcasses which entered into the manufacture of other articles, was used by others than the packers. For instance, one business house was engaged in the extracting of grease and its operations reached as high as 36,000 hogs in a season. Lard was shipped to Havana where it was used not only for cooking, but also for butter; it was also shipped extensively to the eastern markets for export to England and France either as lard or lard oil. It will be seen by the following list, to what an extent the manufacture of articles from the hog reached in 1850, aside from the three important classes of hog products mentioned above. Lard oil was manufactured to the amount of 1,200,000 gallons, star candles to the amount of 2,500,000 pounds, bar soap, 6,200,000 pounds, fancy soap, 8,800,000 pounds, prussiate of potash (Prussian blue) 60,000, the last named being used in eastern print factories. The pork packing of Cincinnati was over one-fourth, in fact 28 per cent, of the whole amount of the Mississippi Valley, and was directly due to the city's favorable location with respect to this fertile agricultural region.

Another farm product which found an important place in the markets at that time was the strawberry. Four thousand bushels of them were grown in the vicinity of Cincinnati and sold in the markets here in 1845, and so rapid was the increase in demand and production that 7,000 bushels was approximately the amount of that fruit consumed in 1848. Of these 7,000 bushels, 4,865 bushels were sold in the markets of the city, the rest being sold directly to the homes, and to steamboats, hotels, confectioners, and similar places. At least two-thirds of the strawberries sold in Cincinnati were cultivated along the Licking River, and thus water transportation was afforded for most of the crop, which was an important feature in the handling of such a delicate product.

In recent years, due to the efforts of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce, great progress has been made in bringing the city and farming districts into closer coöperation, a close relationship being effected between the county agent, the experiment farm, the schools and the Chamber of Commerce. The schools of the city have conducted classes in agriculture offering prizes for the best gardens and

for the best work done by the students, and students from Woodward High School were sent to Columbus in 1915 to attend lectures during Farmers' Week. The experiment farm has done splendid work in Hamilton County, having made a complete soil survey, introduced new methods of bookkeeping and distributing farm record books free to the farmers of the county in order that better records may be kept, and many other things of benefit to farmers too numerous to be here set forth. The Chamber of Commerce also took a great interest in farming conditions, and has given prizes for best crop results in the district. In order to be of still greater assistance to the farmers of Hamilton County, the Chamber of Commerce appointed Mr. Charles Moesser as its representative in the executive committee of the Hamilton County Coöperative Farm Bureau Association and the County Agricultural Agent, Mr. D. R. Van Atta, who has offices in the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed by the association as its representative in the chamber. Much of the above information has been gleaned from the late history of the Miami Valley, published in 1919.



## CHAPTER XXI.

### MUSICAL SOCIETIES AND MUSICIANS OF CINCINNATI.

The musical talent of this, the Queen City of the West, has been attractive from the earliest history of the community, even long before the town and city were ever incorporated or platted for municipal purposes. Readers who have delved into the annals of the first decade of the city will remember that it was very early in those years that one McLean joined to several other vocations, as of butcher and public officer, that of singing-master. As early as 1801, McLean run his advertisement for his singing school to be maintained by subscription at one dollar for thirteen nights of two dollars per quarter. "Subscribers to furnish their own books and candles."

The year in which Cincinnati became a city, 1819, the Episcopal Singing Society was organized, with Lyman Watson, the clock-maker, being its president; Ed. B. Cooke, secretary, and James M. Mason, treasurer. The young Arthur St. Clair offered a lot and Mr. Jacob Baymiller a building as a permanent home for this society. The society, for a long time, met in the old Baptist meeting-house on Sixth Street, then leased by the Church of Christ Episcopal denomination. The same year, and only four years after the Handel and Haydn Society was formed in Boston, the Haydn Society was organized here in Cincinnati. Its first concert was given on May 25, 1819, in the Baptist-Episcopal Church.

The following is an account of early-day musical interest in this city:

The Haydns gave their second concert in the fall of 1819, with a programme partly composed of classical music. Tickets were one dollar each—"one half of the proceeds to be appropriated to the several Sunday schools in the city, the other half to be applied for the purchase of music to remain the permanent property of the Cincinnati Haydn Society." The committee of arrangements for this concert consisted of Edwin Mathews and Charles Fox, the latter of whom, in union with Benjamin Ely, advertised a singing school to open at the Second Presbyterian Church December 17th following, "at early candlelight."

It is certain that, long before 1819, there was a lively interest in musical affairs here, for a prominent Cincinnati, the well-known author, Timothy Flint, had had printed, in 1816, at the "Liberty Hall" office, a new music book called "The Columbian Harmonist," for which there must have been some local demand, or he would not have ventured it upon the market. A year or more before this, in "Liberty Hall" of April 8, 1815, proposals were advertised for the publication by subscription of "a new and valuable collection of music, entitled 'The Western Harmonist,' by John McCormick," in which is this statement: "The author,



having been many years in the contemplation of this work, flatters himself that he will be able to furnish the different societies with the most useful tunes and anthems." From this it appears that there were also musical societies already in existence, from whom the author expected coöperation and material aid. A brass band is known to have been formally organized under a more general name as early as 1814.

In a more consecutive way H. A. Ratterman, in an elaborate essay read before the Literary Club November 9, 1879, has outlined the history of early music in Cincinnati. We subjoin some notes from the pages that embody the results of his industrious and well-directed labors:

General Wilkinson, who was commandant at Fort Washington after the departure of General Anthony Wayne, kept a band at the fort, which seems to have been rather highly accomplished for the time. They were, indeed, German and French musicians, who, says Klauprecht, in his *German Chronicle in the History of the Ohio Valley*, after speaking of Wilkinson's superb barge and the pleasure parties thereon, "accompanied them with the harmonies of Gluck and Haydn, and the reports of the champagne bottles transported the guests from the wilds of the Northwestern Territory into the Lucullian feasts of the European aristocracy.

But the time came when the gay general removed his headquarters to New Orleans and when Fort Washington passed into history. The artistic band also then disappeared, except from the pleasant memories of the pioneers and the old soldiers formerly at the fort.

One of the earliest musicians in Losantiville was Mr. Thomas Kennedy, a Scotchman, who came in the spring of 1789, and afterwards removed to the Kentucky shore, long giving to what has since become Covington, the name of Kennedy's Ferry. This bonnie Scot, like the renowned Arkansas traveller, has found a place in literature by the skillful use of his violin. A fellow-countryman of his, Mr. John Melish, was here in September, 1811, and of course visited Mr. Kennedy. In one of his volumes of travel he accordingly makes record:

Before we had finished our breakfast, Mr. Kennedy drew a fiddle from a box, and struck up the tune of "Rothemurchie's Rant." He played in the true Highland style, and I could not stop to finish my breakfast, but started up and danced Shantrews. The old man was delighted, and favored us with a great many Scottish airs. When he laid down the fiddle I took it up and commenced in my turn, playing some new strathspeys that he had not heard before; but he knew the spirit of them full well, and he also gave us Shantrews, "loupin' near bawk hight," albeit he was well stricken in years. He next played a number of airs, all Scottish, on a whistle.

Herr Klauprecht, in his "Chronik," says that a musical organization called the St. Cecilia Society was in existence here as early as 1816; but very little else is now known of it. The notices gleaned from the newspapers of the decade 1810-19 probably furnish all that is now certainly known of the musical societies of that time.

**Making Musical Instruments, Etc.**—A Mr. Tosso and a Mr. Douglass associated themselves in 1839 as "musical makers and importers of

musical instruments." Their store was on the north side of Fourth Street, between Main and Walnut streets.

The establishment of this firm reminds us that, as early as 1816, according to a correspondent of the Boston "Courier," there were "piano-fortes by the dozen in Cincinnati," although he complains that there was nobody to tune them. This must have been an error; for in December of the previous year Mr. Adolph Wapper was advertised in the local journals as a teacher of music, and likewise as a tuner and repairer of pianos. In the directory of 1819 Mr. George Charters is named as a piano-maker. He was also proprietor of the circulating library kept on Fifth, between Main and Sycamore streets.

Not far from this date the first organ was built here by the Rev. Adam Hurdus, a pioneer of 1806, an early merchant on Main Street, between Front and Second, and also the first preacher of the Gospel according to Swedenborg, west of the Alleghanies. He was minister to the New Jerusalem Society here while carrying on a regular business as organ builder at No. 127 Sycamore Street. It was no uncommon thing in those days, as we have already hinted, to see what would now be considered a singular coupling of vocations. One sign in town read, "Bookseller and Tailor"; a line in the directory informed the reader that Mr. ——— was "House and sign painter and minister of the gospel." This pioneer organ of Hurdus' was still in use in Lockland, this county, in 1880. Another organ builder, Israel Schooley, a Virginian, settled, in 1825, in Cincinnati. The same year the piano-makers noted as here were George Charters, Francis B. Garrish, an immigrant from Baltimore, and Aaron Golden. In 1828 was added the firm of Messrs. Steele & Clark. Two years previously the first general dealer in sheet music and musical instruments, Mr. John Imhoff, opened his store on the west side of Main Street, second door below Fourth, "at the sign of the violin," where he kept it for many years.

The Eclectic Academy of Music dated from 1834, although it was not incorporated until the next year. Its founders were two notable musicians of that day, Professors T. B. Mason and William T. Colburn. A well known German pianist, Mr. Louis Lemaire, was afterwards associated with them. A regular society was formed, however, of which Judge Jacob Burnet was president, Moses Lyon, vice-president, and Charles R. Folger, recording secretary. The object of the institution, as specified in the charter, was "to promote knowledge and correct taste in music, especially such as are adapted to moral and religious purposes." In 1841, according to Mr. Cist's book of that year, the academy had "a good library of music, vocal and orchestral; also attached to it an amateur orchestra of twenty-four instruments." Probably the leader of this band was the only person named at this time among the teachers of the acad-

emy as "Instrumental Professor"—Mr. Victor Williams. He is another of Cincinnati's musical veterans, a Swede by his nativity, and the active projector and originator of the first musical organization in the city on a large scale, the "American Amateur Association." This society of the far-reaching name had its birth here about 1846. It performed for the first time in public any grand oratorio music, among which may be named in successive renditions, Handel's *Mezziah*, Mozart's *Twelfth Mass*, Haydn's *Creation*, and *Third Mass*.

**Saengerbund Festivals**—These festivals were held in Cincinnati in 1849, in 1851, 1853, 1856, 1867, and the twenty-first was held in 1879, in Music Hall.

The relation of the Sængerfests to the May festivals, as preparers of the way, has already been suggested. By the beginning of 1872 the conditions were eminently favorable to the inauguration of the festivals. The city had become accustomed to the monster concerts of the Germans, and would welcome similar entertainments with elements from other nationalities in them; a great building, whose acoustic properties had proved very excellent for musical purposes, had been erected for the industrial expositions, and was suffered to stand from year to year, and was available for annual concerts; and, in another's words, "the Expositions, too, had demonstrated the fact that the citizens of Cincinnati were generous in their support of big things which made the city attractive, while the inhabitants of the surrounding country rejoiced in the opportunity of coming to town to spend their money."

**The College of Music**—Through the efforts of Colonel George Ward Nichols, president of the Festival Association, that wonderful musician, Theodore Thomas, was influenced to become the head of this institution in the spring of 1878. A corporation was obtained with a capital of \$450,000, with officers and directors as follows: George Ward Nichols, president; Peter Rudolph Neff, treasurer; J. Burnet, secretary—other members of the board were R. R. Springer and John Shillito. The college opened in October, 1878, with a faculty of eminent instructors. Professor Thomas withdrew from the college in 1879.

In September, 1878, there was formed another college of music in Cincinnati, known as the College of Music of Cincinnati, by Miss Dora Nelson. This was just a short time before the above named college came into existence. This concern became well known throughout the West generally.

Other musical institutions include the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, on Eighth Street, by Miss Clara Baur; the Cincinnati Musical Institute, by Miss Hattie E. Evans; the Academy of Music, etc.

**Music Hall Association**—The following account of the history of the Cincinnati Musical Hall Association was published in a local historical



work in 1880-81, and as it gives much valuable information is here quoted in full:

The success of the musical festivals and of the expositions, and the inadequacy and temporary character of the building used for their purposes, naturally led up to the thought of a permanent structure, which should be worthy of the riches and culture of the Queen City, and should be available for all great occasions and shows, when a monster audience-room or vast spaces for displays were desired. In May, 1875, the venerable and wealthy philanthropist, Mr. Reuben R. Springer, made the prompt erection of such an edifice possible by his munificent offer of a gift of \$125,000 for the purpose, if the people would contribute an equal sum, thus raising a quarter of a million, which proved, finally, to be but about half the sum necessary to execute the enlarged and liberal views ultimately entertained of the erection of a great Music Hall and the related buildings. The work of soliciting subscriptions to secure Mr. Springer's gift went briskly and successfully on; and in December of the same year an organization of subscribers was had, under the name of the Cincinnati Music-Hall Association. This body, a joint stock company, is constituted of fifty shareholders, who are elected by the entire body of subscribers to the fund, and who in turn elect from their number seven trustees, in whom was vested absolute authority, as an executive board, to construct the hall, and thenceforth to conduct its affairs. Each of the gentlemen appointed to represent the subscribers as a stockholder is depositary of one share of stock of the nominal or par value of \$20. He cannot sell his share except to a purchaser approved by the trustees, nor can it be sold to one who is already a stockholder. If the holder dies, his share reverts to the association, to be placed in the custody of a newly-elected member. The original trustees were elected for terms, severally, of one to seven years; and a trustee is now elected annually, whose term of services is seven years. The following-named gentlemen formed the original corps of trustees: Reuben R. Springer, for one year; Robert Mitchell, for two years; William H. Harrison, for three years; Julius Dexter, for four years; T. D. Lincoln, for five years; Joseph Longworth, for six years; and John Shillito, for seven years. Judge Longworth was made president of the board, Mr. Dexter secretary, and Mr. Shillito, treasurer. Mr. Dexter was also chairman of the building committee, with Messrs. Longworth and A. T. Goshorn as associates; and rendered most signal and efficient service in the active operations that rapidly followed. The smaller hall in the building, used for operettas, piano recitals, chamber concerts, and the like, was given the name of Dexter Hall, in honor of his services and his generous pecuniary contributions. The entire structure is often popularly called the Springer Music Hall, to perpetuate the name and fame of its founder. First and last, he gave to this monumental enterprise the aggregate sum of \$235,000—nearly the entire

amount to which his original benefaction looked. Among other gifts toward the erection of the hall and exposition buildings, must not be forgotten that of about \$3000, made by the children of the public schools, from the proceeds of four concerts given by them. The city of Cincinnati, as a municipal corporation, contributed the ground upon which the building stands, most of the large block bounded by Elm and Plum, Fourteenth and Grant streets, on the east facing the north part of Washington Park.

A year or two elapsed before the means were in hand and plans consummated for the erection of the hall. It was at last determined to complete the building, if possible, sufficiently for the holding therein of the May Festival of 1878; and most of the contracts were let April 28, of the previous year. Obstacles and delays were numerous in the construction of so great and unique an edifice, but the intelligence and energy of the building committee, with a competent staff of aids, triumphed over all difficulties, and the hall stood ready for dedication by the appointed time, when a splendid ceremonial formally set it apart to its destined purposes. The exposition annexes were subsequently added by the beneficence of Mr. Springer and others, and were first used for the Fair of 1879. They receive due notice and description in another part of this volume. An excellent account of the hall proper is contained in the little book descriptive of the organ, in which the cost of this building is placed at about \$307,000.

In this hall have been held all the great concerts and monster musical occasions in Cincinnati since its erection; also the National Democratic Convention and the Raikes Sunday School Centennial in June, 1880, popular Sunday afternoon services in the summer of the same year, and many other large meetings. The hall and exposition buildings must be so rented and managed as to yield no profit above what is necessary to keep them in repair. No stockholder can expect a dividend upon his share, and no trustee is allowed compensation for his services. The College of Music is the lessee of the hall, but several large rooms are occupied by the collections and classes of the Women's Art Museum Association. Both of these institutions, however, annually give way, during parts of September and October, to the occupation of all the buildings by the Industrial Exposition.

**The Music Hall**—In 1875, Reuben R. Springer contributed the sum of \$125,000 for the purpose of erecting upon the exposition site on Elm Street, the great Music Hall. This gift was conditioned upon the raising of an equal sum by the citizens and the perpetual exemption from taxation of the property. The conditions had been fully met by December of the same year and a stock company was formed consisting of fifty shareholders, under the name of the Cincinnati Music Hall Association.



MUSIC HALL



THE ART SCHOOL AND ART MUSEUM





The shareholders were elected by the entire body of subscribers to the fund and in their turn elected from their number seven trustees to act as an executive member. Each stockholder under the rules were entitled to hold but one share, which can be sold only to a purchaser approved by the trustees. The original board of trustees included Reuben R. Springer, Robert Mitchell, William H. Harrison, Julius Dexter, Timothy D. Lincoln, Joseph Longworth and John Shillito. Messrs. Longworth, Dexter, and Shillito were the president, secretary and treasurer, respectively. Mr. Dexter was the chairman of the building committee and associated with him were Mr. Longworth and A. T. Goshorn. The building, which was finally erected by this board, is known as Springer Music Hall and the small hall in the third story of the building has received the name of Dexter Hall in honor of the chairman of the building committee. Mr. Springer, in all, gave to this enterprise the aggregate sum of almost \$250,000, nearly doubling his original offer. Contracts for the building were not let until April, 1877, and it was formally opened April 8, 1878.

Only those who have enjoyed this fine structure with the passing of almost a half century, can begin to estimate its value to the community. It stands today as a monument to the liberality and good sense of its builders.

**Musical Accomplishments**—Cincinnati has long been noted for the interest it has taken and the progress it has made in musical culture, both vocal and instrumental. As far back as 1888 the musical critic of the New York "Tribune," H. E. Krehbiel, wrote as follows: "There are many more phases than one in which the musical culture of Cincinnati is an interesting subject to study. Eight years ago I spent a long time searching through musty old newspapers in the file room of the "Gazette," and turning over all the historical data afforded by public and private libraries, in search for facts appertaining to the origin and growth of music in the Ohio Valley. To the discoveries I made then I have often turned since with surprise at the vigor and fertility of its social soil in the early days of the State. Three years later, when I undertook a similar task in New York City, this surprise grew into amazement." Mr. Krehbiel gives a summary of the growth and progress of music in Cincinnati, from the time of the Haydn Society, in 1819, to the great Centennial Festival of 1888.

**The College of Music** is an incorporation under the State laws. Its objects are, in brief, as follows: "To cultivate a taste for music, and, for that purpose, to organize a school of instruction and practice, in all branches of musical education; the establishment of an orchestra; the giving of concerts; the production of musical works and their publication, and such other musical enterprises as shall be conducive to the ends mentioned." The first session of the college began October 14,

1878. It was endowed by Reuben R. Springer and a number of benevolent citizens of Cincinnati. Its entire income is devoted to music as an art and its collateral branches, such as dramatic action, modern languages and elocution. The officers of the college are elected annually by the board of trustees.

A former history of Cincinnati (1894) gave the following on this College of Music:

"The value of the Springer endowment, comprising stocks, building and equipment, is estimated at \$306,750. The buildings alone are valued at \$150,000. The valuable buildings and land the college occupies adjoin the great Music Hall. Besides some forty rooms for purposes of instruction, the college has a large and beautiful concert hall—the Odeon—which has a seating capacity for 1,200 persons. The stage is thoroughly equipped for operatic and dramatic performances. An additional hall has been erected with a seating capacity of about 400, with a large, new Roosevelt organ. In this new hall, named The Lyceum, the Saturday students' recitals, frequent professors' piano recitals, chamber concerts, annual examinations, orchestra classes, and organ recitals are held. Through the generosity of R. R. Springer, there is a fund in the college, the interest of which is annually devoted to the distribution of prizes, consisting of gold medals. The Springer prize gold medals, ten in number, are presented to students who have been selected from those who have superior ability, have been in the college at least one year, have complied with the rules, attended obligatory classes, have been diligent and punctual, and have good character. Free scholarships are established for the purpose of assisting poor but talented young people who study music as a profession, and are conferred by the board of trustees upon the recommendation of the board of examiners. The scholarship for the voice has been established in memory of the first president of the college, George Ward Nichols, and the scholarship for the organ in honor of the present president, Peter Rudolph Neff.

"In regard to the plan of education in the college, the catalogue states that: 'It is the object of the College of Music to educate the student upon a well-regulated and scientific plan of instruction. This plan includes instrumental and vocal instruction, with that for theory and musical composition, and direction of chorus and orchestra.'

"There are two departments—an academic department and the general music school.

"The College of Music was undoubtedly the outgrowth of an enthusiasm developed by the influence of a series of saengerfests and May festivals, which originated in the German singing societies of Cincinnati and the near-by towns. A union of several of these societies was effected in June, 1849, when the German Saengerbund of North America was formed. The organization held its festivals or saengerfests in Cincinnati



in 1849, 1851, 1853, 1856, 1867, and 1879. The first of the celebrated May festivals was held in May, 1873, the second in 1875, the third in 1878. These festivals, managed by an association of which George Ward Nichols was president, were conducted by Theodore Thomas, and it was owing to their brilliant success that Mr. Springer conceived the idea of founding a Music Hall and organized a College of Music.

"The first officers of the college were: President, George W. Nichols, treasurer, Peter Rudolph Neff, secretary, J. Burnet; other directors, R. R. Springer, John Shillito. Upon the death of Mr. Shillito, A. T. Goshorn was elected in his place. The number of directors was increased to seven and Jacob D. Cox and William Worthington were chosen to complete the board. Theodore Thomas was called to the position of musical director of the new college, and he controlled its internal affairs until the end of the year 1879, when he retired.

"George Ward Nichols died September 15, 1885, and he was succeeded in office by President Peter Rudolph Neff. From his annual report for 1893, in behalf of the trustees, to the share-holders of the college, we extract the following exceedingly interesting passage: 'With the exception of Sunday, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, the college has been open daily. Consequently for three hundred and ten days of 1892 our work has been continuous and constant. In the department of voice lessons there are eleven professors and ten instructors; in the department of the piano there are eleven professors and nine instructors; in the department of the organ, two professors and one instructor; of the violin, one professor with two assistants; in that of the cello, one professor and one assistant; one in the bass viol, oboe, flute, cornet, French horn, trombone, bassoon, clarinet, guitar, mandolin and harp, one professor for each instrument. In the department of elocution, one professor and two assistants; in English literature, one professor; in the school for the opera and dramatic expression, one professor; chamber music, and ensemble classes, one professor; sight reading chorus classes, two professors; normal classes, two professors; prima vista piano classes, one professor; choral and oratorio department, two professors; orchestral department, one professor; history and esthetics of music, one professor; Italian, one professor; German, one professor; French, one professor. The board of examiners consisted of sixteen professors. The duties of this board are to prepare a standard for the admission of students to the academic department, and to make the requisite examination therefor. The number of lessons given in 1892 was 49,771."

Concerning the present standing of this institution it may be stated that it was founded in 1878; being a National school of music, incorporated and endowed. The first musical director was Theodore Thomas, to whom the cause of music owes so much. It is now affiliated with the

University of Cincinnati and St. Xavier College and is now in its forty-eighth academic year. Its location is Nos. 1227-1235 Elm Street—adjoining Music Hall.

Its present officers are: George W. Dittman, president; George H. Warrington, vice-president; M. G. Dumler, secretary; George Puchta, treasurer. The director is Adolf Hahn and the present dean is Albino Gorno.

Too much cannot be uttered about this school having been founded and incorporated "not for profit, but for the edification and promulgation of the noblest of all arts." The same great spirit of musical enterprise which inaugurated the now famous May festivals, was responsible for its establishment. This College of Music is conducted entirely in the interests of its students and free from any thought of commercial gain.

Among the numerous free advantages each student has free access to the elementary classes, the history of musical classes, the college chorus courses, the college orchestra, including the great pipe organ. This instrument—a new 4-manual Moeller organ—is located in the auditorium. This has but few equals in the world. A very perfect course in church music, and choir training is had at this school. The School of Opera, under Dr. Albino Gorno, director, is among the great features; also the public school musical course, including dramatization, under John Readhead Froome, Jr., and festivals and pageantry under Marie Dickore, A. M.

This is the only school of music having a workshop theatre connected with it. Here plays are written by members of the classes and public productions of plays written by the classes are given.

One of their recent publications carries the following brief but comprehensive statements, which seem good for historical purposes in this volume: "The College of Music of Cincinnati is one of the earliest complete schools of music in the United States to be incorporated, endowed and conducted (not for profit) for the higher instruction of music in all of its branches on the principles as laid down by Professor Theodore Thomas, first musical director of the College of Music of Cincinnati. All branches of music taught by master teachers. Opera, orchestra, chorus, drama, public school music (State accredited)."

**Cincinnati Conservatory of Music (By Frances Bailey)**—The oldest and largest musical school in Cincinnati is the Conservatory of Music, founded in 1867 by Miss Clara Baur. The conservatory antedates by eleven years any other local school of music and is a contemporary of the two oldest conservatories in the country, being founded in the same year. Throughout sixty years of steady growth the conservatory has been an integral factor in the history of Cincinnati; and its associates, both teachers and students, have done much to enrich the musical life of the city.

The story of the founding and subsequent growth of the Conservatory

of Music is one of constant adherence to one ideal—that of the founder, Miss Clara Baur. It was in December, 1867, that this woman of vision came to Cincinnati and laid the corner stone of the present great home of music by opening a one-room studio in Miss Nourse's private school at Seventh and College streets. Her studies at Stuttgart and in Paris had given her knowledge; from her own personality, however, came the high ambition and the will which was to provide American musical instruction on par with that obtainable in Europe. To that end she gathered about her teachers of talent and pedagogical ability, and, by the force of her character and the inspiration of her example, held them to the high plane of endeavour which has become paramount at the conservatory.

Under such conditions it was to be expected that an increase in the number of students would parallel the ever-brighter reputation of the school. When its location was moved one block north on Vine Street, boarding students were admitted for the first time in the history of American schools of music. A site at 140 Broadway was next occupied, the Scottish Rite Temple (recently torn down to make room for the new Masonic Temple), being used for the concerts and recitals which have always been a feature of the extra-curricular activity of the school. It was not long until increasing registration made still more commodious quarters imperative, and the school took up its abode at Fourth and Lawrence, where it remained for twenty years.

In 1902 foresight prompted another move, this time to a site where the conservatory may expand in physical proportions as in repute for years to come. The present location at Highland Avenue, Burnet Avenue, and Oak Street, is ideal, being in a residential district removed from the city confusion, yet close to the center of population of Cincinnati. To the old Shillito mansion, which was on the property, was added a five-story building with dormitories, studios and administrative offices and a concert hall in which recitals and concerts are given. In 1917 the beautiful Durrell home, adjacent to the conservatory grounds, was added as South Hall. In 1921, with the growing need for more dormitories, the gray stone building opposite South Hall was acquired (becoming Auburn Hall) and, on the same lot, Opera Hall, for opera and ballet classes. In the following years the second Durrell house, adjoining South Hall, was purchased and renamed President's House. The campus now comprises ten acres of wooded ground with seven imposing, well-equipped buildings.

During the early history of the conservatory Miss Bertha Baur, niece of the founder, had become deeply interested in the work which her aunt was doing, and had allied herself with the school, taking the weight of business management from Miss Clara Baur's shoulders. At the death of the founder, the associate principal became head of the school, continuing to direct its progress toward that ideal goal upon which her predecessor had fixed her eyes. In recognition of Miss Bertha Baur's accom-



plishments in this course, the University of Cincinnati conferred upon her the honorary degree of Master of Arts at the commencement exercises June 13, 1925.

In 1920 a group of prominent Cincinnatians, including Mrs. Mary Emery, Charles P. Taft, and Mrs. E. H. Heine, wishing to assure the permanence of the conservatory to this city, offered to incorporate the school under the laws of the State of Ohio. Their offer was accepted, Miss Baur being elected president of the corporation. At present Mr. Charles J. Livingood is vice-president, and Mr. George Baur is secretary and treasurer. The board of directors includes, in addition to the officers, the Hon. Charles P. Taft, Mr. Carl M. Jacobs, Jr., Mr. Chalmers Clifton and Mrs. Wanda (Baur) Clifton. In 1922 Mr. Burnet Tuthill became business manager.

In 1922 the conservatory's high standards were again recognized when the school was empowered by the State of Ohio to grant the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor of Music. It rearranged its courses, putting them on a collegiate basis, and is now accredited widely, State boards of education receiving students with credentials from the conservatory without further examination.

Affiliation with the University of Cincinnati was the mark of another forward step in the history of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Under the arrangement of affiliation students of each institution may take courses in the other, receiving credit therefor whenever the subject studied is applicable to the credential sought. This coöperative plan is of particular advantage to students in the department of public school music and to candidates for degrees. Highly significant was the provision, made in 1925, whereby students may receive credit in the Liberal Arts College of the University of Cincinnati for certain courses in theory and history of music given at the conservatory.

The instruction offered at the Cincinnati Conservatory is wide in scope. Children six years old may here learn to play before their feet reach the pedals of the piano upon which they perform. Students may prepare for professional work as concert artists, orchestral players, operatic singers, or teachers of music. And musicians may return to enlarge their repertoire and to perfect their art in study with a master.

Nor is the purely cultural phase of music slighted. Special instruction is provided for those who are thus interested and care is taken that each student acquire, in addition to proficiency on his instrument, the musical background of intelligent appreciation which marks the musician. Through lectures by qualified authorities on the fields of musical literature, musical form, and musical history; through participation in the many musical programs given in Cincinnati; through attendance at recitals by visiting artists and by members of the faculty, the student is enabled to orient himself and his individual art in the great art of music.

One of the most important factors in this cultural environment is the personality and artistic qualification of the faculty. From its inception the conservatory has drawn to itself teachers who embody high ideals of musicianship, of education and of character. It is not possible to mention all of the distinguished company of those who have had charge of the instruction of conservatory students of the past, but one must recall the names of Eugene Ysaye, Pierre Adolpho Tirindelli, Theodore Bohlman, Henry André and W. W. Gilchrist.

Not less illustrious is the present faculty, representing every field of musical training. A career of exceptionally long and devoted service has been given by the dean, Frederic Shailer Evans, who is now in his thirty-eighth year as member of the piano department faculty. Dr. Edgar Stillman Kelley, one of the foremost of American composers, and his wife, president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, are members of the faculty of the theory department.

In the piano department such pedagogues as Mme. Marguerite Melville Liszniewski, Marcian Thalberg, Dr. Karol Liszniewski, Mieczyslaw Münz, Mme. Karin Dayas and Louis Saverne inspire while they instruct; Dan Beddoe, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas James Kelly, Mme. Berta Gardini Reiner, Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, John Hoffmann and Albert Berne aid with their knowledge and artistry the concert singer as well as the teacher of voice culture; violinists have as their mentors such teachers as Robert Perutz, Jean Ten Have and Julian de Pulikowski, while 'cellists study with Karl Kirksmith, solo 'cellist with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

The department of opera was formerly under the direction of Dr. Ralph Lyford, composer of "Castle Agrazant" and conductor of the Cincinnati Zoo Opera Company during its early seasons, who is now conducting opera in Paris and Geneva. Mme. Berta Gardini Reiner and Rudolf Thomas now preside over the department, whose students present evenings of opera comparable in artistic finish to professional performances, one production having been most successfully repeated during the summer opera season at the Cincinnati Zoo.

The departments of the conservatory are widely inclusive. In addition to the fundamental ones of voice, piano, organ, harp, violin and 'cello, and the orchestral instruments there are a number of courses whose nature and purpose is of special interest. One of the most unique of these is the department for those of impaired vision. Under the wise and painstaking direction of Miss Clara Bridge this work, including instruction in piano, theory and even academic subjects, is made possible as no where else in this country. So successful is the method which Miss Bridge has developed that several of her former pupils are engaged in teaching, competing as equals with those who are in full possession of their sight.

Another of these departments is the Conservatory Orchestral School, inaugurated in 1924 in coöperation with the Cincinnati Symphony

Orchestra. The teachers are drawn from this latter organization and instruct classes of members of high school orchestras in the wind instruments. Not only does this instruction raise the standard of performance of the organizations to which these students belong, but it also prepares the students for positions with the larger symphony orchestras.

The importance of ensemble playing or singing is recognized by the conservatory, and provision for accumulating experience in its various phases is made in the ensemble classes conducted by Dr. Karol Liszniewski, stressing the method and repertoire of the string quartet; the orchestra, under the leadership of Rudolf Thomas, who was director of the Hanover Opera, and now assists in conducting the Symphony Orchestra; and the chorus, directed by Mrs. Frances Crowley, head of the department of public school music.

The public school music department is a present day symptom of the increasing interest shown in proper training of teachers and supervisors of music for the public schools. The standing of the department is attested by the fact that it is accredited by the State of Ohio and that, through affiliation with the College of Education at the University of Cincinnati, it is able to offer courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Education in public school music.

For the benefit of singers, organists and others who may be called upon to assume charge of church choirs, a course giving practical preparation for this work is offered under the direction of Parvin Titus, F. A. G. O., of the organ department of the conservatory, and at present organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Advent.

Departments of dramatic art, of public school drawing, of ballet and interpretive dancing, with that of modern languages, round out the curriculum of a complete school of music.

When the conservatory was first established Miss Clara Baur instituted the first summer music school in this country. The innovation of sixty years has become a regular feature of the school year, so that students who wish to go on with the studies, teachers who desire to become acquainted with the most recent methods and material of their profession, and professional musicians who are unable to study during the winter may spend a profitable six weeks at the Cincinnati Conservatory during the ebb of the musical season.

In the series of sixty summer sessions one can see reflected the salient principles which are evident in the founding, history and future of the school. In it is the spirit of untiring devotion to the cause of music which has been the constant beacon of the directors of the conservatory. In it is also the courage of the pioneer who had the ambition to attempt and the will to accomplish new things in the light of intelligent belief. In it, finally, is the firm loyalty to those things which the test of years have proved worthy, which consistency of character, in an individual or an institution, necessitates.



Thus it is, by contrasting the little one-room studio opened in 1867 by a teacher of voice with the great school of today, with its faculty of more than one hundred teachers, its students who come from China, Hawaii, Chile, Mexico, Russia, Germany, and all parts of this continent, that the true history of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music may be realized, as its founder saw its realized in the materialization of her dream.



## CHAPTER XXII.

### UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.

**University of Cincinnati**—One hundred and eighteen years ago—1807—the General Assembly of Ohio was induced to authorize a lottery to obtain sufficient money with which to endow a State educational institution. In that legislative act was conceived the idea of the present University of Cincinnati. The fund to be raised by the sale of lottery tickets was limited to \$6,000 and of this sum \$1,500 was to be expended for books and astronomical apparatus. For some reason the lottery scheme did not go through to a final drawing of prizes, although many tickets were disposed of. Hence the plan for organizing a university in Cincinnati, at a time when the place had but little more than one thousand population, failed and was “shelved” for many years. Indeed it was remarkable that only four years after the Commonwealth had been carved from the West land and converted into the seventeenth State in the Union, that its pioneer band should have had in mind the early establishing of so liberal and great an educational institution. To gain a correct understanding how the University did finally come into existence, it will be best to turn back the pages of history to 1814, when several gentlemen of Cincinnati organized the Cincinnati-Lancaster Seminary, erecting a frame building on the site of the present Mercantile Library Building, near the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. In January, 1819, the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the incorporation of “the President, Trustees, and Faculty of Cincinnati College,” by which the scope of the seminary was broadened. Its foremost advocates were General William Little, Jacob Burnet, and Dr. Daniel Drake. With \$40,000 subscribed to its capital stock, and having been merged with the old Cincinnati-Lancaster Seminary, the new college was opened and continued until 1825. On account of a rival institution in the State, the institution was suspended during the year last named. During the fearful epidemic of cholera, which swept over this country in 1832, its building was utilized as a hospital. But in 1834-35 other subscriptions were forthcoming and the college was reorganized. Departments of law and medicine were added. With the law department, which was founded in 1833, and the medical department, new strength was given to the whole system. But without endowment, its buildings burned in 1845, all departments passed out of actual existence within a few years except that of law, which still survives. As this venerable law school, founded at a time when there were but three others in the United States—Harvard, 1817; Yale, 1824; and the University of Virginia, 1825, became, in 1897, the College of Law of the University of Cincinnati, its early history has

been recited elsewhere in detail. It really forms one of the corner stones of the broad foundation of pioneer institutions on which the new university rests.

The Medical College of Ohio, the oldest institution for medical instruction west of the Alleghany Mountains, with a long period of useful service, in 1896 became the College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati, bringing with it a wealth of well-won laurels, and forming another pillar of strength on which the university has been builded.

The Cincinnati Observatory will ever stand as a monument to the liberality and intelligence of the people of an American municipality, and especially to Ormsby McKnight Mitchel, educator, astronomer, soldier, who was professor of mathematics and astronomy of the literary department of the Cincinnati College, who aided in forming the Cincinnati Astronomical Society in 1842. The original site on Mt. Adams was donated by Nicholas Longworth, and the corner stone was laid November 9, 1843, by ex-President John Quincy Adams, then seventy-seven years of age. But little was accomplished by the observatory enterprise until 1868 when Professor Cleveland Abbe was appointed director. He secured numerous observers throughout the country, started a system of daily weather reports, but after a few months it passed into the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which soon led to the establishment of the present United States Weather Bureau.

Concerning the remarkable man Charles McMicken, who contributed more toward the success of the university in its earliest years, than almost any other man, let it be said that he was a country lad of Pennsylvania, adventurer setting out on horseback to the far West, pioneer in the tiny village of Cincinnati in 1803, his horse, saddle, and bridle constituting his entire worldly wealth; flat boat trader on the Ohio, merchant in Louisiana, prominent citizen of Cincinnati, philanthropist, such makes up the biography of the founder of the University of Cincinnati. He never married. On his death, March 30, 1858, the city fell heir to the greater part of his estate.

For a number of years after 1869, the trustees gave certain financial assistance to a school of design, transferred, in 1884, to the Cincinnati Museum Association. But, in 1870, by a State act, "to enable cities of the first class to aid and promote education," Cincinnati proceeded to the incorporation of the University of Cincinnati. In 1872 additional legislation enabled the city to issue bonds to provide a suitable building, which was not ready for use until the autumn of 1875.

The income from the original fund having proved inadequate, the city, in 1893, undertook to aid in the support of the university through public taxation, allowing three-tenths of a mill, and, in 1906, five-tenths.

The College of Engineering, organized under that name in 1904, developed out of a chair of civil engineering in the College of Liberal



Arts. When, in 1887, the Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital was organized, it was affiliated with the university, being designated the Medical Department. In 1896 the Medical College of Ohio became the College of Medicine of the University, since which date the Clinical and Pathological School has been known as the Department of Clinical Medicine. The College of Education was organized in co-operation with the Board of Education in 1905. In 1906 the Graduate School was established as a distinct college, with a dean as its executive officer. In 1909 the Miami Medical College became a part of the University of Cincinnati and the new College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati was established. In 1916 under the new city charter, the Medical College and Cincinnati General Hospital were fused into a single organization, handled under the board of directors of the university. In 1912 the College of Commerce was organized, and in 1919 was made a part of the College of Engineering, which is henceforth known to be the College of Engineering and Commerce. In 1914 the School of Household Arts was established and in 1919 became the Department of Home Economics of the College of Education. In the same year the Cincinnati Hospital Training School for Nurses became the School of Nursing and Health, a department in the College of Medicine. In 1918, also, under the Smith-Hughes Act, there was established in the College of Education, the Department of Vocational Education. In 1922-23 the School of Applied Arts was organized and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery was affiliated with the university. In 1924 the School of Household Administration was established.

**Buildings and Site**—From 1875 to 1895 the Academic Department occupied the buildings erected on the grounds of the McMicken homestead, as required by the will of the founder. But this site was proving unsatisfactory, application was consequently made to the courts for permission to construct a main building in Burnet Woods Park. So it came about that "McMicken Hall" was built there and completed in two years. In 1895-96 "Hanna Hall" was built at an expense of \$70,000, provided by Henry Hanna. The south wing of "Cunningham Hall" was built in 1898-99 by Briggs S. Cunningham, at a cost of \$60,000.

The Van Wormer Library, costing \$61,000, the gift of Asa Van Wormer, was erected during the years of 1898 to 1900.

The observatory, built in 1873 with \$10,000 given by John Kilgour, stands on Mt. Lookout, several miles distant from the other university buildings. A small structure, the O. M. Mitchel Building, was added in 1904 to house the old telescope. In 1912 this building was enlarged by the addition of a lecture room, a library, and another small dome.

From 1896 to 1917 the building on the McMicken homestead site was used by the College of Medicine, and the dispensary occupied a building

on the lower parts of the grounds. May 25, 1915, Mrs. Mary M. Emery made an offer of \$250,000 for the construction of a new medical college building, on condition that an additional \$250,000 be raised for equipment, etc. The total amount raised, with her donation, made \$505,000. The building was completed in September, 1917, being located on twelve acres of ground on Eden Avenue, given by the city. Quarters for the dispensary have been provided in the Cincinnati General Hospital.

The plant for the gymnasium and engineering building, provided by the city, cost \$550,000, and was finished in December, 1911.

A chemical laboratory, a woman's building, and a stadium, also built by the city, cost \$550,000, and was completed in December, 1916.

For many years the College of Law was located in the Mercantile Library Building on Walnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth, on the site of the old Lancaster Seminary. From 1902 to 1920 the college was located at No. 21 West Ninth Street, near Race Street. At present it boasts of its magnificent new home in the "Alphonso Taft Hall," which was dedicated in the autumn of 1925 on the university grounds, having recently removed to the new quarters from Clifton Avenue, two squares west of Vine Street.

In April, 1924, a dormitory for men students of the university was completed. At the same time the building for research work was begun, having been given by the Tanner's Council of America. The James Gamble Nippert Stadium, provided for by the gift of James N. Gamble in memory of his grandson, was completed in 1924.

The museums of the university include the Museum of Natural History, full and complete in all departments; the James Albert Green Geological Museum and the George W. Harper collection of fossils.

The library equipment is ample and constantly increasing. Recent reports show 4,000 volumes in the Observatory Library; 7,500 in the College of Medicine Library; 700 volumes in the Municipal Reference Bureau, and 7,500 pamphlets. Every public library in Cincinnati is free to the service of the students of the university, and why not, because the municipality owns the libraries as well as supports the university.

**Registration of Students**—The last catalog of the university (1924-25) issue, gives the following figures on student attendance: Graduate School, 295; McMicken College of Liberal Arts, 2,197; College of Engineering and Commerce, 2,255; College of Education, 523; College of Medicine, 257; College of Law, 58; School of Nursing and Health, 99; School of Applied Arts, 44.

**Early History of Medical College**—The following historical statement of the medical department of the university is from the records issued to the public by the faculty and officers themselves and reads thus:

"The College of Medicine is the lineal descendant of the Medical College of Ohio which was chartered by the Ohio Legislature in 1819. The early history of the college, and indeed of medical education in the West, is practically the life history of one remarkable man, Daniel Drake. Drake was the first Cincinnati to receive a medical diploma. This was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1816. The first medical college of the West was founded in 1817 (at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky) and Drake was a member of its original faculty. He resigned after one year and returned to his home.

"In 1819 he founded the Medical College of Ohio, but in 1822 enemies succeeded in expelling him from the faculty and he returned to Lexington as professor of *Materia Medica*. Without Drake the Medical College of Ohio soon took second rank, while Lexington, under Drake's genius, became a great medical center.

In 1826 Drake returned to Cincinnati but jealousy, so common in those days, still kept him from entering the medical fraternity, which, torn by dissensions, had now become alarmingly weak. In 1835, the citizens of the city, under leadership of General William Lytle, supported Drake in founding the Cincinnati College of Medicine. This step was taken to prevent the utter destruction of medical education in the city. The new foundation was built on the remains of the old Lancaster Seminary, which Drake himself had helped to create in 1814-18, and which, in 1819, was given the name of 'The Cincinnati College.'

"The Cincinnati College of Medicine lived for four years only, but its record is a brilliant chapter in medical education. It graduated nearly four hundred students and its faculty, which included men like McDowell, Parker, Gross, and Drake, was perhaps the most eminent one of its day. It created a new standard of medical education in Cincinnati and this indirectly saved its rival, the Medical College of Ohio, from extinction. It did not, however, provide a permanent place for Drake, who, in 1840, left Cincinnati to become teacher in the Medical Institute of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1849 he was recalled in triumph to Cincinnati to accept a professorship in the Medical College of Ohio. Ill health compelled him to resign this position after one year. He died in 1852.

"A new college, the Miami Medical College, was founded in the year of Drake's death. It soon became a vigorous rival of the old Ohio Medical College, which had by this time earned a national reputation. In 1857 the rivals were united, but in 1865 they again separated.

"In 1909 they again merged to become a part of the University of Cincinnati. The name given to the united colleges was the Ohio-Miami Medical College of the University of Cincinnati. In 1917 the name was finally changed to the College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati."



Of its recent history let the following record be placed in this connection:

"The recent history of the College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati also centers around the name of another remarkable man, Dr. Christian R. Holmes.

"Under his leadership and largely through his individual efforts the city of Cincinnati was made to realize that, as in 1835, the existence of medical education in the city was threatened. The trouble now was the high cost of medical education which had overwhelmed even the united resources of the Miami and the Ohio Medical colleges. After a protracted period of preparation of the public mind a campaign was successfully launched to issue bonds for the building of a new city hospital and to amend the city charter to provide that the care of the city's sick as well as all branches of higher education should be united under the exclusive control of the board of directors of the University of Cincinnati.

"This plan, which still remains unique in the history of American government, became a reality on November 6, 1917, when the present city charter was adopted. In that same year the medical management of the Cincinnati General Hospital was taken over by the Board of Directors and the college moved into its present quarters—which were built by private gifts of generous citizens. The college building and the General Hospital constituted, at that time, a most complete teaching medical unit that had ever been constructed."

The original tax levy for the university on the tax duplicate of 1893 amounted to \$37,700, exclusive of the special tax of one-twentieth of a mill levied for the support of the purely scientific work of the Cincinnati Observatory. Under the start finished by this new source of income, the university prospered, but a constantly increasing student corps necessitated one more appeal to the General Assembly in 1906. On the unanimous recommendation of the Hamilton County delegation, the law in question was changed so as to provide for the levying of five-tenths of a mill instead of but three-tenths, as before. The funds from this source are supplemented by the interest from endowments which total a million and a half dollars, and by tuition and other fees from students in the professional schools.

The university's history goes on to recite as follows:

"Founded, then, and supported through the generosity of private citizens, fostered by the municipality, and strengthened by the affiliation of other institutions, the university has sought to enlist the support of all classes through the service of the community to which it owes its being. With a faculty numbering 150, with almost 1,400 students in its several departments during the year 1907 and over 8,000 alumni, the leavening influence which it has exerted is beyond estimate, and when the pages which record the names of those who have served as members of the

faculty or who have received training in its colleges are turned, an impartial judge could not but admit that the institution may point to its roll of honor with pardonable pride. Among the 3,500 graduates of the College of Law (Cincinnati Law School) who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country are included: Hon. William H. Taft, secretary of war (now Supreme Judge) who was dean of the school until called to the Philippines as governor; Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives; Oliver P. Morton, war governor of Indiana; Charles D. Drake, chief justice of the United States Court of Claims; Judson Harmon, attorney-general of the United States; Milton Saylor, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., solicitor-general of the United States; Benjamin Butterworth, commissioner of patents; Robert B. Bowler, comptroller of the treasury; Charles G. Dawes, now Vice-president; and scores more who have held high-up government appointments."

In passing it should be remembered that the College of Medicine has turned out in excess of 44,000 graduates to be found in all parts of the globe. Here, in this medical department, one finds one of the world's finest medical libraries.

**Some Important Dates**—Since 1907-08, among the developments which should here be noted are: The Engineering Building, Chemistry Building, Gymnasium and Stadium, Power Plant, Women's Building, and the Medical College have been erected.

In 1909 the Miami Medical College became an integral part of the university and the New College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati was established. In 1916, under the new city charter, the Medical College and Cincinnati General Hospital were fused into a single organization which is administered by the board of directors of the university.

In 1912 the regular evening classes of the College of Liberal Arts were established.

The College of Commerce was organized in 1912 and in 1919 was made a part of the College of Engineering which is henceforth to be known as the College of Engineering and Commerce.

In 1914 the School of Household Arts was established and became, in 1919, the Department of Home Economics of the College for Teachers.

In 1916 the new Department of Hygiene and Physical Education was organized.

In 1918 the Cincinnati Law School became the College of Law of the University.

In 1918, under the Smith-Hughes Act, there was established in the College of Teachers, a Department of Vocational Education.

The funds of the university have been materially increased by several bequests, especially that of the late Francis Howard Baldwin.

**Miscellaneous Information**—Through the Department of Public Relations, presided over at this time by John P. De Camp, the following important miscellaneous points of general information have been kindly furnished the writer of this chapter:

This is the oldest and largest municipal university in the United States. With it is connected the Cincinnati General Hospital, the same board of directors governing the hospital and the university. Dean Schneider, of the College of Engineering and Commerce, is the founder of the coöperative system of education, now deemed so highly successful. The College of Law and College of Medicine are the oldest west of the Alleghanies, and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, connected with the university by affiliation since 1922-23, is the oldest of its kind in the world.

The total enrollment of students in 1925 was 6,400.

The total number of buildings on the campus is sixteen.

The total number of buildings off the campus is four.

The college of the university is made up as follows: Graduate School, McMicken College of Liberal Arts, College of Engineering and Commerce, College of Education, College of Medicine, College of Law, School of Nursing and Health, School of Applied Arts, Ohio College of Dental Surgery, now a part of the university.

**Administrative Officers** for 1924-25 were:

President of the University—Frederick Charles Hicks, Ph. D.

Dean of the Graduate School—Louis T. More, Ph. D.

Acting Dean of Graduate School—Robert Clyde Gowdy, Ph. D.

Dean of the McMicken College of Liberal Arts—Frank W. Chandler, Ph. D.

Dean of the College of Engineering and Commerce—Herman Schneider.

Dean of the College of Education—Louis A. Pechstein, Ph. D.

Acting Dean of the College of Medicine—Arthur C. Bachmeyer, M. D.

Acting Dean of the College of Law—Robert C. Pugh, LL. B., LL. D.

Dean of Women—Josephine Price Simrall, B. S.

Assistant to the Dean of McMicken College of Liberal Arts—Martin Jerome Hurbert, Ph. D.

Assistant Dean of the College of Engineering and Commerce—George W. Burns, LL. B.

Director of Admission and Supervisor of the Evening Academic Course—Ernest Lynn Talbert, Ph. D.

Director of the Observatory—Jermain G. Porter, Ph. D.

Librarian of the University Library—Julian S. Fowler, A. B.

Director of the Gymnasium—Lawrence B. Chenoworth, A. B., M. D.

Director of the Municipal Reference Bureau—Selden Gale Lowrie, Ph. D.



Acting Director of the School of Nursing—Phoebe M. Kandel, B. S., R. N.

Coördinator in Charge of the School of Applied Arts—Marjorie Stewart, A. B.

Registrar—Lelia Garvin Hartman, B. L.

Secretary and Business Manager of the University—Daniel Laurence, B. S.

Director of Public Relations—Allison F. Stanley.

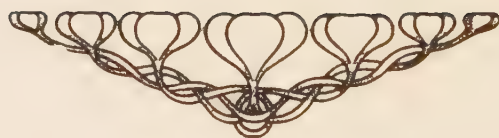
Secretary of Graduate School—Margaretta A. Jones, A. B.

Secretary of the McMicken College of Liberal Arts—Estelle A. Hunt, A. M.

Secretary of the College of Engineering and Commerce—Anna Teasdale.

Secretary of the College of Medicine—Frank B. Cross, M. D.

Secretary of the Faculty and Registrar, College of Law, Nettie S. Birk.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### CINCINNATI PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The history of education in Cincinnati does not differ materially from that of other parts of the United States at the time of settlements in and about Cincinnati. Generally speaking at that period in our national history there were no provisions for free public school education supported by the taxpayers for the education of all the children of all the people.

Early settlers in the Cincinnati district came from various older settlements in the eastern part of the United States. The very first settlers here came in large majority down the Ohio River. This brought them from New Jersey through Pennsylvania, and from Virginia through old Fort Duquesne, where Pittsburgh now stands. These settlers were mostly English in the latter part of the eighteenth century and had generally tried their hand at pioneering in the earlier settlements of the country round about New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Virginia, with a small percentage from New England.

These brought with them only elementary education as their own equipment and their experience was the one at first set up for education in the settlement of Cincinnati: that is, they employed teachers privately. If well-to-do a teacher would be employed for two or three families. If their circumstances did not permit of such expense a larger number of families were grouped and a teacher without any legal provision for qualification was hired and carried on the school or did his own teaching in his own way without system or regulation.

All schools were private schools supported by contributions from the parents of the pupils.

This general condition of affairs went on from 1790 to 1829, a period of thirty-nine years—more than a generation.

The various private efforts reached a gradually increasing standard of organization, but entirely without any official provision or supervision.

During this period many schools were established and lived shorter or longer lives according to the personality of the teachers or the influence of the group maintaining them. As might be expected, the character of the work improved, but it was never other than private, and while some of it was supported and backed by citizens of excellent intentions and high ideals, it was nevertheless unorganized and indefinite in both its foundations and in its ultimate results.

This state of affairs continued until Ohio was legally admitted to the union of States and the general lack of order and failure to provide for all children persuaded Nathan Gilford, Samuel Lewis, William Wood-

ward and a few other public spirited citizens of that time to join with others of similar character from the other small cities of the State and present to the Legislature a law for the establishment and maintenance of elementary public school education at public expense.

This law was passed in 1825, establishing public schools, or as they were called "free schools" for all the children of all the people. This first law was not compulsory upon the communities, but it was an enabling act authorizing the establishment of free public schools in such communities as through a majority of the voters signified their intention and determination to act under the law.

No action was taken in Cincinnati until 1829, four years after the general law had passed the Legislature of Ohio.

It is here interesting to note that a rather large and influential group of well-to-do but short-sighted citizens strenuously objected to the establishment of free schools. This fight went on between the friends of education and progress on the one hand, and the rich and well-favored upon the other, for four years. The well-to-do group vigorously fought the idea of contributing to the education of the children of the poor—"paupers" they called them, through general taxation. The opposition of parents very naturally carried over to the children in occasional attacks by the boys of the private schools against the free school boys, calling them "paupers" and "free school rats" and throwing sticks, stones and mud at them. One of the most prominent parents made the statement that the advocates of free schools were putting a mortgage upon his property forever.

This group, being able to educate their children in their own way, wholly regardless of the needs of other people's children in general, protested against the education of "paupers," which gave the poor rights to education esteemed a divine right granted only to people with means.

This attitude was not a far cry from the practice which held in mediæval days. Then education was a divine right to be granted only to the sons of the nobility, the clergy and the children of the rich. They even went further and held that education of the masses led to idleness and would emasculate the productive powers of those whom they believed inferior and useful only as burden bearers and laborers.

It is not without interest and it is food for thought that this particular class is not all dead. There are among us yet a few who do not believe in the general principles of free schools for all people. They still oppose, here in Cincinnati, any liberal provision for giving education or vision to the masses through public taxation. Their number, however, has diminished so that the relatively large group that opposed Nathan Gilford, Samuel Lewis, William Woodward, and their far-visioned followers of a hundred years ago, has dwindled to a very small and insignificant few of I-am-better-than-thou-arts.



The mass view of education, when Ohio was admitted to the Union, is curiously indicated in the fact that the Legislature, in 1809, passed an act establishing two colleges: one at Oxford, Miami University; and another at Athens, Ohio University; for the education of young men (no provision for women) in the classics, arts and letters, higher mathematics and such science as did not interfere with religion.

This was sixteen years before any legal provision whatever was made for the education of all the children of the State in the common branches, and twenty years before the first public school was established in Cincinnati. This, of course, pre-supposed the condition which then existed, that some favored children were receiving instruction in the common branches privately; otherwise, there would have been no need for providing college education by the State at all. Therefore for the first twenty years, at least, the colleges of the State received all their students from private schools.

Here follows a brief record taken from early publications of some of the primitive schools which existed before the establishment of public schools.

**Account of the City's First Schools**—In June, 1790, John Reily, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, opened the first school of which there is any record at Columbia, opposite the mouth of the Licking River. Associated with him in the teaching was Francis Dunlevy, a Virginian, who had seen military service in the Indian wars as well as in the Revolution. The parents of the children paid these two old soldiers according to the time expended in individual instruction. Part pay was drawn in the form of board and lodging.

The first school in Cincinnati proper was opened in 1792. Tradition describes it as an old log cabin near Congress and Lawrence streets, situated thus close to Fort Washington for safety in case of Indian attacks. Three years later, according to a document in the collection of Judge Burnet, "on the north side of Fourth Street, opposite where St. Paul's Church now stands, there stood a frame school house, enclosed but unfinished, in which the children of the village were instructed." Evidently this site was at the corner of the public square near Fourth and Walnut streets. A third pioneer school, established about this time, was conducted in the first Presbyterian Church until the Rev. Dr. Kemper later built a schoolhouse on the church property. Still later the school was removed to Arch Street.

The Presbyterians seem to have been the first group which organized to any extent in the interest of education. A resolution passed by the Presbytery in 1794 instructs the elders "to appoint a grammar school of such students whose genius and disposition promise usefulness in life." This was the first communal effort at education. In each church of the

Presbytery, a man was appointed to collect not less than two shillings and three pence from the head of each family for the education of the church's poor children. Moses Miller was appointed to make such collections in Cincinnati. But he did not meet with success; and the first attempt to provide free education for children ended.

The only other school organized before 1800 was that of Stuart Richey who, in 1794, published the following prospectus: "The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he intends to open a school for instruction in elementary education, in which he would seek to teach mathematical branches, reading, writing, bookkeeping, trigonometry, mensuration, gauging, surveying, navigation, and algebra."

Robert Stubbs opened a classical school near Newport in 1800. It was known as the Newport Academy. He charged the tremendous sum of eight dollars a year for general instruction and one pound a term for "the higher branches," whatever these may have been. Probably he intended his curriculum to include courses beyond those of the elementary school.

The first effort in behalf of young ladies' education appears to have been made by a Mrs. Williams, who advertised in two newspapers, giving the following terms: "Reading 250 cents; reading and sewing \$3.00; reading, sewing, and writing, 350 cents per quarter." Probably the quotations in cents rather than in dollars was prompted by the good woman's realization that to the average father of the time dollars and daughters' education should in no way be associated.

These early private schools generally struggled for a few years and then passed out of existence. Most of them have left no record except that which tells of their inauguration. Although there is evidence that Mr. and Mrs. Williams conducted a boarding school in a Sedamsville log cabin in 1805, that Oliver Stewart advertised as the teacher of a Latin and English school in 1811, that James White proposed a "day and night school" in the same year, and that Edward Hannegan kept a school at Fort Washington, yet an early chronicler declares that in 1810, 1811, and 1812 there were but three or four small schools in the district. Each of these schools was attended by about forty pupils. One of them was taught by Thomas A. Wright in the second story of a frame building at the southwest corner of Sixth and Main streets. Wright was a small, wiry man who often had trouble with the big boys. There is a story of his being denied entrance to his own schoolroom by these lads until he subscribed to their conditions: a day's holiday and a treat to apples, cider and ginger cakes.

Two years later, in 1814, a school with a definite system and of a semi-public nature, was organized on the Lancastrian plan, which was being used with much success in England. Again the Presbyterian Church took a leading part in the effort. The leading spirits in the organization

were the Rev. Dr. Joshua L. Wilson, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Daniel Drake. Lots on Walnut and Fourth streets were chosen as the best school site. The church made out a ninety-nine year lease for these lots, with the provision that it should be permitted to select twenty-eight poor children annually. These children were to receive their instruction free. On February 4, 1815, the legislature passed an act incorporating Oliver M. Spencer, William Little, Martin Baum, John Kidd, and others, in the title of the Lancaster Seminary. These men were authorized to hold property to the amount of \$10,000 and to employ teachers. No one party was to dominate the board of trustees: Jacob Burnet, Nicholas Longworth, Davis Embree, William Corry, Charles Marsh, and Daniel Drake. And the institution was to be non-sectarian.

The school developed quite speedily. Senior and junior departments were provided both for young men and for young women. Tuition was fixed at eight dollars a year. The Lancastrian system, providing that the older and more advanced pupils should give part time to the teaching of the beginners, was designated as the method of instruction. A winged, two-story brick building, which provided for nine hundred "sittings" on the first floor and five hundred "sittings" on the second floor was erected. Girls were taught in one wing and boys in the other. But on the upper floor of the building, which housed the most advanced classes, the brightest students were not forced to do instructing. For these students instructors were provided. Because of the fact that seats for the "sittings" were slow in being installed, the school was not immediately filled.

Later in 1815 the Lancaster Seminary received a charter as Cincinnati College. In the same year a charter was granted for the establishment of The Medical College of Ohio, to be established at Cincinnati. At last Cincinnati was awakening to the need of education. But even at this time, those children whose parents were of limited means, had practically no chance.

Cincinnati was one of the first cities in the country to attempt the higher education of women. The Cincinnati Female Academy was founded by Dr. John Locke in 1823 and after three years the school is known to have occupied a new brick building on Walnut Street between Third and Fourth streets. The term of study for a degree was four years and a general charge of ten dollars was made for tuition. Instruction in French and music was extra. At the same time, Albert and John W. Pickett were attempting what was known as the Cincinnati Female School, in the south wing of Cincinnati College.

Even earlier than the Lancastrian School and the Female Academy, there was, in Cincinnati, what might have been a university if it had endured. An earnest group of men decided, in 1806, that the Queen City should have a university. The group incorporated in the following year,



but work as they would, they were unable to raise the funds necessary for their plan. So they appealed to the Ohio Legislature for the right to hold a lottery, the profits of which should be used in building an institution of higher learning. Lotteries were a common occurrence in those days. The Legislature granted the request; the dignified gamble was advertised, and many tickets were sold. No drawing ever took place, however. With the money obtained from the sale of the slips, a modest building was erected. And then, before any of those who had been deceived in the lottery could claim an interest in the new institution, the structure was blown up—and away—by a tornado. Thus did May, 1809, see the end of the city's first university.

The first fifty years of Cincinnati's educational history may be said to have lacked any truly free venture in education. Once or twice public endowment had made it possible for a few poor students to receive the benefits of education. Once or twice only. From 1815 to 1825 the number of private schools in the city increased notably. Some of the foremost of these schools were those of Kinmont, Cathcart, Wainwright, Chute, Talbot, Wing, and Morecraft. The time was indeed ripe for serious effort in behalf of democratic, public instruction. A parish school had been established in 1821 in connection with the first Roman Catholic Church in Cincinnati, but it was not until 1825 when the State Legislature took the initiative that a law was passed providing for the education of every Cincinnati girl or boy who hungered for books and knowledge.

The law of 1825, although it provided for State education, did not authorize a sufficiently large tax. But in February, 1829, a statute was passed which gave authority for the independent organization of city schools. Cincinnati was then authorized to levy taxes for the erection and maintenance of public schools. Ten districts were planned and for each the council was to purchase ground within ten years and to build a two-story brick or stone building, whichever was deemed most advisable. Each school was to contain two rooms. One mill per dollar was to be levied for cost and an additional mill for teaching expenses.

The first schools constructed with public money were neither very well received nor very well managed. Many people called the new places of education "charity schools." In 1820 a teacher by the name of William Wing had founded a school at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets. At his death the school was taken over by his son, and finally became the first building of the city's common school system. The word "common" was made to possess an unpleasant sting when pronounced by the enemies of the free schools. For years this pharasaical attitude of the richer class of citizens toward the poorer continued.

In 1833 a definite step was taken in an effort to impress the public with the value of popular education. Following the final examinations of

the year, the pupils in the public schools took part in a big procession, a cheap but effective means of arousing the interest of the average citizen. The parade had its effect. Murmurs against the new system lessened. In that year an excellent school building of stone and brick was erected on Race Street, near Fourth Street. And within two years the other nine districts had similar buildings.

Three years later there were 2,400 pupils in the public schools and the teaching staff had been augmented to forty-three. The demand for democratic education grew immensely. In 1839 the school board planned to establish classes at the orphan asylums. Soon after this the high school became an actuality, following the action of the Legislature, which authorized the school board to arrange for such other grades as might seem best.

**High Schools**—High School beginnings were attended by great opposition, not only from the lineal descendants of those who had objected to the establishment of the public schools, but also from prominent citizens whose objection was based on the cost of the enterprise, and that they were an aristocratic presumption which should not be granted to the "pauperized" pupils who had been trained and prepared for secondary education by the "free schools." These objectors doubtless would have been successful in deferring the establishment of high schools for an indefinite period had it not been for the generosity and vision of Thomas Hughes and William Woodward, who had devised their estates for public education. This fight was won largely by the strenuous persistence of H. H. Barney, an intelligent and educated Yankee from Vermont, who had been graduated from Union College at Schenectady, New York, and admitted to the bar. After practicing his profession for a time he went into teaching and was invited to take charge of the Central High School in Cincinnati, the first effort here in public secondary education.

This was in 1847 and the Hughes fund had lain idle since 1827, while the Woodward College building was in use as a private benefaction for educating children whose parents were unable to meet the expense of their tuition.

Mr. Barney succeeded in bringing about a union of the Hughes fund, the Woodward building and estate and the public high school funds, and thus may be considered the founder of Cincinnati high schools.

This union was effected in 1851 and its administration, by agreement, was placed in the hands of the Union Board of High Schools, made up of seven members of the board of education and seven trustees, five of whom represented the Woodward fund and two the Hughes fund.

This agreement was legalized by statute law, and is still in force. It provides, however, that the financial provisions for the building of all future high schools shall be in the hands of the board of education, while the Union Board of High Schools shall carry on their administration.

Hughes and Woodward high schools were thus born at the same time, though Woodward had been organized nearly twenty years and was a going concern of great power in education of the secondary type when the public high schools were legally founded.

The stories of these two pioneer schools have been the theme of many splendid articles on public school education in Cincinnati and constitute an interesting and important chapter in every history of the city.

Limited space requires that the record of each be somewhat abbreviated.

**Hughes High School**—Mr. H. H. Barney, after conducting the Central School for four years, became the principal of Hughes in 1851, which, in June of that year, graduated its first class, and in the September following occupied the beautiful new building on West Fifth Street. Mr. Barney resigned in 1854, having been elected State School Commissioner of Ohio.

The record of Hughes from the beginning in 1851 to the erection of the present splendid and conspicuous building on Clifton Heights, in 1907, was marked by little change in curriculum, having held rather firmly to the old lines of study first adopted, which were chiefly for college preparation.

From 1870 onward to the general public school revival beginning in 1905, both Hughes and Woodward may be said to have suffered from lack of school interest and the failure of the taxing authorities to supply sufficient funds to keep up with the progress of schools throughout the Nation.

This school starvation was perhaps more notably marked in the failure to keep up the attendance of high school students. There were finally, at the end of this period only half as many boys as girls for the reason that the courses of study failed to meet the need of boys particularly, and they left school for industry, and were not even well prepared for that. Consequently the proportion of students in the high schools to the elementary enrollment was the lowest of all the large cities in America.

In 1904 Cincinnati's entire high school enrollment was only 1900, two-thirds being girls, while Dayton, Ohio, a city only about one-third as large, had a greater enrollment with more boys than girls. These two facts, failure to keep pupils in the high schools, and the marked withdrawal of boys, were a large factor in causing Cincinnati's loss of prestige in business and population in the succeeding generation.

The effect of the school awakening during the past twenty years is most convincingly demonstrated in a table of comparison between the school conditions of 1904 and those of 1924 printed elsewhere in this article.





MONUMENT OF WILLIAM WOODWARD,  
Founder of Woodward High School



DISTRICT SCHOOL HOUSE 1841



WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL



HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL



AVONDALE PUBLIC SCHOOL



What would have occurred in the way of general progress in Cincinnati had the schools been provided for as they were in other cities after the close of the Civil War must be left to the imagination, but may be inferred from the record of progress and achievement in such cities as received just and generous school support.

When, in 1905, the demand for a new building became irresistible, the large board began to study the problem of its location. The old reactionaries favored a down-town site, and after much discussion, rather suddenly, in July, 1905, purchased a lot at Linn and Clinton, and Armory Avenue, 200 by 200 feet in area, adjoining the old Eleventh District Elementary School. The price was very low and attractive and the property was needed as an addition to the dreadfully cramped playground of the Eleventh District School, but it was entirely too small for what was required for a new modern Hughes School.

The members of the board at large were all absent on vacation at the time the purchase was made and on their return they began a campaign to change the location, and finally succeeded in securing the present lot, 405 by 420 feet, at Clifton and McMillan streets, one of the highest elevations in all Cincinnati.

A nation-wide competition of architects was planned and the present commanding and beautiful building of Tudor architecture was the result.

The erection of this commanding and outstanding building, although containing nothing new in its provisions and equipment, so far as general high school practice went in other cities, was a staggering realization of the smug contentment of old Cincinnatians, that they had been oblivious to their need and the Nation's progress.

Of course it was bitterly criticized but it has triumphed over its adversaries in demonstrating its values and now the critics are silent.

Its fine Tudor tower stands as an inspiring beacon on a high hill top and is one of the city's most attractive architectural features.

It provided for 1,600 students and was fully occupied as soon as finished, in 1910, and such was the flood of demand for high school facilities that, although Woodward had been built for 1,400 students, and Withrow for 3,000, it was necessary to build an addition for 800 more students in 1923.

**Woodward High School**—The name of William Woodward always excites the veneration of Cincinnatians. It is closely woven in the records of all the early history of Cincinnati. He was a fine type of suburban farmer, capitalist and first citizen. The subject of education always held his thought and finally became the chief object of his life.

The Pharisees in the pioneer community who thought of education as a special privilege had no standing in the court of William Woodward. He had no children but he was father to all children who had need of edu-



cation and no means of getting it. He heard these fatherless when they cried.

When Samuel Lewis and Nathan Guilford joined him in consideration of these children of the wilderness he heard them gladly. When the pioneers discussed schools he was a willing listener. He often called on his neighbor, Thomas Hughes, the cobbler, who lived near by and had a little hillside farm on the southwest shoulder of Mt. Auburn. Hughes was also childless and both had a common interest in talking over what might be done to give all children a chance.

These were the years from 1818 to 1824. In the latter year Thomas Hughes died and it was found that his association with William Woodward had borne fruit which enrolled him among the immortals of the little city near his home. He bequeathed his small farm—his all—"for the education of the poor destitute children whose parents or guardians were unable to pay for their schooling."

After the death of his friend, Thomas Hughes, and the gift of his property for the education of the poor, William Woodward's intention to do likewise became fixed and in 1826 he gave seven acres of land to establish a full grammar school.

He believed that as the public school law had been passed the preceding year, it would take care of elementary education of the poor and the next need of such children would be a higher grade of school. Three years later, in 1829, the public schools were established and, when Mr. Woodward saw that his idea of a grammar or intermediate school was included in the course of study of the public school, he conveyed his land gift with an additional tract of land for a high school, and the Woodward High School was erected and opened in 1831. It was a two-story brick building on the northeast corner of the present Woodward lot on Franklin Street. The donor, though an old man, removed the first shovel full of earth at the beginning of the construction. It was opened in 1831 and Mr. Woodward took part in the ceremony.

He died two years later and was buried in the cemetery where Washington Park is now located.

After the new and charming "old Woodward" High School was completed as a public city high school, in 1855, it prospered and created a body of graduates who are most zealous in preserving the old traditions of the school and honoring the memory of the real founder of the school, William Woodward.

In reverence for his generosity and devotion to his ideals for public education, the old Woodward boys removed the remains of William Woodward and his wife to the school lot and placed them in a stone vault in 1860, and erected a monument and statue of William Woodward over the tomb in 1878.

Many and beautiful are the tributes paid the memory of this, perhaps the greatest of the early patrons of learning in Cincinnati.

The graduates of Woodward have loyally and reverently observed his birthday, March 8, as Founders Day.

As Old Woodward followed Old Hughes by about four years in their original constructions, so New Woodward followed New Hughes in the present substantial and impressive building which accommodates 1,400 students with all the modern equipment and facilities of a completely up-to-date high school, which was dedicated in 1910.

The cornerstone of this building was laid by an old Woodward boy, William Howard Taft, the day after he was elected President of the United States.

Old Woodward and Old Hughes buildings accommodate together, 1,400 students, while New Woodward and New Hughes were built for 3,000 students. The board of education was quite bitterly criticized for over building, and the objectors declared they would not be fully occupied for twenty years. The builders, however, had an abiding faith that the people of Cincinnati would eagerly grasp the opportunity for such really modern facilities as were supplied to high school students elsewhere.

The paint of these ample and modern buildings was hardly dry before they were filled and another high school, the Withrow, for 3,000 students, was completed only eight years later.

This most wonderful growth in demand for modern high school opportunity amply justified the belief of the builders that Cincinnati youth only wanted a chance.

**Walnut Hills High School**—The Walnut Hills High School was erected in 1894 to meet the increasing demand for high school students. It is the only school building in Cincinnati constructed of stone, and at that time was the only school building containing an auditorium and gymnasium, though for many years previously all new high schools contained both of these facilities in all cities of the country.

In 1919 Superintendent Condon recommended that the Walnut Hills High School be adapted in its course of study to meet the needs of those pupils who were more than usually capable in scholastic work and able to make more than the usual advancement required of the average pupil, and whose parents were willing that they should have opportunity for intensive preparation for the college liberal arts courses. It is sometimes called the classical high school, which is to some extent a misnomer, for it does not differ from the other high schools except in giving Greek to a few elective students and beginning Latin which is compulsory and Greek when taken in the seventh grade.

It has no vocational courses.

The other high schools fit students for the liberal arts courses in colleges, since Greek is no longer required by American colleges for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

This high school is regarded as a wise and forward looking innovation, in that it allows the gifted student opportunity to shorten his course, saving his time and the school's funds.

It is also a logical application of the principle which the schools adopt for the retarded pupils in the elementary grades, by meeting individual needs and capabilities of pupils.

**Withrow High School**—The high school on Madison Road and Erie Avenue was completed in 1918, and was at first called, though never officially named, East High. After Dr. J. M. Withrow, for nearly twenty years a member of the Board of Education, resigned in 1924, the Union Board of High Schools and the Board of Education unanimously voted to name the school the Withrow High School. It was built to accommodate 3,000 pupils, and is constructed on the pavilion plan, with a separate building for the gymnasium and another for the heating plant and shops.

Although the latter part of this erection was carried over into the period of war prices, it cost less per pupil to be accommodated than any other high school in Cincinnati, and it is the general opinion that the pavilion plan of its construction has proven a great triumph in comfort and administration.

The buildings are located on a tract of land comprising twenty-seven acres, and are placed well back from the street with a natural gently sloped valley in front of them, and are approached by a slender ornamental bridge over the valley. The architecture is consistently colonial and one of the most beautiful specimens of this distinctly American type in the country. It is constructed of plain brick with a small amount of gray Bedford stone trimming, and not marred by over ornamentation or the use of costly materials. The main group of buildings are held together by a slender and graceful axis tower with a belfry bearing the clock and bell. The grounds, which are ample and charmingly landscaped, make a most harmonious setting and give a retired and restful feeling quite in harmony with the idea that this is a place where there may be joy in work. A modern stadium, seating 6,000, is placed in the rear of the main pavilions, between the gymnasium and shops, and is the only one for high school games in the city.

Mr. Richard K. LeBlond, one of Cincinnati's best citizens, presented this school with perhaps the greatest organ in Cincinnati, which is a source of pleasure and entertainment not only for the students and teachers but for the community as well. The Hyde Park Community Center makes most extensive use of the school and its equipment for study and entertainment at night.



**Dr. Calvin E. Stowe's Report**—Dr. Calvin E. Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, was a young minister thirty-three years old teaching in Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati in 1836. His father-in-law, Rev. Lyman Beecher of the same institution, had just appealed to the people in behalf of better general education for all the people, with the ringing statement: "We must educate or we must perish by our own posterity."

Young Stowe was going abroad on a journey of study for the seminary, and he was officially requested by the Legislature of Ohio, through "His Excellency Governor" Lucas "to collect, during the progress of his tour in Europe, such facts and information as he may deem useful to the State in relation to the various systems of public instruction and education which have been adopted in the several countries through which he may pass, and make report thereof with such practical observations as he may think proper, to the next General Assembly." He visited England, Scotland, France, Prussia, and several States of Germany, and the title of his report was: "On Elementary Public Education in Europe," and largely influenced the Ohio system of education, especially in Cincinnati.

He was most favorably impressed with the Prussian system, the rigid economy, love of order and strict discipline.

In 1838 he made a later communication to Governor Lucas on the Prussian system and its applicability to the United States. This article stressed the teaching of an additional modern language, but emphasized the importance of immigrants learning English. He urged the adoption of the compulsory school attendance practice of Prussia, as well as "instruction in music, drawing, gardening, mechanics, and the useful arts. In this way a vast amount of talent and attainment is secured to the Nation which would have been forever unknown."

His report further advocates the Prussian method of religious instruction, and teachers' responsibility to the government as in detailed records of all school activities, etc.

It is well to note the influence of these articles of Dr. Stowe upon the work and development of school curricula and practice in Cincinnati. Not long after they were submitted and published a considerable and finally an enormous immigration of Germans began and continued.

**Music**—Music, drawing and athletics of the Turnverein type were more developed here than elsewhere, and made an impress upon the schools and population which is still commendably present, particularly in music. In this social, cultural and artistic branch of learning, Cincinnati still maintains a superiority which is a matter of general recognition.

In 1844 the school authorities appointed a supervisor of music in the person of W. F. Colburn, who served until 1848. He was succeeded in

1848 by Chas. Aiken, who was followed in 1879 by G. F. Junkermann, who was supervisor for twenty-one years, and in 1900 was succeeded by Walter H. Aitken, the present supervisor.

The régime of Mr. Walter H. Aitken is one of most admirable examples of fine constructive and artistic contributions to the musical fame of our city.

**Physical Culture**—The department of physical culture, one of the branches of education stimulated by Dr. Stowe's study of education in Germany, and by the later increase of German immigrants, was formally created in 1857 during the administration of Superintendent Rickoff. It was, at the beginning, only the practice of calisthenics in the class rooms for five minutes each day, and the use of some gymnastic apparatus such as bars, ladders and swings in the school yards of four schools in the German district.

Louis Graeser, of the North Carolina Turn Verein, was in charge of the instruction from 1860 to 1874 when it was abolished, but the calisthenics were carried on without supervision until 1884.

From 1884 to 1887 some volunteer instruction was carried on by Oscar Speth and William A. Stecher in the normal school and the 16th and 23d district schools.

In 1892 small gymnasia were built in the yards of Woodward and Hughes high schools, and Dr. Carl Ziegler was elected supervisor of physical culture and has been in charge ever since.

The work has been extended to all the schools, and gymnasia have been constructed in all high schools and the majority of the elementary schools. The instruction and work still has a background of the German type from which it was originally developed and is quite well supplied with space and equipment.

Only one stadium has been built for the five high schools of Cincinnati but another is planned for the near future.

The recent establishment of extensive playgrounds by the Board of Education and the Park Board, and their general use by the school children in supervised play and outdoor games, is gratifying evidence of modification and extension of the physical culture branch of school activities in a most wholesome and beneficial manner.

The contribution of this training to constructive and law abiding citizenship is inestimable.

**German Teaching**—The teaching of German in the public schools was provided for by law in 1840. This law was passed on the initiation of German citizens and not at the suggestion of the Board of Education, which remained somewhat unsympathetic until a sufficient proportion of school board members of German extraction had been elected. When this occurred the introduction of German teaching increased rapidly until

there was a larger proportion of German teachers in the schools than in any other American city. Much controversy, however, was engendered by the persistence of its advocates, and the decision of policy was, in the main, based upon their political influence rather than on the value of the teaching.

At all events the subject kept its place in the curriculum, though the number of pupils electing it diminished gradually until the United States entered the World War and the teaching of German in the elementary schools was abolished by the unanimous vote of the Board of Education. It was never abolished as an elective in the high schools, but the demand for it by students was so small that the teaching was discontinued.

In 1926 Dr. Condon, superintendent of schools, recommended that German teaching be made an elective subject in the high school course, and the Board of Education adopted the recommendation. In 1918 the Legislature of Ohio passed a law abolishing the teaching of any modern language except English in the elementary public schools. This law apparently has the approval of a vast majority of the teachers and citizens of the United States.

**Drawing**—Although drawing was one of the branches of school study in Germany which Dr. Stowe, in 1838, especially noted and commended in his report as a part of public school activity, it was not till 1864 that it was given a special place in the curriculum. It doubtless came as a result of the increased German membership of the School Board, stimulated by his report.

Lyman Harding, a former member of the Board of Education, who was elected superintendent of schools, made the recommendation. The progress of the department was so satisfactory and successful that its exhibit, submitted at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885, received high commendation, and at the request of the French Commissioner the entire exhibit was presented to the Paris Pedagogical Museum. Mr. W. H. Vogel was appointed supervisor of drawing in 1886 and still occupies that position. In 1895 the exhibit of the Cincinnati Schools won the highest award given at the Atlanta Exposition. The work of this branch of school activity still ranks well and the results attest the ethical ideas of the supervisor.

**Colored Schools**—No chapter in the school history of Cincinnati records more trials and triumphs than the story of the education of colored people. Much of it reads like a barbaric tale of persecution and some of its annals are an inspiring chronicle of great courage, sacrifice and devotion. It is now almost impossible to believe that for thirty-five years after free public schools were established in Cincinnati colored human beings were sold at the auctioneer's block across the Ohio River only a mile away.



We find that as early as 1830 "the people of Colour in the first ward pray that a school may be opened in it for the benefit of their children," was the substance of a petition in the minutes of the Board of Trustees and Visitors, which constituted the Board of Education in this second year of free public schools in Cincinnati.

Strange to relate, however, there is no record of any distinction on account of color; in fact "colored children of a lighter hue" were received in private schools as late as 1835, when Mr. Funk kept such a school at the southeast corner of Sixth and Vine streets.

The colored population at that time numbered about 500, and, though several small ventures at separate private schools for colored children had failed, a colored man from Virginia, named Owen T. B. Nickens, opened such a school on Sixth Street Hill in 1834. The charge for tuition was one dollar a month, when he could get it, and, although many never paid, no one was turned away on that account. This school was removed to New Street a few years later when Mr. Nickens was succeeded by John McMicken.

About this period, 1835, it is evident that the Abolitionists must have been active in this section, for the faculty of Lane Theological Seminary, alarmed by the threats of "Kentucky Mobists," forbade their students to discuss the slavery question. A large number of the students rebelled and some went to Oberlin, whose doors were open to all races and both sexes and there was no limit to discussion. Three of the rebellious students found employment in private teaching in the East End.

Rowdism and the mob spirit at times attacked the places where colored pupils were being taught, in a determined effort to prevent these persecuted people from having any educational opportunities. This opposition went to the extent of heaping indignities upon the teachers, who were refused accommodations in boarding houses, and were forced to seek separate quarters and board themselves. Notwithstanding this reign of outlawry the friends of colored schools persisted with fine courage and in 1841 they had a school of two or three hundred pupils in Baker Street, though it struggled through a rather difficult existence.

Some influential people rose up from time to time and helped the poor teachers in keeping the work from dying. One of these good and capable friends, in 1844, the Rev. Hiram S. Gilmore, a philanthropic citizen of some wealth, built a house of five rooms and a chapel, on Harrison Street. Mr. Gilmore, as principal, conducted what was called a high school with serious and intelligent endeavor, and though it was educationally helpful it was financially barely able to keep going. During the vacations some of the classes went out giving entertainments through Ohio, New York and Canada, collecting money for the support of the school.

In 1849, owing to a tie in the Ohio Legislature between the Whigs

and the Democrats, the Free Soilers, a third party, had a few members which gave them the balance of power, saw a chance for a political deal, and declared they would vote for the party which would, among other things, establish free schools for colored children. The Democrats accepted the offer and passed the law, but the Cincinnati authorities maintained that the law was unconstitutional and wouldn't pay over the taxes, although the colored people, who had proceeded with the election under the school board law, employed teachers and fixed salaries. These taught for three months and, as pay was refused, the schools closed. The contention went to the courts and the decision was delayed until 1852, when the law was upheld and the salaries were ordered to be paid.

The schools were conducted separately until the right of suffrage was given to colored citizens by the 15th amendment to the United States Constitution in 1870.

In 1874 the colored school board was abolished and two years later the position of colored superintendent of colored schools was abolished, and in 1887 the separate colored schools were followed by the same fate, and colored children were admitted to the schools with white children. This gave the appearance of fair treatment but it, for a long period, was quite otherwise; in fact, the two races in a region directly on the boundary of the old slave states, irritated each other in the schools to the manifest detriment of the education of both, but time and custom gradually reduced the prejudice, though it has never entirely disappeared. The real renaissance in school conditions for colored children has been brought about by voluntary segregation in two school districts at least.

The school supervisors who come in contact with all the schools of the city are quite convinced that the colored pupils in the segregated schools make much better progress than in the schools that are largely white. The Board of Education has gone upon the principle here as well as elsewhere of giving every child a chance and making the chance fit racial as well as individual needs. It, therefore, has supplied these two schools, the Douglass and the Harriet Beecher Stowe and their colonies with not only all the equipment furnished other schools, but also some additional facilities particularly meeting the needs of the colored communities. The work of these schools in Cincinnati has made a profound impression upon the educational leaders of the country who are coming here in considerable number to observe and study Cincinnati methods.

It is only just and fitting, in closing this section of this article, to commend in highest terms, the work of Miss Jennie Porter, of the Stowe School, and Mr. and Mrs. Russel, of the Douglass School, for the splendid manner in which they are meeting the needs of both the schools and the community.

**Night Schools**—Samuel Lewis, one of the foremost citizens of Cincinnati in every good word and work pertaining to public education, in 1840, as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Common Schools, as they were styled at that time, made a plea for evening schools, saying: "The importance of evening schools for those engaged in labor or business during the day cannot be overestimated and we hope early measures will be taken to carry this part of the work into full operation."

The plan was put into effect in 1840, but only "for young men over twelve years of age," is the quotation from the law passed by the Legislature the previous winter. The school term extended only from the first of November to the first of March. Girls were not admitted to the night schools until 1855, and then in only two schools, as an experiment.

Rufus King, president of the board at that time, rather curiously comments on the first night schools for girls, in these words: "So far as we have the means of judging from the reports none of the difficulties occurred which were supposed to render the experiment a delicate and doubtful one."

The first night high school was opened in 1856. During the Civil War, and for some years after, none were maintained. Lack of funds was the reason given for closing them in 1884, after some spasmodic efforts to keep them in service had failed. This was mere camouflage, for the truth is that it was only a part of the political plan to keep down the school tax rate in the interest of the city and county taxes. There was also, at this time and later, a well grounded criticism of the lack of experience of the teachers employed in the night schools.

In 1892 night elementary schools were reopened, and the night high schools were opened the year following. Each pupil was required to file a guarantee of good behavior from some responsible citizen before admission was granted. This was made necessary by the general hoodlumism that prevailed, owing to the lack of authority and experience of the teachers.

For many years preceding the general revival of confidence in the school administration, it was necessary to have police protection at the buildings where night schools were conducted, and at the night high school commencement. This attitude was speedily changed after the administration of Dr. Dyer began, and the operation of the Merit System was established. Then the selection of night school principals and teachers was based upon the principle that the best was none too good for those who so valued the opportunities for education as to sacrifice their nights to the acquisition of learning after days of labor.

There is no more impressive evidence of the change in the spirit of our people in recent years than the record of growth in night school and community center attendance, which shows an increase in enrollment from 1,827 in 1904, to 14,850 in 1924. This surely is a fine tribute both to



the value of improved teaching and the added facilities in modern school buildings and equipment.

**Kindergartens**—No one in Cincinnati thinks about kindergartens without thinking of Miss Annie Laws, who was chief among the pioneers of this movement to establish this most essential foundation of education.

The first kindergarten was opened in the old Spencer House, Broadway and Front Street, in 1880, as a private charity, under the Cincinnati Kindergarten Association, which had been organized in January of that year. The work advanced slowly but steadily and the Cincinnati Kindergarten Training School was organized by the association in 1894, and has continued its services up to the present time, by means of contributions of generous friends. These good citizens established new kindergartens from year to year in the poorer and congested parts of the city until a total of twenty-seven was reached in 1902.

Miss Laws was the president of the association, and Mrs. Charles Fleischman was the chief benefactor for many years, though generous contributions were made through the years by a large number of citizens.

During all the period from 1880 to 1906 many urgent appeals were made to the Board of Education begging them to take over all or part of the free kindergartens into the public school system. In the year 1906, at the recommendation of Dr. Dyer, the Board of Education began to establish kindergartens in public school buildings with public funds. This practice has been steadily maintained until there are sixty-six serving all the elementary schools of the city.

**Mothers' Clubs**—As an outgrowth of this movement the organization of mothers' clubs connected with the kindergartens first, and the schools as well later, was begun as a means of uniting the school with the home. These organizations have increased to a total of eighty-eight mothers' clubs, and are without doubt the most important agency in Cincinnati in maintaining the splendid interest which the people of the city show in their schools. The spirit of coöperation between the home and the school has been a tower of strength to the school administration.

**Normal School and Teachers' College**—Mr. A. J. Rickoff is said to have been the father of the first effort in Cincinnati to train teachers for public service, but it was not until ten years later that a normal school was established in 1868. At that time teachers who took the one-year course provided by the school were paid a salary of \$500.00 per year, an increase of \$100.00 over the regular salary of \$400.00. This is the first evidence in Cincinnati's school history of a recognition of merit by a financial reward.

Miss Delia A. Lathrop, a graduate of the Albany, New York, State Normal School, was the principal for eight years, and her fine character

and great ability was a very beneficial influence in initiating the idea that teaching should be elevated from an avocation to a profession by rigorous special training.

Students were required, at first, to have diplomas of graduation from the city high schools, as the only educational qualification for entrance to the normal school, though some were admitted upon passing a special examination, and the course was extended to one and a half years. Later it was provided that only graduates of the city high schools who had an average grade of eighty per cent through their high school course could be admitted, and provision was made requiring university graduates to take a five-months course in primary methods before they were eligible for a teacher's appointment. The normal school was suspended in 1909, after a life of thirty-two years.

Dr. F. B. Dyer, who had been the first dean of the first State normal school in Ohio, at Miami University, at Oxford, was elected superintendent of schools in 1903. He immediately took steps to organize a teachers' college as a joint movement by the Cincinnati University and the Board of Education. This teachers' college went into effect in 1905, and on Dr. Dyer's initiation the merit system for the appointment of teachers was adopted by the Board of Education.

Merit system had a pleasant sound to the board members when adopted, but when they found that it had teeth and robbed them of their former influence in the appointment of teachers, there was grief and much protest, but Dr. Dyer stood his ground for the maintenance of the system and tactfully managed to preserve the authority of the law. So far as the department of instruction is concerned, the introduction of the merit system for the appointment of teachers through Dr. Dyer's influence was the origin of the new order in the rejuvenation of Cincinnati schools. The basic requirement of this system is a provision that only university graduates are eligible to appointment as teachers, and among these only those having had special training in a teachers' college of accredited standing and served for six months to the satisfaction of expert critic teachers are put on the preferred list of qualified applicants.

This is the highest standard of requirement in the United States and few other cities maintain it. The effect of the rigid application of this system of training and selecting teachers has been to elevate the character of the personnel of the teaching force to a most gratifying standard of performance during the twenty years since its adoption, and its efficiency, especially since the régime of the small Board of Education began in 1913, has been almost ideal.

During these last twelve years there has not been the slightest interference on the part of the Board of Education, or any of its members, with the legal authority of the superintendent to appoint teachers, and

these appointees have been rigidly selected in accordance with the rules and regulations of the merit system.

Dean Pechstein, of the teachers' college, has constantly increased the effectiveness of the training of teachers, and the product of the college has been of tremendous value to the department of instruction in the public schools.

**Manual Training and Domestic Science**—Manual training and domestic science were introduced from 1875 to 1885 in a large number of American cities in recognition of the importance of training hands and hearts as well as heads. These names have been changed to industrial arts and household arts. This work extended rapidly and was tested out with great interest and final success in reaching a clearer evaluation of its proper place in the course of study. These branches of the curriculum belong to the conception of the school as given by the great master, John Dewy—"Education is not learning how to live, but living."

The vitalized school is just as real living as any other stated form of activity, and the school devitalized by acquiring information—facts—only, comes too near drudgery to be either hopeful, or fully constructive. Cincinnati did not make any attempt to introduce these vivifying subjects until 1906, twenty-five years after a large number of the most progressive cities of America had adopted the work and felt the influence of the new conception of giving the whole child a chance. A few centers were opened here in 1906 and 1907, and the people were thrilled by the new order and pleaded for an extension of this work. New centers were equipped from year to year until 1924, when all our schools had access to these branches of work and there were fifty-two industrial arts, and fifty-five household arts centers.

One most notable and convincing evidence of the real value of these life-giving branches was the lessened difficulty in keeping boys and girls in school and consequent diminution in truancy. The general tendency in these subjects is a departure from making the work a study or exercise, to making it a project, having both beginning and end. In this particular development probably no city has surpassed Cincinnati in wisely handling this phase of public school training, and the interest manifested by parents in any form of school work which makes the school attractive to their children is a valuable asset.

Miss Ullrich has been the director of household arts ever since its introduction in Cincinnati, and Mr. Elmer Christy has been the director of the industrial arts for many years. Under their capable administration the work has made phenomenal advancement, and the effect of these recently adopted innovations in maintaining the confidence and support of school patrons has been very helpful.



**Vocational Schools**—This, though one of the latest additions to the curriculum of the Cincinnati schools, has made signal advancement and perhaps constitutes the most useful contribution to the popularity of modern education. It has, in a measure robbed compulsory education for motor-minded pupils of its old time sting and given such pupils a chance both to find their power and develop it. It is the avenue through which they emancipate themselves from the drudgery of unskilled labor, and reach a higher goal in usefulness and citizenship.

Mr. John F. Arundel is the supervisor and proves himself fully equal to the numerous and diverse problems presented.

This branch of the schools includes the considerable group of activities largely supported under the Smith-Hughes State and National appropriations.

**Taxation and Support**—At the end of the Civil War there was such an appreciation of education growing out of the general realization that the better trained and educated soldier made far greater military progress, that the public generally demanded an increase in school facilities and more extended courses of study in the public schools.

For the first time in history the vision of public school educators extended below the head and raised the question of educating and training hands and hearts. Cincinnati failed to respond to this nation wide urge, and still continued content in the old order and concentrated its educational endeavor "above the collar bone" only. An apparent reason for this failure to follow the crowd lay in the domination of gang politicians who saw that the way to political triumph was along the line of keeping down the tax rate and holding the jobs. To lessen the general tax rate it was only needed to cut off a portion of the school tax, leaving city and county rates untouched. This went on for more than a generation—chiefly from 1870 to 1905.

Cincinnati, by means of a large ward Board of Education during this period, kept the schools on an unchanged level of curriculum and equipment and fell further and further behind the practice and progress of her sister cities. From 1870 forward, the advance made by our competing neighbor cities added to the school curricula the modern vocational subjects and school buildings were rapidly changed from a mere group of class rooms to real school houses, meeting not only all the needs of the day school pupils but community requirements as well.

Cincinnati's school tax rates in 1870 were equal to the average of Ohio cities, but in 1904 they were only forty per cent of the average, or, in other words, other cities were investing two and a half times as much in the education and training of their children as we were. Therefore we entered this twentieth century with one whole generation, the youngest, less well trained and equipped than the same generation in the cities with which we had to compete in the strife which is necessary to progress.

Our school law here in Cincinnati provided for the old ward form of large Board of Education—twenty-four members. A ray of hope came in a new legal requirement to elect three members at large to the board in 1904. This change was partly in harmony with the prevailing practice in progressive cities, where the change of large ward boards to small boards elected at large had been in effect for many years.

Three fearless, energetic and independent citizens, Dr. Louis Schwab, Mr. Emil Pollak, and Dr. J. M. Withrow, were accordingly chosen as members at large and with them the public school renaissance in Cincinnati began in 1905, under the inspiration and stimulation of Dr. F. B. Dyer, the new superintendent. These men immediately started a campaign for education of the masses in behalf of better schools, better buildings and a law which would give Cincinnati the same kind of school administration that was provided generally in the progressive cities of the State and Nation. The schools improved at once, though slowly, as it was impossible to free them entirely from the old incubus of ward politics until the character of the entire personnel of the board could be changed by securing a law abolishing all ward memberships.

Dr. Withrow was the acknowledged leader in the long and persistent effort to create public sentiment in behalf of the new order. He went about the city to churches, clubs, civic organizations, preaching the gospel of better school buildings, better schools, modern courses of study and sufficient tax levies to put Cincinnati back into the peerage of other American cities in the education and training of its children. He is said to have delivered more than two hundred addresses, illustrated with pictures and lantern slides, appealing to the citizens to save their schools, their children and their city.

The struggle was carried on in the Legislature and among the people of the city—through clubs and civic organizations for four years, and a small board elected-at-large-law was installed in 1908. The small board went into service and the friends of modern education were rejoiced at its progressive administration. Defeat came one year later, in 1909, in the decision of the Supreme Court that the law was unconstitutional. The old ward board went back to the helm, but it carried with it the three members at large, and went on with a much chastened spirit. The war for a change in the law did not cease, but it took four more years to secure the present law in 1913. The law provides a board of seven members, elected at large, and its results have been most satisfactory. The school administration now is entirely free from all partisan politics, and the general situation is perfectly ideal in having and deserving the confidence of the people.

**Board of Education**—No chronicle of the public schools of Cincinnati would be justified in omitting reference to the present Board of Education, which is a body of high minded and intelligent citizens devoted to

public service without fear or favor. Politics has been a castaway since the small board school law went into effect in 1913, and all the details of the school management—not only educational but business as well—have been firmly placed on the basis followed in all successful private enterprises.

Every member of the school personnel, from the superintendent to the least important employee in the business department, registers his entrance and departure on a time recorder and the atmosphere of all the office and business service indicates a morale of the highest type.

In such a high grade organization it may seem invidious to mention any names, but it would be falling short of proper appreciation to omit the record of Mr. Samuel Ach, who entered the membership of the board in the last year of the large board administration and was a member continuously until the first of January, 1926, a period of thirteen years. He was vice-president from the accession of the small board, in 1913, till Dr. Withrow resigned, in May, 1924, when he succeeded him in the presidency. A finer and more capable service has never been given by a public official, and the people of Cincinnati have been generous in their appreciation of the unexcelled contribution of Samuel Ach.

**Superintendents**—No great enterprise or system ever rises above the character of its managing personnel. The school system of Cincinnati has been most fortunate in the character, vision and ideals of its superintendents since the election of Dr. F. B. Dyer in 1904. His administration of the schools for a year or two had many troublous days, but he stood firmly for the merit system and by that sign he conquered. The old ward board feared to overthrow him and the system at first, but they grew restless and troublesome as the years passed and would have rebelled openly had not Boston called Dr. Dyer as superintendent of schools in 1912.

Cincinnati's modern school system, newly established and progressing, was in danger. The effort to elect a superintendent who would close his eyes to the merit system was a real peril. The friends of the schools among the best citizens rallied to the support of the new order and defeated the old adversaries, and the first attempt failed. A few months of struggle in choosing a successor to Dr. Dyer followed and it was a period of grievous anxiety to the three members at large and a small but strong minority of the ward members who feared a second attempt to elect a superintendent who would not hold the ground already gained. However, the Gods were with Cincinnati and the school system, and Dr. Randall J. Condon, of Providence, Rhode Island, was elected. The success of this gift of Providence to Cincinnati has been the fairest chapter in the school history of the Queen City.

Dr. Condon not only held all the ground gained by Dr. Dyer, but steadily added other gains to school progress, and as the law provided for a small board elected at large was passed one year later, in 1913, the



advance henceforth has been so generally recognized throughout the land that the schools of Cincinnati are now the cynosure of educational eyes in all America. The superintendents' section of the National Educational Association, the most representative group of public school leaders in America, elected Dr. Condon its president in 1926.

In evidence of the progress made by the schools of Cincinnati in the twenty years from 1904 to 1924, the following table is submitted:

	1904	1924
High School enrollment.....	1,900	7,220
Elementary .....	41,080	45,221
Special schools .....	28	1,435
Night schools and community centers.....	1,827	14,850
Vocational schools .....	0	1,401
Total enrollment .....	44,835	70,127
Schools with auditoriums .....	1	44
"    "    gymnasias .....	4	40
"    "    lunch rooms .....	1	35
"    "    moving picture machines.....	0	39
"    "    printing shops .....	0	11
"    "    libraries .....	4	31
"    "    manual training .....	0	52
"    "    domestic science .....	0	55
"    "    classes for the blind.....	0	2
"    "    classes for defective vision.....	0	6
"    "    for classes for the deaf.....	1	1
"    with shower baths .....	0	27
"    "    swimming pools .....	0	8
"    "    kindergartens .....	0	66
"    "    mental defective classes.....	0	8
"    "    open air classes .....	0	7
"    having community centers .....	0	18
"    "    dental clinics .....	0	4
"    "    mothers' clubs .....	0	88
Number of school physicians.....	0	16
"    "    "    nurses .....	0	24

Notwithstanding this remarkable record of achievement it must be emphasized and kept in the minds of the people that after all these vast additions to our schools, the tax levy for schools in Cincinnati, in 1926, is not only the lowest of all the large cities of Ohio, but only two-thirds of the average tax levy of those cities, and in spite of the fact that our school buildings are the equal of any of those of the large cities, the tax rate for their construction is very much the lowest in the State.

**A New Educational Institution**—In the month of May, 1926, there was crystallized a project which had been under way nearly two years in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It is an entirely new educational institution for boys between the ages of six and fourteen years, which is to be established at Camargo, and which will bear the name of The Cincinnati Country Day School.

William Hayden Chatfield, who many months has been fostering the enterprise and who has visited numerous places throughout the country where similar schools have been planted, is the chairman of a recently appointed committee having the arrangement in charge. This

committee includes the following persons: Messrs. R. L. Black, Frederick H. Chatfield, James Coombe, J. J. Emery, Julius Fleischmann, Frederick V. Geier, Timothy S. Goodman, Laurence M. Hartzell, John J. Rowe, Albin K. Schoepf, Taylor Stanley, Robert A. Taft, O. de Gray Vanderbilt, Hugh Whittaker, Clifford R. Wright, Lucian Wulsin and Henry C. Yeiser, Jr.

Mr. Black, Mr. Emery, Mr. Fleischmann, Mr. Rowe and Mr. Stanley have been chief assistants in preparing the way for the official announcement of the organization of a society which will ere long be legally incorporated under the Ohio laws. Already \$50,000 has been donated to this cause and will be placed in the hands of the board of trustees pending the completion of the corporation now being sought.

The site of the institution will be on what is said to be the highest bit of ground in Hamilton County, Ohio—a fascinating stretch of rolling land on Giffen Road, Indian Hill. On the south and west sides of this school property it is bounded by part of Dr. W. T. Semple's place. On a twenty acre plot at that point, it is hoped that one year from next autumn the buildings of the Cincinnati Country Day School will be in operation. In the meantime temporary quarters will be planned for. Already a head-master, Arnold C. Washburn, A. B., a Harvard man and an associate professor at Annapolis, the United States Naval Academy, has been engaged and has already taken charge. The boys will be taken to and from the school in busses over the Camargo pike. There will always be a master in charge of each bus. This school seeks to provide the advantages of a boarding school without sacrificing home influence and surroundings. It is to be an "all-day" school with plenty of out-of-doors exercise daily.

The first school of this type was founded by Mrs. Carey, of Baltimore, in 1897, and today there are thirty-seven such institutions in this country. Cincinnati has made no error in taking an interest in the founding of such an institution.



## CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE NIGHT LAW SCHOOL OF CINCINNATI.

The study of law offers many advantages over that of the other vocations. It has been well said: "It embraces all human interests; it develops clear and logical thinking; and it familiarizes the student with every public interest. In every walk of life, a legal education is a decided advantage to its possessor over his or her associates who do not have the training. The opportunities for people so trained are becoming more numerous each day, and the advantages are open to women as well as men.

"The lawyer has always stood in the front rank of community development, and any law-trained business man has found his legal knowledge of great assistance in endeavoring to steer his business in safe channels. Business is daily becoming more complex, and the man trained in the elements of legal knowledge has increased opportunities for success."

What is known as the "Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association Night Law School" has aided its hundreds of young men and women to train themselves for a successful future. This institution is in its thirty-third year and is quartered in the fine nine-story brick building at the corner of Elm Street and Central Parkway. The third floor of this modern structure is devoted to this law school, including the law library. Any young man or woman over eighteen years of age may become a student of this law school which holds its night sessions. The present tuition fee is \$100.00 per year, with five dollars for special examinations. All are allowed free use of the law library, which contains upward of 3,000 volumes.

The chief object of this chapter is to make a permanent record of the early history of this wonderfully successful night law school, and this can be accomplished in no better manner than to make use of various letters and memorandum furnished by Robert M. Ochiltree, who was founder of the school and served as its dean for more than twenty-one years. It is well in this connection to here introduce a few letters written by relatives and outside friends complimenting Mr. Ochiltree on his courage in undertaking to found this night law school which has proven so successful for near the third of a century mark:

(This communication was sent by Jacob D. Cox, dean of the faculty of the Law School of the Cincinnati College.)

Cincinnati, May 9, 1893.

I take pleasure in saying that Mr. Robert M. Ochiltree is a graduate of this school, who maintained very high rank as a student in both years of his course and being now a member of the bar, I can heartily recommend him as an instructor for any students who may desire to be well prepared to enter our senior class in the fall, and who have



the requisite qualifications as to time, etc., fixed by law and by the rules of the Supreme Court. Mr. O. is a gentleman of character as well as ability, and has a reputation with us for thorough and intelligent work. (Signed) J. D. Cox.

(The following letter was written by Mr. Ochiltree's brother from Connersville, congratulating him on the course he had undertaken in the founding of a night law school under the Y. M. C. A. of Cincinnati.)

ROBERT OCHILTREE,

Connersville, September 14, 1893.

Attorney-at-Law,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Brother:—We were all of us much pleased to see in the "Cincinnati Gazette" of yesterday that your scheme of a Night Law School in the Y. M. C. A. had succeeded. From henceforth if you can hold up to a tolerable fair standard of excellence in commercial law there is no reason why you should not reach a professorship in that branch of the law. Now I don't want to write so much that you will lose some valuable time reading after me, but I do want to say what I think, for I think I have as much interest in your welfare as anybody except Ma and Pa. And with all confidence in your ability to take care of yourself under any and all circumstances, yet I will presume to advise with you a word about your new work. I would like your first *lecture* to be an excellent one, taking Blackstone, Kent, or Walker and others for models, insofar as they fit necessities. My thought is that much success depends upon getting the proper enthusiasm in the beginning and if possible be near the correct principles of the Law all the time. Your acquaintance with Anson will assist you in understanding Parsons or Pollard on Contract, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio will also enlighten you much on each subject, as you reach it in your teaching. I imagine that the public nature of your class which you take in hands October 16, will take more nerve and preparation than the private pupils you have been taking around the training tracks this summer, yet I have all confidence in the fact that you realize this as well as myself and that your native tact will help you over many hard places. I see the papers have set you down as T. Ochiltree. I wish they had written it correctly. I believe that is your "dub" among the boys. Well, it is a very popular name in the family, but not the one you want to use in public. The associations and tender memories of just "Bob" are as pleasant and lasting as if they surrounded and hallowed the much honored "Tom" of history, and I imagine "Bob's" history will make just as good a showing as the immortal Tom. I would like to talk to you a day about matters in general. You have made the first break in the Y. M. C. A., and after you will come many aspiring to the honor of instructor, and many able men from University and College will be anxious for the place you will inaugurate. I will hope that you will stay there just as long as you want to, and until a paying practice demands your entire time and attention. Such men as Kinkaid, etc., I would think had thought of such a department and worked for it. But your star was in the ascendant at the proper time. I only hope you're just above the eastern horizon climbing boldly up to a splendid ZENITH of glory. Selah! Robert, I think about you a great deal and imagine the difficulties you will have to overcome, and how you will overcome them, gaining strength and power with each victory until success is your normal condition. I see the "Gazette" gives T. Ochiltree quite a send-off. I hope he can hold the high place in the estimate of the "Commercial Gazette" as well as many of its readers in Cincinnati and vicinity. I am sure you understand the importance of your making your lectures plain, forceful and as near technically correct as possible. The business man wants to know how to write his notes, contracts, agreements, and how to talk about them intelligently, and to the end that his business ventures are not made to fail by his own

loose methods, after all you may say that diligence, application, energy, patience are sometimes better qualities than a little learning and the two should always go together. Experience is the great teacher after all, and scientific knowledge aided by the practical knowledge of the world and men is the wisdom we must have, then capacity to use it to one's own advantage is the great open sesame. I see I am straining the point. I hope you will not find the letter too long. Read between the lines and see motive, and you can overlook the mistakes in sentiment, if any. Give my regards to Margaret and the others of the family. You have love from all of us. Bert still remains the wonder of the nineteenth century to his grandmother, Pa and Ma, and etc.

Yours,

W. E. OCHILTREE.

In May, 1894, Jacob D. Cox, dean of the Cincinnati Law School, favored Mr. Ochiltree with the sub-joined communication sent the judges of the Supreme Court:

Cincinnati, Ohio, 29 May, 1894.

Sirs:

Permit me to introduce R. M. Ochiltree, Esq., a graduate of our class of 1892, having passed the examination by the committee of the court in that year with a grade of 92.8 per cent., being one of the most successful of his class. Mr. Ochiltree was then domiciled in Indiana though like many others, it resulted in his settling in Cincinnati, where he has been a fixed resident for the year last past. He was nominally admitted to the Indiana bar, but has practiced here by consent and has established already an excellent reputation as a lawyer. He has conducted a class of law students seeking to make up arrearages in our course; has lectured on elementary law to a considerable class in the Y. M. C. A., and has won an enviable position as a gentleman and scholar. His moral character is of the highest order. I warmly recommend that he be sworn in as an attorney on the examination already taken before the committee of the court, a record of which is on file in the clerk's office.

Very respectfully, Your Obedient Servt.,

J. D. Cox, Dean.

**Origin of the School**—Mr. Ochiltree, on March 7, 1906, when seeking a re-appointment as dean of the institution, in his annual report made use of some of the following points connected with the early conception he had of founding such a night law school, and through his kindness we are permitted, as local historians, to here incorporate the facts as found in such report:

"At the risk of being prosy at the outset, I wish to say a word as to the origin and early development of the school. The idea of a law course that could be attended by young men engaged during the day was suggested in a conversation with a merchant of this city, Mr. Henry Holberg, in June, 1893, a few weeks after my arrival in this city.

"Speaking of the standing of a business man whom I have since come to know as the Hon. Bettman, Mr. Holberg went on to say that, his counsel and advice were often sought by other men engaged in business and that he had come to be regarded by men of the street as high authority in both legal and business affairs.

"The thought suggested was, that if Mr. Bettman had gained a knowledge of the law from experience, and it was of such value to him and his

contemporaries, could a systematic course in law instruction be arranged to suit the convenience of young men employed during the day, and afford the opportunity of acquiring at least a knowledge of the rules of law pertaining to business.

"In August of the same summer I called on Mr. Howser, then the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and stated what I believed could be done. I was not familiar with the workings of Y. M. C. A., but knew that young men composed its membership. Mr. Howser said he would submit the matter to the board of directors. In September I met him on the street and inquired the result of his conference with the board.

"The board had said to Mr. Howser that they had no fund out of which to pay for the lectures, because the fee of \$5.00 charged at that time entitled the student to attend any class work he desired. Those attending other classes would likely be all who would attend law lectures, there would be no increase in the membership and the fee paid was needed to bear the expense of established courses in other branches of study. However, there would be no objection if I was willing to take up the work with the understanding that my pay, if any, should come from those attending the lectures, and over and above the five dollar fee due the association, this additional payment to be voluntary. To this arrangement I agreed and requested that some advertising be done. In a few days notices appeared in the newspapers announcing that the Y. M. C. A. would open a night law course.

"I had graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and had been engaged during the summer in giving private instruction to a class of young men who were preparing for advance standing in that law school. I prepared a general talk on the subject of law for the opening night, October 17, 1893. Seventeen young men were present in the power room of the association building, and all enrolled. In a few weeks the number increased to thirty-nine.

"The general appearance of those present the first evening and the enthusiasm all manifested, led me to abandon, at once, any idea of general instruction or lectures, and to adopt as far as possible, the regular law course then pursued in the Cincinnati Law School.

"The first student to attempt the Columbus bar examination passed, others met with the same success, and in June, 1896, I accompanied six applicants to Columbus. They all passed, and it would be difficult to say who was the most pleased, the applicants, the committee, or the faculty. From that time on our school was favorably known to the examiners of the Supreme Court.

"In December, 1893, it became known to the students, through Mr. Howser, that there was no pay connected with my position as lecturer. This led to their making a surprise for me, and on the last evening before adjournment for Christmas holidays, I was presented with an envelope containing five twenty dollar gold pieces.



"In June, 1894, an arrangement was made by which \$10.00 was charged, \$5.00 for the association and \$5.00 for me; classes were held four evenings each week during the year and sixty-seven students enrolled.

"In 1895 three classes were arranged for, requiring six recitations each week. Mr. Darby and Mr. Charles P. Mackelfresh were selected to conduct certain classes, and \$5.00 for each student continued to bear the expense of instruction. One hundred and six students enrolled. The fee was raised in 1896 to \$15.00; \$10.00 for the 'association' full membership, and \$5.00 for instruction. Judges Ferris, Hollister, and Wright, also attorneys Richard Ermston, Mr. Fred L. Hoffman, Thomas H. Darby and Charles Mackelfresh became members of the faculty.

"In 1897 the fee was raised to \$17.00, and the collection of a library began. The first year I bought books costing over \$60.00 more than the fund amounted to, and levied an assessment of one dollar on a number of students to pay the balance. Other increases in tuition were made at other times.

"In 1900 a certified copy of the Y. M. C. A. charter was submitted to the Secretary of State of Ohio, and referred by him to the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether the purposes stated in the charter brought the Y. M. C. A. within the class of institutions known to the law as institutions of learning and fine arts, having authority to confer degrees, etc. The report was favorable and in June, 1900, the first commencement exercises were held, at which sixty-seven young attorneys who, among others, had completed our courses of study and passed the bar examinations, were graduated, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Law."

The following shows the enrollment of students under Dean Ochiltree, from 1893-94 to and including 1904-05, together with the tuition charged at various periods:

Year	Students Enrolled	Tuition
1893-04 .....	39	\$5.00
1894-95 .....	67	10.00
1895-96 .....	106	10.00
1896-97 .....	120	15.00
1897-98 .....	123	17.00
1898-99 .....	109	17.00
1899-1900 .....	131	25.00
1900-01 .....	157	25.00
1901-02 .....	151	25.00
1902-03 .....	131	25.00
1903-04 .....	115	35.00
1904-05 .....	104	35.00

Since the above dates the attendance has been most gratifying, the detailed reports are all too lengthy to here be inserted. As to the enrollment as compared to other law schools in Ohio it may be stated that the 1903 United States Commissioner's reports of education show: The enrollment at Ada Law School was 130; Cincinnati Law School, 69;

Y. M. C. A. Law School, Cincinnati, 131; Cleveland Law School, 129; Western Reserve Law School, 95; Ohio State University, Columbus, 165.

Dean Ochiltree, in his report in 1906, says: "Our graduates are meeting with splendid success. In Newport, Kentucky, one is commonwealth attorney; another county attorney, another a member of the State Legislature, and another the city solicitor. Hamilton County furnishes a longer list of the successful in the practice, political preferment and in business. Many have gone to other States and territories and from them we have good reports."

**Legal Committee's Report**—March 15, 1906, in a report made to the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati, from which certain portions are here used, showing the standing of the night law school department of the institution. In part the report gave the following:

"The report of Dean Ochiltree, presented to the board at this meeting, is an interesting and valuable document, that will repay a little study, and should be preserved for future reference. It includes an historical resumé of the work of the law school of the McDonald Educational Institute from its inception to the present time. The enterprise, which we approved a little doubtfully thirteen years ago, can no longer be looked upon as an experiment. When it was undertaken it was with the belief on our part that a course of legal instruction would prove a stimulating and helpful part of a business man's education. This idea, rather than that of opening a cheap and easy way into the legal profession, was probably the controlling one with most of the members of this board. The purpose of it was easily misconceived, and it was natural to expect that the project would be regarded in certain quarters with disfavor. But under the wise management and thorough instruction of Dean Ochiltree and the members of his law faculty, we have witnessed the growth of this law school until the number of its enrolled students is exceeded by but one law school in Ohio, that of the Ohio State University. The value of the instruction imparted has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the gentlemen in charge of the successive examinations for admission to the State Bar of Ohio, ever since our graduates began to present themselves for that examination. And, what is a higher and finer test still, a very large proportionate number of these graduates now active in the legal profession are steadily rising to useful honorable positions. We have taken occasion recently to look over the list of those graduates, and were surprised and gratified at the preferment and distinction those young men have already won. Others, who have entered other occupations and labors, already gratefully appreciate the benefit they have received from their instructors, and are sure to profit from them more as their opportunities enlarge and their responsibilities increase.

"The day department of the law school has not been sufficiently successful to warrant its continuance and it has been dropped. The dean recommends an increase in the tuition to \$40.00 per year. After the conference with the legal committee the following division has been agreed upon and is recommended to the board for its favorable action. Tuition, \$40.00; Y. M. C. A. membership fee, \$10.00; library account, \$2.00; advertising account, \$3.50; incidentals, \$2.50; dean and law faculty, \$22.00.

"The dean's report shows the number of pupils, in the chronological order: 39, 67, 106, 120, 123, 109, 121, 157, 151, 131, 115, 104, and 115. This covers the period of thirteen years."

When the question came up whether this law school should confer degrees upon graduates (if residents of Ohio) passing the bar examination (and if not residents, pass a satisfactory examination held by those in charge of said school), there was only one of the fourteen members of the Y. M. C. A. Directory who voted "No." Later this member saw his error and was ever afterward in hearty accord with his fellow members on the subject of degrees of LL. B. being conferred on graduates.

**Present Officers of Administration**—General Secretary, Judson J. McKim; Executive Secretary, Dr. Carl A. Wilzbach; Chairman of Educational Committee, James Morrison; Educational Director, William B. Ferris; Dean, Gilbert Bettman; Assistant to Dean, Charles H. Elston. The faculty has a membership of twenty-five, including Gilbert Bettman, A. M., LL. B., dean; and Charles H. Elston, LL. B., assistant dean.





## CHAPTER XXV.

### YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

**The Young Men's Christian Association**—This association traces a continuous, unbroken existence from 1848, when a group of young men met and organized the "Society of Religious Inquiry." The first Young Men's Christian Association had been organized four years previously in London, England, by George Williams, a young country lad who had entered the employ of Hitchcock & Company, a firm of dry goods merchants. Young Williams, noting the evil tendencies springing up among the young men who were entering this line of business, decided to call a halt and, with a group of eleven companions, formed, on the sixth of June, 1844, an organization known as the Young Men's Christian Association. Since that date the association has spread to every country in the world, with the possible exception of Persia; and prior to his death Williams was knighted by good Queen Victoria because of his large service to the cause of religion and humanity.

In 1851 associations were organized in Boston and in Montreal, within a month of each other, and to these associations has generally been conceded the priority in point of age, for the Cincinnati Association, although represented at the first International Convention in 1853, did not change its name for some years to follow. When the change was made, however, the officers and membership continued without change, and the association had been recognized from the beginning as having been affiliated with the American movement, from the fact that the Cincinnati Association played a large part in the forming and developing of the Association here in North America.

Shortly after the founding of the association in America, William Chauncy Langdon, a youthful member of the association in Washington, D. C., conceived the idea of bringing these newly formed organizations into some form of coöperation. His plan was opposed by the associations in New York and other strong eastern associations but was heartily approved by the weaker organizations in the West.

Finally, a convention was called in Buffalo in 1853. On the first day of the convention Langdon was delayed by poor train connection. The convention met and decided to abandon the idea of a confederation but adjourned until the next day in order that the good-byes could finally be said. Upon his arrival Langdon and Peter Rudolph Neff, of Cincinnati, and others set to work buttonholing the delegates, with the result that the next day the convention reversed itself. A confederation was formed and because of the recognized leadership of Peter Rudolph Neff, the



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
BUILDING



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN  
ASSOCIATION BUILDING





National headquarters for the first year were established in Cincinnati, to be moved a year later to Washington, in harmony with the plan adopted that the headquarters should be moved every year. Neff was made a member of this committee of five and assumed the responsibility of handling the affairs of this National Confederation. For many years he, with his associates, exercised a large influence in the development of the organization.

An outstanding character developed in this period of time was H. Thane Miller, who served the local association for many years as president, was twelve times elected president of the State Convention, and is the only man in the American movement to be four times elected president of the International Convention.

Another character to gain prominence during those early days was Judge Alphonso Taft, for many years United States Minister to Russia. Judge Taft seems, on many occasions, to have entered into the work of this association in its early days of beginning. In 1866, for instance, he was one of the committee who drove to Dayton, Ohio, and succeeded in interesting a group of citizens in the establishment of a Y. M. C. A. there, an organization which was continued as one of our banner organizations down to the present hour.

In 1917 his son, whose record is known in every household, the most illustrious of all the great men produced by this Queen City of the West, the Hon. William Howard Taft, laid the cornerstone of this building. In 1925 the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A., after 53 years, turned again to Cincinnati for its president, choosing the most youthful president in its history and one who surprised even his friends by proving himself to be one of the most efficient and capable presiding officers our movement has ever had, a son of the Hon. William Howard Taft—Charles P. Taft II.

The first president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati was P. Garrett Rice, who served in that capacity during the year 1848. He, in turn, was succeeded by the following:

1849.....	Moses A. Pollock	1868-69.....	H. Thane Miller
1849-51.....	W. F. Mitchell	1870.....	S. S. Fisher
1852.....	Samuel Lowry, Jr.	1871-77.....	H. Thane Miller
1853.....	S. J. Broadwell	1878.....	Harlan P. Lloyd
1854.....	W. F. Mitchell	1879-95.....	William McAlpin
1855-56.....	Peter Rudolph Neff	1896-99.....	Alexander McDonald
1857-58.....	H. Thane Miller	1900-23.....	D. B. Meacham
1859.....	Robert Moore	1923-24.....	R. A. Colter
1860-62.....	Abner L. Frazer	1924-25.....	A. E. Anderson
1863-64.....	Samuel Lowry, Jr.	1925-.....	Cecil H. Gamble
1865-67.....	W. J. Breed		

The first general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati was Robert Fulton, 1865, a graduate of Marietta College, who immediately entered upon his new responsibility as "Superintendent" of the Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association. Mr.

Fulton served in this capacity for two years, when he resigned to enter law, but for many years he continued as a director of the association and was one of the personalities around whom the Cincinnati Association was built. Then followed:

1869-71.....	Lang Sheaf	1901-07.....	Willard D. Ball
1871-75.....	Albert C. Scott	1907-12.....	John W. Perkins
1876-84.....	Erastus Burnham	1912-20.....	A. G. Bookwalter
1884-94.....	George T. Howser	1920-22.....	A. K. Morris
1895-1900.....	George F. Tibbetts	1922-.....	Judson J. McKim
1900.....	George H. Fitch		

The Cincinnati Association at present has nine branches: Central Parkway, Eastern Hills, City Railroad, Sharonville, Columbia, Town and Country, University, Ninth Street (colored), and Lockland (colored). Its total number of members is 6,443. Approximately 6,000 people are daily entering our buildings and 271,180 were reached through association programs last year.

The value of its service was demonstrated by the insistence of an increasing number of communities that the association be at once extended into these territories and it is hoped that before many years have passed several new, modern and thoroughly-furnished buildings will be added to the association property in this city.

**Board of Directors**—The present (1926) board is as follows: Cecil H. Gamble, president; A. E. Anderson, first vice-president; John D. Sage, second vice-president; Albert W. Shell, third vice-president; John M. Stoner, treasurer; Harry Walter Hutchins, secretary; H. P. Atkins, R. A. Colter, J. G. Eversole, E. W. Edwards, Dr. E. E. Eubank, Erwin Marx, D. B. Meacham, James Morrison, Dr. W. T. Nelson, H. G. Pounsford, Smith B. Quayle, Edward P. Rush, Charles P. Taft II, George B. Wilson, H. A. Worcester; Judson J. McKim, general secretary.

**Young Women's Christian Association**—As an outgrowth of the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout this country, has sprung up their powerful auxiliary—the Young Women's Christian Association, whose headquarters in Cincinnati is located at No. 20 East Eighth Street. The following historical sketch of this popular institution has been compiled from facts largely furnished by the secretary and others in position to know the facts, from its organization to the present time.

One of the objects aimed at in this association of young women is to "promote growth in Christian character and service through physical, social, mental, and spiritual training." The Cincinnati branch of the National Association was organized by forty charter members in 1868 through the efforts of Mrs. John Davis, president of the board. It was first located at No. 27 Longworth Street, then at No. 100 Broadway, from which it was changed to No. 26 East Eighth Street. The present building is located at No. 20 East Eighth Street; was erected in 1904 at a cost of

\$80,000. It is a five-story brick structure of modern style and is well suited for the various departments of this work.

The forty charter members were representative church women, including Mrs. John Davis, president 1868-80; directors: Mrs. A. D. Bullock, Mrs. Alonzo Taft, Mrs. D. E. Williams, Mrs. W. W. Scarborough, Mrs. S. S. Fisher, Mrs. Thane Miller, Mrs. George W. McAlpine, Mrs. B. F. Brannan, Mrs. Murray Shipley, Mrs. William B. Davis, Mrs. Mary J. Taylor, Mrs. George S. Grey, Mrs. J. F. Perry, Mrs. A. J. Howe, Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, Mrs. Henry W. Sage, Mrs. D. W. Clark, and a few others.

At the first home, at No. 27 Longworth Street, during the first year, sixty-three boarders paid \$3.50 weekly for board and room and many more much less. No girl earning over \$6.00 per week was admitted. There were sixteen transients cared for and a number of refugees from the great Chicago fire.

An Industrial Institute was opened at No. 21 Canal Street by the young Ladies Branch for training the many inefficient girls. In 1875 this institution was reported as the leading school of its kind in America. Its classes included sewing and dressmaking. In 1870 the training school in laundry and cooking was made paying. In 1877 the employment bureau recorded 1,500 applications. In 1879 one hundred colored girls enrolled for industrial training and hygiene. In 1880, through efforts of Mrs. L. B. Gibson, Vacation Cottage, at Epworth Heights, was built. In 1886 cooking classes, physical culture, classes in English, bookkeeping and stenography were in a prosperous condition. In 1894 the association moved to No. 26 East Eighth Street. In 1905 the association built and moved to No. 20 East Eighth Street—present building. In 1906 affiliated with the National Y. W. C. A. organization as a charter member. Progress has been continuous ever since the last named date. In this early history of the association note the pioneering strength of the women who began and developed such an organization at a period of undeveloped public opinion on all social and industrial problems. As opposed to the then popular theory of "Education for Education's Sake," the Y. W. C. A. was unique in introducing education only where it furthered practical, industrial or technical training.

The Y. W. C. A. serves girls of the Cincinnati community through the following departments: House privileges, residence, cafeteria, general education, recreation, vacation camps, religious education, and world fellowship, industrial, business girls' clubs, teen-age girl reserves, membership.

The association is managed in the following manner: Administration—Central, Norwood Branch and West End Branch. The present membership (November, 1925) is 2,391. The present financial condition is:



	Budget	Per Cent. Self-supporting
Central Branch .....	\$102,955.73	73+
Norward Branch .....	17,286.42	44+
West End Branch (Colored).....	22,981.33	28+

The present officers of the board of directors are: Mrs. Helen Peters Wallace, president; Mrs. Ira H. Crane, first vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Warner, second vice-president; Miss Helen Wilson, treasurer; Mrs. Dudley W. Palmer, corresponding secretary; Miss Agnes Anderson, recording secretary. The present comptroller publicity officer is Miss Sue Mossman.

The last report shows the success of the "Cafeteria For All" system. During the last year 99,415 persons were served at the Central Association; at the Norwood Branch 13,445 were served, and at the West End Branch 681 were served.



## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE AMERICAN LEGION.

(Approved by H. E. Michaels, Executive Secretary.)

Among the various military organizations in the world, perhaps none is greater and more far-reaching than the "American Legion" which was formed at the close of the late World War by the American soldiers. Their own publication (official) the "History of the American Legion," by Marquis James, published in 1923, gives what they term the "Ten Commandments of the American Legion," or the preamble to the Constitution, in the following language :

For God and Country, said the veterans at St. Louis, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes :

1. To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America.
2. To maintain law and order.
3. To foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism.
4. To preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great war.
5. To inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and Nation.
6. To combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses.
7. To make right the master of might.
8. To promote peace and good will on earth.
9. To safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy.
10. To consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

Such are the Ten Commandments of the American Legion. A more accurate summary of the elements of good citizenship would be very difficult to write. Such were the specifications, as expressed in the words of the preamble of the temporary constitution adopted by the caucus, on which the builders of the Legion were instructed to proceed with their job.

The birthplace of the Legion was really in France at the close of the war, when members of the American Expeditionary Forces began to plan for such an organization. It has accomplished all and more in numerous ways, than did the Grand Army of the Republic after the close of the Civil War 1861-65.

Coming down to the local post of this great and growing order, it may be said that Robert E. Bentley Post, No. 50, of the American Legion at Cincinnati, was organized October 1, 1919, with about three hundred ex-service men of the World War. It has grown to a membership of fully 1,500. From this post there have been State and National officers, including the following: Nationally—Frederic W. Galbraith, Jr., deceased, was national commander in 1920. His was indeed a glorious type of American manhood. Father William P. O'Connor was national chaplain in 1922. State officers—Frederic W. Galbraith, Jr., was the

first State commander in 1919, and Gilbert Bettman in 1922. In 1924 R. W. Smith was State vice-commander.

The list of the local post commanders and executive secretaries follows: Commanders—Albert Morrill, 1919-20; L. W. Fahenstoc, 1920-21; Robert L. Black, 1921-22; M. D. Campbell, 1922-23; Robert W. Smith, 1923-24; Walter W. Schwaab, 1924-25; Dr. Philip Gath, 1925-26.

Executive Secretaries—W. B. Stuebe, 1919, 1920, and 1921, and H. E. Michaels since that date to the present.

The post was named for the first Cincinnati soldier to sacrifice his life in the cause—Robert E. Bentley. The date of his death was September 18, 1918.

The present officers of this post are as follows: Dr. Philip Gath, commander; Harry J. Gilligan, first vice-commander; Albert Savoy, second vice-commander; W. A. Burlingame, finance officer; James E. Lightfield, adjutant; John Lustenberger, sergeant-at-arms; H. E. Michaels, executive secretary.

This is the largest post in the city but there are twelve more, as follows: Philip Colebank, No. 13, Oakley; Clarence Halker, No. 2, Reading; Guth Brothers, No. 111, Lockland; Leonard Barnett, No. 123, Norwood; Rainbow, No. 31, City; Earl C. Stewart, No. 127 (colored) City; Cincinnati Post, No. 7, Walnut Hills; Jennings-Bryan-Yeager Post, No. 199, Harrison; Fort Washington, No. 484, at Mt. Washington; Jane Delano, No. 458, City; Edward C. Gehlert, No. 554, Madisonville; F. W. Galbraith Post, No. 513, City, of the 37th Division; Miller Stockum, No. 485, Cleves; Chamber Hauptman, No. 534, Sayler Park; Wesley Werner, No. 513, Mount Healthy.

The first place of meeting for Robert E. Bentley Post, No. 50, was at the Burnet House, but unfortunately they suffered loss there by fire and had to move to Vine Street, where they remained until 1921, when they purchased a fine residence at No. 320-22 Broadway, and there made a spacious Memorial Hall as a cost of \$125,000. Within this building the Legion has many rooms, including the auditorium, office rooms, kitchen, women's quarters, etc.

In Eden Park, the subscriptions of various posts in America made possible the erection of a monument to the memory of Frederic W. Galbraith, costing in excess of \$40,000. This is one of the most impressive spots in Cincinnati.

The significant slogan adopted by this Legion is "Service."

No labor disputes, no religious faith, or political party ties are admitted to enter the workings of the American Legion. The United States Constitution is looked to for their religious and political creed.

**Accomplishments**—The passing years have proven the wisdom of organizing such a society as the American Legion. Their accomplishments are numerous and far-reaching in their potency. They have from

the very inception, been the disabled soldier's truest friend. They fought those who did not understand the needs and forced the questions before the public and in Congress. They favored making good all that had been promised the men who enlisted and served so bravely and well in that awful war. They presented and manfully argued their claims before the Presidents and Congressmen. They wanted all the American soldier was justly entitled to. They wanted all that "was coming" for what the American soldier stood for in this and foreign lands. In the matter of remuneration and disability they were ever alert and produced vital facts before the mass of the people and in Legislative halls. The "compensation fight" was the hottest battle fought and won by the Legion's efforts.

In making provisions for the care and cure of disabled comrades, the Legion has been a great organization and the hundreds of thousands of men who have been cared for and are being cared for today, owe much to this order, as they laid well the foundations for such relief work.

This order has been extremely active in the matter of Americanization work among those who come to our shores. In Cincinnati this Legion purchased and donated to every school room in the great city, a United States flag and have insisted on its proper use and they also formulated the first real flag code the country has ever had—it is standard today.

In the matter of obtaining service men positions, the Legion has constantly demanded that they have the preference. The books of this post show that in Greater Cincinnati there have been 33,000 soldiers cared for in one way and another by it since date of organization. Thousands have been on its books in various ways, as subjects of relief and aid. In all, over 100,000 names have been recorded in its books; some once and some four and more times. Not that the Legion supports men idly, but whenever the case shows merit the principles of the Legion demand that they aid them until they get strong enough to help themselves. Posts are maintained to the number of 11,000 in various countries, including Japan, Panama, Europe, India, and China. The Cincinnati posts do their full share in carrying forward this noble undertaking. In the matter of local benevolence the Legion posts here cast in their contributions to the "Community Chest."

One of the early resolutions passed by this body was the following:

*"Be it Resolved*—That the American Legion, in national caucus assembled, declares to the people of the United States that no act can be more unpatriotic in these most serious days of readjustment and reconstruction, than the violation of the principles announced which pledge immediate reemployment to returned soldiers and sailors."

This was the commencement of the Legion's campaign against the indifference of a rescued Nation. It was a campaign which has taken many forms since that time.



Finally things changed materially by reason of the business-like efforts of the leaders, as well as the rank and file of the great army making up the American Legion. Congress was in session, members of both houses gave a dinner to the Legion delegates in the restaurant in the basement of the house wing of the Capitol. H. H. Raegge, of Texas, a member of the Legislative Committee, who lost a leg in the Argonne, took a street car out to Walter Reed Hospital and brought back a half dozen wounded soldiers and attached them to the Legion party. After Senator Reed Smoot, Uncle Joe Cannon, and other statesmen had regaled the Legionnaires with choice oratory which was nice to hear but which dodged the points at issue with reference to immediate passage of the Sweet Bill, Chairman Miller introduced the Legion's guests, the disabled men.

"These men are only twenty minutes away from your Capitol, Mr. Chairman, and twenty minutes away from your offices. Every man has suffered—not only from his wounds, but in his spirit, which is a condition this great Nation's Government ought to change."

Then an infantry corporal stood on the only leg he had and told how the morale of 1,600 wounded men at Walter Reed Hospital "is lower than the morale of the German army ever was, even when we had them on the run." A private with his head in bandages, and six or eight months of hospitalization yet to go, told of his struggles to support a wife on his allowance of \$6.50 a month. A tank corps sergeant, a cripple for life, who had left high school to enlist at the age of sixteen, recited the abuses of the Vocational Board. With this sort of evidence the Legion bombarded their Congressional hosts for three hours.

A veteran representative who sat next to me covertly dashed a tear from his eye and tried to pass a wounded soldier a ten dollar bill under the table. The soldier, a private with a family to keep, declined the gift.

Within forty-eight hours the Sweet Bill, increasing the monthly compensation of the disabled from \$30 to \$80 a month, passed the Senate under the suspension of rules and without a roll-call, the first time anything of the kind had occurred since the Civil War. Later the Legion obtained the passage of legislation raising the pay of veterans taking vocational training from \$80 to \$100 a month, and obtained an appropriation of \$125,000,000 for the payment of death and disability claims, and another of \$46,000,000 for new hospital facilities. [The above-recited facts are found in the "History of the American Legion," published in 1923.]

In the summer of 1921 there were over 5,000,000 wage-earners idle and in September it was discovered that 800,000 of these were ex-service men, or one out of every six men. This caused the Legion to take speedy action to find positions for their comrades and see to it that loyal promises were made good to those who left positions to enter the war.

The American Legion also is represented in the great international society known as the "Fidac" or Inter-Allied Veterans Federation. This included a membership in all allied countries and they meet by delegated representation annually in some one of the world's cities. In lodge life and work it would be known as a Grand Lodge of the World. It is doing potent work towards bringing about peace among the nations.













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